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### Replies to initial written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2015-16

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

**Session No. : 6**

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<a href="#">ENB244</a>	3526	CHAN Hak-kan	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB245</a>	3527	CHAN Hak-kan	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB246</a>	3536	CHAN Hak-kan	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB247</a>	3908	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB248</a>	3909	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB249</a>	3910	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB250</a>	3911	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB251</a>	3912	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB252</a>	3913	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB253</a>	3914	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB254</a>	3915	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB255</a>	3916	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB256</a>	3917	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB257</a>	3918	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB258</a>	3919	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB259</a>	3920	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB260</a>	3921	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB261</a>	3922	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB262</a>	3923	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB263</a>	3925	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB264</a>	3926	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB265</a>	3927	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB266</a>	3928	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB267</a>	3929	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<a href="#">ENB268</a>	3930	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB269</a>	3931	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB270</a>	3933	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(5) Environmental Assessment and Planning
<a href="#">ENB271</a>	4377	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(5) Environmental Assessment and Planning
<a href="#">ENB272</a>	5218	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB273</a>	5219	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB274</a>	5220	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB275</a>	5221	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB276</a>	5222	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB277</a>	5223	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB278</a>	5224	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB279</a>	5225	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB280</a>	5226	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB281</a>	5227	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB282</a>	5228	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB283</a>	5229	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB284</a>	5230	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB285</a>	5231	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB286</a>	5232	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB287</a>	5233	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB288</a>	5234	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB289</a>	5235	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB290</a>	5236	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(3) Noise

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<a href="#">ENB291</a>	5237	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(3) Noise
<a href="#">ENB292</a>	5238	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(3) Noise
<a href="#">ENB293</a>	5239	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(4) Water
<a href="#">ENB294</a>	5240	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(4) Water
<a href="#">ENB295</a>	5241	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(4) Water
<a href="#">ENB296</a>	5242	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(5) Environmental Assessment and Planning
<a href="#">ENB297</a>	5243	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(5) Environmental Assessment and Planning
<a href="#">ENB298</a>	5244	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB299</a>	5703	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB300</a>	5704	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB301</a>	5706	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	-
<a href="#">ENB302</a>	5720	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB303</a>	5721	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB304</a>	5724	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(5) Environmental Assessment and Planning
<a href="#">ENB305</a>	6004	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB306</a>	6005	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB307</a>	6006	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB308</a>	6010	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	44	(5) Environmental Assessment and Planning
<a href="#">ENB309</a>	3673	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB310</a>	3674	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB311</a>	3675	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB312</a>	4278	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB313</a>	4739	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	44	(1) Waste

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<a href="#">ENB314</a>	4741	CHAN Wai-yip, Albert	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB315</a>	5441	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB316</a>	5809	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB317</a>	6576	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB318</a>	6672	CHEUNG Kwok-che	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB319</a>	6690	CHEUNG Kwok-che	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB320</a>	6691	CHEUNG Kwok-che	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB321</a>	6692	CHEUNG Kwok-che	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB322</a>	6693	CHEUNG Kwok-che	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB323</a>	3584	IP LAU Suk-yea, Regina	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB324</a>	3585	IP LAU Suk-yea, Regina	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB325</a>	5287	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB326</a>	5289	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB327</a>	5290	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB328</a>	5291	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB329</a>	5292	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB330</a>	5293	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB331</a>	5372	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB332</a>	6486	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB333</a>	6487	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB334</a>	6488	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB335</a>	6489	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB336</a>	6490	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB337</a>	6491	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB338</a>	6509	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB339</a>	6514	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB340</a>	6515	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB341</a>	6516	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB342</a>	6518	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB343</a>	6519	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB344</a>	6521	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<a href="#">ENB345</a>	6522	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(5) Environmental Assessment and Planning
<a href="#">ENB346</a>	6526	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB347</a>	6527	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB348</a>	6528	KWOK Ka-ki	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB349</a>	3603	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB350</a>	3604	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	44	-
<a href="#">ENB351</a>	3946	LEUNG Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB352</a>	3949	LEUNG Kenneth	44	(6) Nature Conservation
<a href="#">ENB353</a>	3950	LEUNG Kenneth	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB354</a>	3951	LEUNG Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB355</a>	3952	LEUNG Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB356</a>	3953	LEUNG Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB357</a>	3954	LEUNG Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB358</a>	3955	LEUNG Kenneth	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB359</a>	3710	MO, Claudia	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB360</a>	3840	MOK, Charles Peter	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB361</a>	4191	SHEK Lai-him, Abraham	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB362</a>	4175	TANG Ka-piu	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB363</a>	3735	TIEN Puk-sun, Michael	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB364</a>	4217	TONG Ka-wah, Ronny	44	-
<a href="#">ENB365</a>	3594	TSE Wai-chun, Paul	44	(1) Waste (2) Air
<a href="#">ENB366</a>	3412	WONG Kwok-hing	44	-
<a href="#">ENB367</a>	3413	WONG Kwok-hing	44	-
<a href="#">ENB368</a>	3414	WONG Kwok-hing	44	-
<a href="#">ENB369</a>	4519	WU Chi-wai	44	(1) Waste
<a href="#">ENB370</a>	4520	WU Chi-wai	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB371</a>	4522	WU Chi-wai	44	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB372</a>	4794	WU Chi-wai	44	-
<a href="#">ENB373</a>	6939	CHEUNG Kwok-che	100	(2) Port Services
<a href="#">ENB374</a>	3958	LEUNG Kenneth	100	(2) Port Services
<a href="#">ENB375</a>	4368	CHAN Chi-chuen	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB376</a>	4370	CHAN Chi-chuen	137	-
<a href="#">ENB377</a>	4849	CHAN Chi-chuen	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB378</a>	4956	CHAN Chi-chuen	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
				(2) Power (3) Sustainable Development
<a href="#">ENB379</a>	3924	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB380</a>	3932	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB381</a>	5245	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB382</a>	5246	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB383</a>	5247	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB384</a>	5248	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	-
<a href="#">ENB385</a>	5249	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	-
<a href="#">ENB386</a>	5250	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB387</a>	5252	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB388</a>	5253	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB389</a>	5254	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB390</a>	5255	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB391</a>	6007	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB392</a>	6009	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB393</a>	6012	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB394</a>	5811	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB395</a>	3495	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	137	-
<a href="#">ENB396</a>	4226	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	137	-
<a href="#">ENB397</a>	4227	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">ENB398</a>	4231	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB399</a>	4232	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	137	-
<a href="#">ENB400</a>	4233	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	137	-
<a href="#">ENB401</a>	4234	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	137	-
<a href="#">ENB402</a>	3583	IP LAU Suk-yea, Regina	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB403</a>	5284	KWOK Ka-ki	137	(2) Power



<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<a href="#">ENB404</a>	5285	KWOK Ka-ki	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB405</a>	5286	KWOK Ka-ki	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB406</a>	3945	LEUNG Kenneth	137	(1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power (3) Sustainable Development
<a href="#">ENB407</a>	3947	LEUNG Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB408</a>	3948	LEUNG Kenneth	137	(2) Power
<a href="#">ENB409</a>	4351	MOK, Charles Peter	137	-
<a href="#">ENB410</a>	4352	MOK, Charles Peter	137	-
<a href="#">ENB411</a>	4831	MOK, Charles Peter	137	-
<a href="#">ENB412</a>	4216	TONG Ka-wah, Ronny	137	(2) Air
<a href="#">ENB413</a>	7072	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	704	-
<a href="#">ENB414</a>	3317	TO Kun-sun, James	704	-
<a href="#">ENB415</a>	4446	WONG Pik-wan, Helena	704	-
<a href="#">ENB416</a>	4449	WONG Pik-wan, Helena	704	-
<a href="#">ENB417</a>	4450	WONG Pik-wan, Helena	704	-
<a href="#">ENB418</a>	4451	WONG Pik-wan, Helena	704	-
<a href="#">ENB419</a>	3805	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	705	-
<a href="#">ENB420</a>	3318	TO Kun-sun, James	705	-
<a href="#">ENB421</a>	4554	WONG Pik-wan, Helena	705	-
<a href="#">ENB422</a>	4555	WONG Pik-wan, Helena	705	-

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB001**

**(Question Serial No. 0135)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Under Programme 2, it is estimated by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department that 410 000 seedlings will be planted in 2015. Please provide the estimated number of seedlings of native species to be planted and the estimated operational expenditure and salary expenditure involved in planting seedlings of native species in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 10)

Reply:

It is estimated that 359 000 seedlings of native species will be planted in 2015 and the operational expenditure and salary expenditure involved are \$2.6 million and 4.6 million respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB002**

**(Question Serial No. 3146)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding “the management and protection of country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves”, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What were the numbers of accidents that happened to members of the public in country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves, with a breakdown by the said sites and types of accidents over the past three years?
- (b) How much resources have been earmarked by the Government for the maintenance of country parks, special areas, marine parks, marine reserves and hiking trails? If yes, what is the timetable for carrying out the maintenance?
- (c) Are there any plans to conduct a territory-wide inspection on damage made to hiking trails in order to ensure the safety of visitors?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 47)

Reply:

- (a) The bulk of emergency calls and requests associated with accidents that happened to members of the public in country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves were made directly to the emergency services departments, primarily the Police and the Fire Services Department. Hence the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) does not have comprehensive statistics on the accidents occurred in these protected areas.
- (b) \$88 million has been earmarked in 2015-16 for the maintenance and improvement of facilities in country parks, special areas, marine parks, marine reserves and hiking trails. Such maintenance and improvement works would be carried out as and when required.

(c) We closely monitor the condition of hiking trails and facilities under AFCD's jurisdiction through regular patrol and inspection. Any damage will be rectified as soon as possible to ensure the safety of visitors.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB003**

**(Question Serial No. 1517)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Under Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16, the Administration has mentioned “the inclusion of selected country park enclaves into country parks”. Would the Administration inform this Committee if provisions for research will be earmarked to conduct timely review on the coverage of country parks, so that areas that have been included in country parks can be released to make available more land resources if their conservation value or quality has dropped? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No. 6)

Reply:

Country Parks are designated under the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) for conservation, education and recreational purposes. They cover important habitats for over 98% of the terrestrial plant and animal species of Hong Kong. They are also our natural heritage that the public treasures and attaches great importance to. Apart from playing a vital role in maintaining biodiversity in the territory, our country parks are also important venues for the public to escape from the hustle and bustle of urban life and enjoy the beautiful scenery, tranquility and the wilderness of our countryside. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) will continue to manage and protect the country parks for the purpose of nature conservation, recreation, eco-tourism and education. AFCD has no plan to conduct a review on the coverage of country parks for the sake of releasing the land for development.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB004**

**(Question Serial No. 2397)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

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

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

Reply:

There are two wild pig hunting teams (the hunting teams) in Hong Kong formed by civilian volunteers, which are responsible for arranging wild pig hunting operations. All the members are required to obtain an arms licence issued by the Commissioner of the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) and fully comply with the licence conditions thereunder, as well as to obtain a Special Permit under the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance issued by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) before they can take part in the hunting operations. No AFCD's expenditure is involved in maintaining the establishment of the hunting teams as the members are all volunteers.

Only if there are confirmed public reports of damage by wild pigs or they are threatening human safety and property on a frequent basis, and the preventive measures are not effective, the AFCD will notify the hunting teams to arrange hunting operations so as to minimise the threats. Upon receipt of notification, hunting team members will be sent to the scene to follow up the situation. The hunting team shall submit an application to the Police Station concerned, and obtain prior written approval from the Police (Divisional Commander) before conducting the hunting operation on the date, time and venue as

approved by the Police. The hunting team will inform the 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 carcass of the wild pigs shot must be disposed of at the animal carcass collection points of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department. The AFCD's annual expenditure on administration and human resource involved in handling public complaints against wild pig nuisance was about \$100,000 to \$200,000 over the past five financial years, broadly the same as the estimated expenditure in 2015-16. So far, there has not been any human casualty incurred in the hunting operations.

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

Financial Year	Operations/wild pigs shot		
	New Territories	Hong Kong Island and other islands	Total
2010-11	122 / 61	9 / 12	131 / 73
2011-12	83 / 26	13 / 10	96 / 36
2012-13	90 / 45	20 / 10	110 / 55
2013-14	63 / 28	10 / 10	73 / 38
2014-15*	20 / 14	4 / 6	24 / 20

\* up to 8 March 2015 only

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB005**

**(Question Serial No. 2400)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

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

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

Reply:

A total of two 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 over the past five years. The details of the cases are as follows:

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

Hong Kong implements the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) through enforcing the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (the Ordinance). The objective of the CITES is to strengthen trade controls through adoption of effective measures among governments of the contracting parties, so as to effectively protect the endangered species of wild fauna and flora and ensure that the sustainable use of wild fauna and flora will not be affected by international trade. CITES and the Ordinance do not impose regulation on the methods of collecting specimens of endangered species.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB006**

**(Question Serial No. 2401)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the conservation of Chinese white dolphins (CWDs), what are the details of the work and expenditure of the Department over the past five years (including the details of the work and the expenditure concerning the “dolphin sanctuary” in the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park)? Please also set out the populations and numbers of stranding cases of CWDs over the past five years in the five most popular waters among CWDs within the territory, including 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 on the water and sound pollution, and the number of exceedances in these five waters.

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

Reply:

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

The expenditure involved in the conservation of Chinese white dolphins is as follows:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2010-11	4.3
2011-12	4.5
2012-13	6.3
2013-14	6.5
2014-15	6.8

AFCD's monitoring of Chinese white dolphins provided estimates of dolphin abundance in 3 survey areas, i.e., West Lantau, Northwest Lantau and Northeast Lantau, which are the major habitats of Chinese white dolphins in Hong Kong. Further breakdown of the abundance estimates for specific locations such as the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park is not available. The estimated abundance of Chinese white dolphins in the 3 survey areas is as follows:

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>Abundance</b>			
	<b>West Lantau</b>	<b>Northwest Lantau</b>	<b>Northeast Lantau</b>	<b>Total</b>
2010	33	35	7	75
2011	28	39	11	78
2012	17	40	4	61
2013	23	36	3	62
2014	(Not available as the data are being analysed)			

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

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>Number of Chinese white dolphins stranded</b>				
	<b>North Lantau waters near Castle Peak</b>	<b>Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park</b>	<b>Waters around Chek Lap Kok</b>	<b>Tai O</b>	<b>Other areas</b>
2010	3	0	1	0	3
2011	2	1	1	0	6
2012	0	3	0	1	3
2013	3	1	2	2	1
2014	2	0	1	2	7

Regular water quality monitoring of the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park is conducted by AFCD and 21 physical, chemical and microbiological parameters including nutrients, five-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand and *E. coli* have been measured or analysed. The water quality of the marine park has been basically good and generally complied with the Water Quality Objectives of the Environmental Protection Department, apart from the total inorganic nitrogen (a parameter for measuring nutrients)<sup>(Note)</sup>. AFCD has no information on water quality of the other locations or sound pollution of the marine environment.

Note: The Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park is influenced by water current. The discharge from the river in its periphery causes low salinity sea water but high nutrient levels.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB007**

**(Question Serial No. 3231)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What were the details of the inter-departmental co-operation between the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department and the Hong Kong Police on combating the illegal felling of Agarwood (Incense Tree), and the expenditure involved, over the past five years? Please also set out the number of cases concerned, the ordinance(s) contravened, persons arrested and prosecutions initiated, the details of penalty as well as the number and types of trees involved over the past five years. As illegal felling cases of Incense Tree surged in recent years, will the Government suggest the Police deploy additional staff of the Village Patrol Unit to step up patrols in the countryside, such as Lamma Island and Lantau Island, that covers vast areas but without village patrol? Will the Government consider introducing legislation to ban the trade in wild Incense Tree products, or put in place measures to regulate such trade by, for example, devising a certification system to identify origins of Incense Tree, so as to prevent law-breakers from trading Incense Tree acquired from illegal felling in Hong Kong countryside?

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 50)

Reply:

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

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

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Cases Reported</b>	<b>Number of Persons Arrested</b>	<b>Number of Prosecutions</b>	<b>Maximum Penalties (Imprisonment)</b>	<b>Estimated Number of Trees Involved</b>
2010	19	16	9	51 months	7
2011	72	65	28	35 months	210
2012	67	64	28	45 months	99
2013	96	41	21	45 months	168
2014	134	65	30	55 months	240

Regarding the protection of wild Incense Trees, the current priority is to combat illegal tree felling. As shown in the past cases, the stolen Incense Trees were not sold in the local market. It is considered that the introduction of new legislation to control and regulate trade in Incense Tree products within Hong Kong is not the foremost task to address the current problem.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB008**

**(Question Serial No. 2701)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2014, what was the expenditure of the Government regarding the protection of endangered species? What were the expenditures of the Government allocated for various endangered species (e.g. orchids, elephants, etc.)? What were the expenditures of the Government allocated for various media (e.g. the Hong Kong International Airport, land border control points, Announcements of Public Interests on radio and television, trade shows, etc.) in promoting the protection of endangered species?

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

Reply:

The estimated expenditure involved in the protection of endangered species in 2014-15 is \$31.45 million, of which \$2.76 million is allocated for promoting the protection of endangered species through a series of education and publicity activities. Major activities include displaying posters at border control points and railway stations, broadcasting of Announcements of Public Interests on radio, holding exhibitions at public venues, as well as organising talks and seminars for the general public, students, traders and tourist guides.

There is no breakdown on the expenditure for individual species or individual education and publicity activities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB009**

**(Question Serial No. 2702)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What was the Department's expenditure in 2014, such as on security, warehouse rental and electricity, involved in keeping confiscated endangered species, including ivory tusks, rhino horns, pangolins and sea horses?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 2)

Reply:

Most of the confiscated specimens of endangered species are stored in government premises and only a small volume is stored in commercial facilities such as cold room and warehouse. The estimated expenditure involved in renting such storage facilities in 2014-15 is \$54,000.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB010**

**(Question Serial No. 2703)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What was the total expenditure on the enforcement actions in 2014 regarding the species listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 3)

Reply:

The estimated expenditure on the enforcement actions carried out in 2014-15 regarding the species listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is \$21.43 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB011**

**(Question Serial No. 2704)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2014, what was the total expenditure involved in the licensing and control in relation to ivory?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 4)

Reply:

The estimated expenditure involved in the licensing and control in relation to all endangered species including elephants in 2014-15 is \$28.69 million. There is no breakdown on the expenditure for individual species.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB012**

**(Question Serial No. 2734)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

There were only 161 endangered species prosecutions in 2013, while there were 266 such prosecutions in 2014. What is the reason for the significant increase? Please set out the details concerned such as the types of species and the numbers involved.

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 61)

Reply:

The increase in the number of endangered species prosecutions in 2014 as compared to that in 2013 was mainly due to increase in the number of cases involving illegal import of endangered orchids and ivory by individual passengers in 2014. The number of prosecutions related to orchid and ivory increased from 101 and 22 in 2013 to 144 and 67 in 2014 respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB013**

**(Question Serial No. 2736)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (610) Minor recreational facilities and roadworks in country parks (block vote)

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please provide details of the minor recreational facilities and roadworks in country parks to be carried out in 2015 and the amount of expenditure involved in respect of various projects.

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 63)

Reply:

The minor works for recreational facilities and roads in country parks to be carried out and the expenditure involved in 2015-16 are as follows:

<b>Works</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
Upgrading of trails and footpaths (e.g. parts of MacLehose Trail and Wilson Trail)	2.2
Minor road rehabilitation works (e.g. sections of Tai Lam Forest Track in Tai Lam Country Park)	1.5
Installation, replacement and improvement of exhibits and facilities in various country park visitor centres, along hiking trails, and exhibitions for the promotion of country parks	3.3
Other routine maintenance of recreation facilities such as information boards, signs, benches, etc.	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.0</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB014**

**(Question Serial No. 2737)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

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

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

When will the works for provision of sitting out area at Sai Wan in Sai Kung East Country Park (Item 885) commence? Please set out the timetable. If the works will not commence in 2015, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 66)

Reply:

Upon the incorporation of the country park enclave of Sai Wan into Sai Kung East Country Park at the end of 2013, the Government, with the support of the Country and Marine Parks Board, is now working closely with the local community in Sai Wan to formulate and implement the Sai Wan management plan with an innovative mindset, among other things, the provision of a sitting-out area at a suitable location. The pre-construction preparatory works of the sitting-out area at Sai Wan commenced in early 2015 with the onset of the topographic survey and ground investigation of the site. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has engaged a local university to produce an innovative design compatible with the environment while consulting local villagers and hikers. The detailed design will then follow.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB015**

**(Question Serial No. 0084)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

There were occasional incidents of valuable trees in country parks being stolen by illegal immigrants in recent years. In this connection, will the Administration advise on:

- (a) the statistics of cases of stolen or damaged trees in country parks and the economic loss so incurred last year. If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?
- (b) any specific measures for preventing trees from being stolen or lowering the crime rate. If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. 8)

Reply:

- (a) In 2014, there were a total of 13 prosecution cases on illegal felling and damage of trees in country parks initiated by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD). There is no information on the economic loss so incurred.
- (b) The AFCD has been working with the Police in taking enforcement action and stepping up patrol at sites where illegal tree felling had been reported. People suspected of committing such offences will be prosecuted.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB016**

**(Question Serial No. 0085)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Given that many individual travellers from the Mainland visiting country parks in recent years, the Department anticipates that the number of visitors to country parks will have an increase of 300 000 this year. In this connection, will the Department advise on the following:

(a) Are there any statistics of individual travellers from the Mainland visiting country parks in recent years? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

(b) As the visitors from the Mainland are not familiar with the Country Parks Ordinance in Hong Kong, illegal cases are prone to occur. Will the Department enhance publicity on Country Parks Ordinance such as setting up more signboards? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons; and

(c) With the increasing number of hikers in recent years, littering is more serious than before. Are there any measures to keep the environment of the country parks clean? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. 9)

Reply:

(a) The country parks are open to all visitors regardless of their country of origin. We do not have any statistics on individual travellers coming from the Mainland. Nevertheless, the results of a sampling survey conducted in 2012 indicate that roughly 4% of our country park visitors were tourists, and a third of which came from the Mainland.

(b) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has been organising educational and publicity activities to promote public awareness of the need to protect our country parks. In particular, we have produced leaflets and posters to promote the "Code

for Visiting Country Parks and Special Areas” in 2014 which highlights the “DO’s and DON’Ts” in country parks. The posters are posted on the information boards at the entrance of the hiking trails while the leaflets are available at Hong Kong Tourism Board’s Visitor Centres, Country Parks Visitor Centres and AFCD’s website. Additional signboards have also been erected along the hiking trails to promote waste reduction and to remind the visitors to bring home any litter produced during the visit.

(c) AFCD regularly collects litter at recreational sites such as barbeque sites, picnic sites, camp sites and hiking trails in country parks, with increased efforts during and after weekends and public holidays. Apart from carrying out regular patrol and law enforcement, AFCD has been organising a range of educational and publicity programmes to promote the protection of country parks and waste reduction.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB017**

**(Question Serial No. 1125)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding promotion of compatible use of country and marine parks, please advise on the following:

(a) Has the Bureau fully reviewed the effectiveness of the existing compatible uses of country and marine parks? If yes, what are the results and the follow-up actions? If not, what are the reasons? What are the numbers of visitors for various uses per annum over the past five years?

(b) Is there a plan to introduce strategically other compatible uses of country and marine parks? If yes, what are the specific details, the implementation timetable, as well as expenditure and manpower involved? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chuen, Tony (Member Question No. 22)

Reply:

(a) Country and marine parks have been managed for the purposes of nature conservation, recreation and education. Only activities or uses compatible with these purposes and without causing significant environmental impacts would be allowed. Examples of such compatible uses include hiking, camping, boating, swimming, diving and dolphin watching, all of which are quite popular now. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has been closely monitoring these activities through regular patrol and law enforcement. AFCD would also conduct visitor surveys to help better our services. While we keep statistics on the total number of visitors to country and marine parks, we do not have breakdown on individual uses or activities carried out in these protected areas.

(b) At present, we gather views and suggestions from the public on the management of country and marine parks through visitor surveys and other channels, and will continue to keep in view the latest development and trends in other places. We will consider, on the

premise of serving the purposes of nature conservation, recreation and education, other compatible uses of country and marine parks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB018**

**(Question Serial No. 1126)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (610) Minor recreational facilities and roadworks in country parks (block vote)

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding provision under Subhead 610 Minor recreational facilities and roadworks in country parks (block vote), the provision for 2015-16 represents an increase of 11% over the revised estimate for 2014-15 for building materials for recreational facilities such as barbecue pits, information boards, shelters and outdoor furniture. Please inform the following:

- (a) Will any provision be involved in construction of toilets and laying of water pipes?
- (b) What are the changes in the number of toilets (please set out respectively the toilets and dry latrines) within country parks over the past ten years? What are the locations of the additional or discontinued toilets?
- (c) At present, there are 41 designated camp sites. Among them, "availability of water is limited even during rainy season and campers are advised to bring along with adequate water at times of dry seasons" in 14 sites. Does the Department have any plan to carry out upgrading works on such facilities? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
- (d) Please set out respectively the attendance of designated camp sites over the past three years by water source. Has the Department assessed the water source or other factors in relation to the attendance and put in place corresponding measures? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

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

Reply:

(a) Subhead 610 – Minor recreational facilities and roadworks in country parks (block vote) does not include any expenditure for building toilets or laying of water pipes in country parks.

(b) In the past 10 years, 3 new flushing toilets were built respectively in Ma On Shan, Tai Lam and Sai Kung East Country Parks. As of March 2015, there are 49 flushing toilets in country parks. As regards dry toilets, they are usually located in the middle of long distance hiking trails or at remote campsites where setting up of water flushing or portable toilet would not be feasible. The number of dry toilets has gradually dropped over the past 10 years. As of March 2015, there are 64 dry toilets in different country parks.

(c) Some of the campsites in country parks (including the 14 campsites with limited availability of water) are located in relatively remote areas where there is no mains water supply nearby. Taking into consideration the actual circumstances at each site, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) will arrange for water draw-off, such as setting up draw-off points to collect hill water, as far as possible. Nevertheless, water availability is still affected by changes in seasons. The AFCD will ensure that the public is well informed of the constraints of these sites.

(d) The AFCD has been providing information on the Department's website about the conditions of each campsite. This includes the location, accessibility, size of camping ground, hygienic facilities and water availability. Such information would help potential users to select campsites according to their needs having regard to the facilities and constraints of the campsites. The AFCD does not keep statistics on the number of visitors using the campsites in country parks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB019**

**(Question Serial No. 1281)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

During 2015-16, the Department will promote public education and publicity on nature conservation and the compatible use of country parks and marine parks. Regarding this, by what means will the Administration conduct public education and promotion? What is the expenditure involved? Are there any differences in this year's education and publicity programme as compared with previous years?

There were quite many local precious tree species constantly being felled, causing losses to Hong Kong's natural ecology. Will the Administration increase the expenditure on and resources for education and publicity to enhance public's knowledge and awareness towards tree protection, so as to prevent illegal fellers from achieving their purposes and to reduce the losses thus caused?

Asked by: Hon WONG Ting-kwong (Member Question No. 67)

Reply:

(a) In 2015-16, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department's (AFCD) estimated expenditure involved in public education and publicity for promoting nature conservation is \$41.4 million. To promote nature conservation and compatible use of country and marine parks, the AFCD will organise a series of public education and publicity activities including school visits, guided tours, field studies, volunteer schemes, tree planting, coastal clean-up events, theme-based competitions and campaigns, as well as seminars, workshops and roving exhibitions. The nature of these programmes and activities is similar to that of previous years but more emphasis will be put on waste reduction in this year.

(b) Promotion of tree conservation in general is part of our regular education and publicity programme. We will put more emphasis on promoting public knowledge and awareness of tree protection through our education and publicity programmes on nature conservation, and

strengthening cooperation with the Police. For instance, we have published posters against the unauthorised felling of trees. We will also cooperate with the Police through the Police Magazine (警訊) television programme to enhance the awareness and vigilance of the public about such offences. As such activities form part of the nature conservation work of AFCD, no additional resources is required.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB020**

**(Question Serial No. 2633)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

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

(a) According to the departmental record, what was the number of hiking trails or country trails closed by private land owners due to disputes over the interface of various types of hiking trails or country trails with their private land last year? Please set out the trail sections and locations involved in such cases, as well as the suggested alternative routes for hikers.

(b) Has any request been made to the land owners concerned for the reopening of the said sections? If yes, what are the details of the reopening? If not, what are the reasons?

(c) Has assistance been sought from other government departments, e.g. the Lands Department, the Department of Justice, etc, to see if the land owners' practice is legal or an encroachment on government land? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 28)

Reply:

(a) In 2014, there were 3 cases of blockage of footpaths located on private land within country parks. The affected footpaths included Sai Kung MacLehose Trail Section 2 near Sai Wan Village, Lantau Trail Section 7 near Yi O Village and Ping Chau Country Trail at Tung Ping Chau.

(b) Upon receipt of reports on blockage of footpaths in country parks, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has liaised with the land owners and

relevant parties concerned with a view to understanding and addressing their concerns as well as persuading them to reopen the blocked section of the footpath. Through such efforts, one of the blocked footpaths near Sai Wan Village was reopened in March 2014. We will continue to maintain close communication with the land owners and relevant parties concerned to follow up the other 2 cases. In addition, in order to minimise inconvenience arising from the blockage of 3 footpaths to country park visitors and hikers, we have constructed new footpaths or provided bypasses nearby. Relevant information has been posted on site and uploaded to AFCD's website.

(c) We will maintain communication with the stakeholders having regard to the specific circumstances of each case in a bid to reach consensus and settle disputes.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB021**

**(Question Serial No. 2634)**

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 (Alan WONG)

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 2011 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 three 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 2015-16, including the locations, areas, and respective country parks involved, etc.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 29)

Reply:

(a) The Country and Marine Parks Board (CMPB) meetings relevant to the incorporation of enclaves into country parks are set out in the following table:

<b>Dates of CMPB meetings</b>	<b>Purposes</b>
24 May 2011	To seek members' views on the updated principles and criteria for designating country parks and proposed measures for protecting country park enclaves
11 October 2011	To seek members' views on the proposal to incorporate Sai Wan

Dates of CMPB meetings	Purposes
	into the Sai Kung East Country Park
22 February 2012	To report the progress on the proposed designation of Sai Wan as part of the Sai Kung East Country Park
13 June 2012	To report the progress on the proposed designation of Sai Wan, Kam Shan and Yuen Tun as part of the country parks; and to seek members' views on the note relating to the use or development of land within a country park enclave after the enclave is included into a country park
8 August 2012	To report the progress on the proposed designation of Sai Wan, Kam Shan and Yuen Tun as part of the country parks, and to seek members' views on invoking the statutory procedures under the Country Parks Ordinance on the designation proposals
17 October 2012	To seek members' views on the draft replacement maps of the Sai Kung East Country Park, Kam Shan Country Park and Tai Lam Country Park
7-8 February 2013	To hear objections to the draft replacement maps of the Sai Kung East Country Park, Kam Shan Country Park and Tai Lam Country Park
23 May 2013	To report the assessment on enclaves at the Plover Cove Country Park
24 February 2014	To seek members' views on the proposal to incorporate Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan into country parks
13 June 2014 and 9 October 2014	To report the progress on the proposed designation of Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan as part of the country parks

Based on the criteria and principles agreed by CMPB for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, as well as other relevant considerations, the Country and Marine Parks Authority (the Authority) would assess each enclave for its suitability for incorporation into country parks. For enclaves assessed to be suitable, the Authority would consult CMPB before invoking the statutory procedures for their designation as set out in the Country Parks Ordinance. Since 2011, the Authority has consulted CMPB on 6 enclaves assessed to be suitable for incorporation into country parks, namely Sai Wan, Yuen Tun, Kam Shan, Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong, and the site near Nam Shan.

(b) The assessment on the suitability of enclaves for incorporation into country parks and the designation form part of the regular work of the staff of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD). There is no breakdown on the manpower and expenditure involved.

(c) In 2015-16, AFCD plans to continue with the consultation of stakeholders and to initiate the statutory procedures for the incorporation of 3 country park enclaves, namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan, into their respective country parks. They are assessed to be suitable for incorporation into country parks based on the

aforementioned principles and criteria agreed by CMPB, as well as other relevant considerations. Their respective area and the country parks into which they 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**

**ENB022**

**(Question Serial No. 2635)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

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

- (a) What are the measures taken by the Department, and the expenditure and manpower involved in the management of Sai Wan since the incorporation of Sai Wan, Sai Kung into the Sai Kung East Country Park boundary under the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208)?
- (b) Given the blockage of hiking trails under the management of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department by local villagers in the past, are there any measures to prevent the occurrence of similar incidents in 2015-16? If yes, what are the measures and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

- (a) Following the incorporation of the enclave of Sai Wan into the Sai Kung East Country Park, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has devised the Sai Wan Management Plan to improve the local facilities and enhance management. A Working Group has been established under the Country Parks Committee to oversee and assist the Government in the development and implementation of the management plan. Under this plan, the AFCD has built a new hiking trail and designated an official camp site at Sai Wan Beach, supported the recycling and clearance of garbage, and conducted a tree risk assessment with associated pruning and removal of hazardous trees. In addition, the AFCD will provide a sitting out area and a star gazing terrace at suitable locations and their planning and design is now underway. Continued efforts have been made in engaging local villagers and relevant parties to explore the ways and means to further facilitate the development of local eco-tourism. The management of country parks is a part of the regular duties of AFCD staff. We

do not have a breakdown on the manpower concerned.

- (b) In 2014-15, an additional expenditure of \$1.6 million has been incurred by the Government in the implementation of the management plan. Additional resources will also be allocated for the construction works under the Sai Wan Management Plan such as that of the sitting out area and the star gazing terrace. The actual expenditure will depend on the final designs.

We will maintain close communication with various stakeholders having regard to the specific circumstances of different villages with a view to reaching consensus and settling disputes to prevent the blockage of footpaths from happening. However, no additional expenditure is involved. For instance, a communication channel has been established between Heung Yee Kuk New Territories and Environment Bureau under which regular meetings have been held for exchange of opinions on country park and conservation issues that are relevant to the rural community. AFCD is also represented at these meetings.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB023**

**(Question Serial No. 1327)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please set out the respective expenditure involved in educational activities and guided tours organised by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department over the past three years for promotion of public awareness of nature conservation. What were the respective numbers of activities organised and participants?

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 1)

Reply:

The expenditure involved in organising educational activities and guided tours by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department for promotion of public awareness of nature conservation, as well as the numbers of activities organised and participants over the past three years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) are set out in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$million)</b>	<b>No. of activities organised</b>	<b>No. of participants</b>
2012-13	36.0	11 657	573 000
2013-14	41.1	12 283	568 000
2014-15 (revised estimate)	40.6	12 139	631 000

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB024**

**(Question Serial No. 1328)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding visits to country parks, would the Administration please advise on the following:

- (a) What are the respective numbers of visitors to the various country parks under the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) over the past three years? Among them, what are the respective ratios of local visitors to non-local visitors?
- (b) What are the publicity programmes conducted locally and overseas by the AFCD in promoting visits to country parks over the past three years? What are the expenditures involved respectively?

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 2)

Reply:

- (a) The regular visitor surveys conducted by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) do not collect information on the respective numbers of visitors to various country parks nor distinguish between local and non-local visitors. Therefore, such statistics are not available. Nevertheless, the results of a sampling survey conducted in 2012 indicated that roughly 4% of our country park visitors were non-local visitors.
- (b) Over the past three years, AFCD has conducted a series of publicity and education activities for the public, students and visitors to promote their visit to country parks. These activities included school visits, guided tours, field studies, volunteer schemes, tree planting, coastal clean-up events, theme-based competitions and campaigns, as well as seminars, workshops and roving exhibitions. We have also collaborated with the Hong Kong Tourism Board to carry out overseas promotion of nature-based eco-tourism activities in country parks. The expenditure involved is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2012-13	15.60
2013-14	16.67
2014-15 (revised estimate)	15.32

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB025**

**(Question Serial No. 1329)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding visits to the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China, would the Administration please advise on the following:

- (a) What are the respective numbers of visitors to the various geoparks under the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) over the past three years? Among them, what are the respective ratios of local visitors to non-local visitors?
- (b) What are the publicity programmes conducted locally and overseas by the AFCD in promoting visits to geoparks over the past three years? What are the expenditures involved respectively?

Asked by: Hon YIU Si-wing (Member Question No. 3)

Reply:

(a) The Hong Kong Global Geopark of China (the Geopark) is open to visitors from all parts of the world. Over the past three years, the number of visitors to the Geopark has remained stable at around 1.4 million per year. As our visitor surveys do not distinguish between local and non-local visitors, such statistics are not available. Nevertheless, the results of a sampling survey conducted on country parks (including the Geopark) in 2012 indicated that roughly 4% of our country park visitors were non-local visitors.

(b) In the past three years, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department promoted the Geopark to local and non-local visitors through a variety of promotional and publicity activities. Major activities included (i) establishing a new visitor centre, namely Hong Kong Global Geopark Volcano Discovery Centre, in Sai Kung; (ii) upskilling of the Geopark guides through continuous training; (iii) engaging local communities in geo-conservation and sustainable tourism activities; (iv) production of multi-media promotion materials; (v) organising roving exhibition, talks and workshops; (vi) collaborating with the Hong Kong Post to issue a set of definitive stamps and philatelic

products on the Geopark; and (vii) overseas promotion through the international platform of the Global Geoparks Network and in collaboration with the Hong Kong Tourism Board. The annual expenditure involved was \$8 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB026**

**(Question Serial No. 2743)**

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 (C K HON)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The public fill delivered to the Mainland for beneficial re-use in 2015 is estimated by the Government to be 12 (million tonnes). With the increase of delivery of public fill to the Mainland, will the quantity of public fill delivered to Tseung Kwan O Area 137 be reduced? If yes, what will be the quantity? If no, what will be the reasons? In addition, what is the expenditure involved for the delivery of public fill to the Mainland for beneficial re-use? Please provide detailed information.

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 72)

Reply:

The quantity of public fill received at the Tseung Kwan O Area 137 Fill Bank mainly depends on the quantity of surplus fill materials generated by various local construction projects. It is not directly related to the quantity of public fill delivered to the Mainland for beneficial re-use.

The estimated expenditure by the Civil Engineering and Development Department for the management of public fill in the financial year 2015-16 is \$946.0 million. The expenditures mainly cover the operation and maintenance costs of the public fill reception facilities, costs for the delivery of public fill to the Mainland and the supply to local projects for use, associated staff costs and administrative expenses. As the delivery of public fill to the Mainland and the supply of public fill to local projects are undertaken by one single contractor, there is no cost breakdown for individual operations in the contract.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB027**

**(Question Serial No. 1890)**

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 (C K HON)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2015-16, the Civil Engineering and Development Department will continue with the cross-boundary delivery of surplus public fill for beneficial re-use in the Mainland and review the scheme in light of the experience gained. Would the Government inform this Committee:

1. the annual amount of public fill delivered to the Mainland in the past five years and the expenditure involved; and
2. the estimated amount of public fill to be delivered to the Mainland in 2015-16 and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Pei-chun, James (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

The quantities of surplus public fill delivered to the Mainland for beneficial re-use in the past five years are as follows:

Year	Quantity
2010	9.4 million tonnes
2011	11.2 million tonnes
2012	9.5 million tonnes
2013	9.8 million tonnes
2014	10.2 million tonnes

In addition, the expenditures incurred by the Civil Engineering and Development Department for the management of public fill in the past 5 financial years are as follows:

Financial Year	Expenditures
2010-11	\$673.9 million (actual)
2011-12	\$759.8 million (actual)
2012-13	\$718.1 million (actual)
2013-14	\$694.9 million (actual)
2014-15	\$886.8 million (revised estimate)

We estimate that 12 million tonnes of surplus public fill will be delivered to the Mainland for beneficial re-use in 2015. The estimated expenditure incurred by the Civil Engineering and Development Department for the management of public fill in the financial year 2015-16 is \$946.0 million.

The above expenditures mainly cover 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 re-use, the associated staff costs and administrative expenses.

– End –

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB028**

**(Question Serial No. 1891)**

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 (C K HON)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In 2015-16, the Civil Engineering and Development Department will continue to handle the considerable quantity of public fill to be generated from major infrastructure projects, as well as to identify alternative options for handling surplus public fill. Regarding this, can the Government inform this Committee:

1. In the past five years, what were the total quantities of public fill generated from major infrastructure projects each year and the handling method?
2. In 2015-16, what is the estimated quantity of the above public fill to be generated and the estimated expenditure involved?
3. What is the time anticipated for the completion of the identification and announcement of the alternative option for handling surplus public fill?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Pei-chun, James (Member Question No. 31)

Reply:

In the past five years, major infrastructure projects generated about 4 million tonnes of public fill annually. The public fill has been supplied to suitable local projects for reuse, and the remaining has been stockpiled at the fill banks in Hong Kong or delivered to the Mainland for reuse. The estimated quantity of public fill to be generated from major infrastructure projects in 2015 is similar to that of the previous years.

In 2015-16, the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) will continue to handle the public fill generated from major infrastructure projects and the estimated expenditure for this is about \$300 million. In addition, the CEDD will look into alternative options for handling surplus public fill. There is as yet no definite time table.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB029****(Question Serial No. 0033)**

Head: (39) Drainage Services Department  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Sewage Services  
Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

How many appeal cases of sewage charge and trade effluent surcharge were there in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15? Of which, how many were from the restaurant trade? How many appeal cases were approved? Of which, 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. 33)

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 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as follows:

		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (for 11 months only)
<b>Reassessment of TES rate</b>	Number of applications received			
	— All trades	215	271	197
	— Restaurant trade	202	253	186
	Number of applications approved <sup>(1)</sup>			
	— All trades	99 <sup>(2)</sup>	182	117
	— Restaurant trade	92 <sup>(2)</sup>	172	104
<b>Reassessment of DF</b>	Number of applications received			
	— All trades	11	28	28
	— Restaurant trade	0	0	0
	Number of applications approved <sup>(1)</sup>			
	— All trades	18	8 <sup>(3)</sup>	16
	— Restaurant trade	0	0	0

Notes:

1. As there is a time lag for processing the applications, the number of applications approved does not correspond to the number of applications received within the same financial year and excludes the number of applications received but withdrawn.
2. As we received the majority of TES rate reassessment applications (many of which were deferred renewal applications) in the last few months of 2012-13, many of them were approved in 2013-14. The number of TES rate reassessment applications approved was therefore relatively low in 2012-13 due to the special circumstances as explained above.
3. For the majority of DF reassessment applications, as it takes a longer time to collect and verify the data provided by the applicants, the number of applications approved in 2013-14 was therefore relatively low.

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

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB030**

**(Question Serial No. 0034)**

Head: (39) Drainage Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Sewage Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Over the past 3 years (from 2012-13 to 2014-15), what are the annual expenditures involved and manpower required for the maintenance of sewage treatment facilities? What are the annual expenditures on the maintenance of sewerage systems over the same periods?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Yu-yan, Tommy (Member Question No. 34)

Reply:

The expenditure involved and the number of staff required for the repair and maintenance of sewage treatment facilities in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are listed below:

	<b>2012-13</b> (Actual)	<b>2013-14</b> (Actual)	<b>2014-15</b> (Revised estimate)
(a) Expenditure for repair and maintenance works (\$ million)	610	614	662
(i) Sewage treatment works (\$ million)	422	423	455
(ii) Sewers (\$ million)	188	191	207
(b) Number of staff <sup>Note</sup>	602	608	623

Note:

The manpower involved has included the number of staff for the repair and maintenance of sewage treatment works and sewers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**(Question Serial No. 3202)**

Head: (39) Drainage Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Sewage Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

(1) In 2014-15, how many burst incidents of sewers occurred due to ageing of the network? For how many years had each of these sewers been used before the incident occurred?

(2) What measures will be taken in 2015-16 to tackle the problem of bursts and leaks? What are the expenditure and manpower involved?

(3) Please list the total lengths, current lifespans, overall average lifespan, median lifespan and maintenance cost of sewers in the territory.

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

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

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

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

Asked by: Hon LEONG Kah-kit, Alan (Member Question No. 4)

Reply:

(1) In 2014-15, there were 830 cases of bursting or leakage of public sewers that required rehabilitation works. Most burst or leaking pipes had been in operation for more than 25 years.

(2) The Drainage Services Department will inspect all existing sewers under a systematic maintenance programme. Rehabilitation works to the sewers will be carried out when damages are identified in the inspections. For 2014-15, the estimated expenditure is about \$69 million and 86 staff are involved.

(3) The Drainage Services Department is managing about 1 700 kilometres of sewers with the average age and median age of about 28 and 25 years respectively. The overall age distribution is as follows –

Lifespan of sewers	Percentage against total length
Less than 5 years	6%
5 to <10 years	5%
10 to <15 years	9%
15 to <20 years	11%
20 to <25 years	13%
25 to <30 years	13%
30 to <35 years	11%
35 to <40 years	8%
40 to <45 years	6%
45 to <50 years	5%
50 years or above	13%

For 2014-15, the total estimated expenditure on repair and maintenance of sewers is about \$207 million, which includes the estimates at part 2 above, as well as the estimated expenditure on regular cleansing, clearing and replacement of sewers. This department does not keep the statistics of maintenance expenses broken down by the age of sewers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB032**

**(Question Serial No. 2917)**

Head: (39) Drainage Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Sewage Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. Please provide in the table below the information on the expenditure involved in treating every 1 000 cubic metres of sewage over the past five years.

Year	Sewage collection (\$)	Filtration and treatment (e.g. nutrient removal, water quality improvement, disinfection) (\$)	Sewage disposal (\$)

2. What are the Government's policies, targets, measures and performance indicators regarding the use of reclaimed water?

3. Please provide in the table below the information on the expenditure, volume and scope of application regarding the use of reclaimed water over the past five years.

Year	Names of Government premises/public facilities	Uses of reclaimed water	Volume	Expenditure (\$)

4. What are the estimated manpower and operating expenses in 2015-16 regarding the use of reclaimed water?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 4.13)

Reply:

1. The overall expenditure involved in collecting, filtering and treating every 1 000 cubic metres of sewage over the past five financial years are summarised as follows:

Year	Sewage collection (\$)	Filtration and treatment (e.g. nutrient removal, water quality improvement, disinfection) (\$)	Sewage disposal (\$)
2009-10	245.1	888.0	included in the expenditure on filtration and treatment of sewage
2010-11	234.6	962.9	
2011-12	229.2	997.7	
2012-13	231.6	1,010.7	
2013-14	244.3	1,014.5	

2. The development of reclaimed water as a new water resource is one of the water supply management measures under the Total Water Management Strategy implemented by the Government in 2008. The Water Supplies Department has commenced the planning and study on relevant infrastructure to supply reclaimed water to the northeastern New Territories for toilet flushing and other non-potable purposes. It has also planned to supply reclaimed water in stages from 2022. Upon implementation of this measure, the annual saving of fresh water is estimated to reach 21 million cubic metres.

3. Information from the Drainage Services Department (DSD) regarding the uses of reclaimed water at sewage treatment works (STWs), and the average daily volume and operating expenditure involved during 2009-10 to 2013-14 is as follows:

Year	Names of Government premises/public facilities	Uses of reclaimed water	Volume (cubic metres per day)	Expenditure (\$ million)
2009-10	STWs in Ngong Ping and Shek Wu Hui	Non-potable purposes at STWs such as cleaning of facilities, toilet flushing, irrigation, dilution of chemical compounds, etc.	202	0.37
2010-11	STWs in Ngong Ping, Shek Wu Hui, Sha Tin, Sai Kung, Sham Tseng, Yuen Long, Stanley and Siu Ho Wan		1 337	2.42
2011-12			1 349	5.93
2012-13			1 194	5.07
2013-14			1 151	4.88

4. As the operation and maintenance of water reclamation facilities at STWs is part of the sewage treatment work delivered by DSD, we do not have a breakdown of manpower and expenditure involved in this regard. The estimated expenditure on the use of reclaimed water is \$4.5 million for 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB033**

**(Question Serial No. 3284)**

Head: (39) Drainage Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Sewage Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned under Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015–16 that the Department will continue with the investigation and design for the upgrading of the Sai Kung sewage treatment works phase 2. Please set out in detail the expenditure involved, completion date and sewage treatment capacity.

Asked by: Hon QUAT Elizabeth (Member Question No. 75)

Reply:

As the Drainage Services Department is carrying out the feasibility study on relocation of Sai Kung sewage treatment works to caverns, the study regarding the upgrading works phase 2 has been suspended. Upon completion of the feasibility study in August 2016, we will review the need, scale and timetable for the upgrading of Sai Kung sewage treatment works to cope with the progress of expansion of the public sewerage and future development of Sai Kung District.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB034**

**(Question Serial No. 0766)**

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 work of the Department on approval and monitoring of the operation of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) filling stations, please provide the following information:

1. The contracts of the 12 dedicated LPG filling stations will expire between 2021 and 2022. Will the Department renew the contracts with the current operators, invite open tenders or resume the sites for establishing non-dedicated LPG filling stations?
2. The monthly number of vehicles refilled at the 12 dedicated LPG filling stations for the past three years.
3. Has the Department received any complaints in the past three years that not all filling nozzles were in operation at the dedicated LPG filling stations? If yes, what is the number of complaints and has the Department conducted surprise inspections to the filling stations being complained against?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 40)

Reply:

1. To improve roadside air quality, the LPG taxi incentive scheme which encouraged taxi owners to switch from diesel vehicles to LPG ones was launched in 2000 by the Government. In the same year, 12 dedicated LPG filling stations were put into service for early forming of an LPG filling network. The contract period of the dedicated LPG filling stations is 21 years and the contracts will expire between 2021 and 2022. Towards the end of the contracts, the Government will consider the entire market situation, and take into account considerations of maintaining smooth operation of the LPG filling network, meeting the operational needs of LPG vehicles, etc. in arranging future operations after contract expiry.

2. Based on the operational records provided by operators of the dedicated LPG filling stations, the respective monthly numbers of vehicles refilled at each of the 12 dedicated LPG filling stations for the past three years are as follows:

Year	2012	2013	2014
Monthly utilisation rate of each dedicated LPG filling station (no. of vehicles/month)	40 602 to 132 053	31 326 to 125 384	32 149 to 120 375

3. The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) received 21 complaint cases that not all filling nozzles were in operation at the dedicated LPG filling stations in the past three years. The respective numbers of complaints are shown in the following table:

Year	2012	2013	2014
No. of complaints	15	4	2

EMSD will conduct investigations to find out the causes when complaints are received. If the complaint is substantiated, EMSD will request the operator of the dedicated LPG filling station to follow up and implement improvement measures. EMSD will conduct inspections on LPG filling stations, including surprise inspections to filling stations being complained against to ensure the conditions are improved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB035**

**(Question Serial No. 0278)**

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:

What are the plans of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department for raising public awareness of energy efficiency and conservation measures? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon LAU Wong-fat (Member Question No. 20)

Reply:

To raise public awareness of energy efficiency and conservation, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) has been organising a wide spectrum of promotional activities including school exhibitions and outreach programmes, trade seminars, public seminars, public tours of the Education Path of EMSD Headquarters, distribution of promotional leaflets and newsletters, and dissemination of relevant information through the Internet, etc. Meanwhile, EMSD also actively engages in co-organising publicity events with other organisations to promote and support the enforcement of the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance and Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance, with the aim of achieving energy conservation. The total estimated expenditure for the above publicity activities in 2015-16 is about \$2 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB036**

**(Question Serial No. 1078)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The estimated number of product submissions to be processed under the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme in 2015 is 2 200, which is more than the actual number of 681 for 2014. Please advise whether the Government has set aside sufficient manpower for this purpose? If yes, what are the staff establishment and expenditure involved? In addition to the full implementation of the new energy efficiency grading standards for room air conditioners, refrigerating appliances and washing machines in 2015, will the coverage of the scheme be expanded to include other products ? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No. 24)

Reply:

The number of product submissions to be processed in 2015 under the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme is expected to increase to 2 200 due to the full implementation of the new energy efficiency grading standards for air conditioners, refrigerating appliances and washing machines. We will absorb the above work by redeployment of existing manpower. As the officers concerned also have to handle other duties at the same time, we do not have a breakdown of staff establishment and expenditure involved.

To facilitate the public choice of more energy-efficient electrical products, we have commenced a study on the expansion of product coverage of the scheme, and will formulate proposals for consultation with the trade in 2015 so as to work out the implementation details.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB037**

**(Question Serial No. 0582)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the implementation of a district cooling system at the Kai Tak Development under Programme (3), what is the total number of posts created for this purpose? Please provide information on the post title, pay band and job area with respect to these posts.

Asked by: Hon POON Siu-ping (Member Question No. 36)

Reply:

The posts created for the implementation of the District Cooling System at the Kai Tak Development under Programme (3) are:

Nature of Work	Number of Posts	Rank	Notional Annual Mid-point Salary Value (\$)
Implementation of the District Cooling System at the Kai Tak Development	2	Senior Engineer	1,222,560
	2	Engineer/ Assistant Engineer	673,860
	2	Inspector	594,180
	1	Treasury Accountant	856,620
	1	Accounting Officer I	651,180

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB038**

**(Question Serial No. 1273)**

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:

In respect of the energy-saving work for government and public venues, please provide the following information:

- (i) What are the savings in energy and expenditure at various government facilities achieved as a result of the energy-saving projects undertaken by the Government in the past three years?
- (ii) What is the ratio of actual expenditure on acquiring the energy-saving equipment to the cost savings achieved?
- (iii) What are the energy-saving plans and objectives of the Government for the future?

Asked by: Hon WONG Ting-kwong (Member Question No. 59)

Reply:

(i)&(ii)

The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department conducted a total of 115 energy-saving projects for various government departments in the past three years. These projects include the retrofitting of energy efficient lighting and control systems, light emitting diode (LED) exit signs, and energy efficient air-conditioning and control systems, etc. The expenditure incurred on implementation of energy-saving projects by the Department from 2012-13 to 2014-15 is about \$65 million. The estimated total annual energy saving upon completion of the projects is around 9 million kWh. The payback period (i.e., ratio of expenditure to annual energy cost savings) for the relevant projects is around seven years.

(iii) Regarding energy conservation, the Government has set a target of achieving a 5% saving in electricity consumption under comparable operating conditions as that of 2013-14 for government buildings in the coming five years (i.e., 2015-16 to 2019-20), and will conduct energy audits on major government buildings for further energy-saving opportunities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

<b>ENB039</b>
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**(Question Serial No. 1313)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

With regard to the safety of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicles, the number of approvals and revalidations for LPG vehicle fuel tanks will significantly increase from 3 817 in 2014 to 7 000 in 2015 because of the five-yearly revalidation of LPG taxis. For the existing LPG vehicles in Hong Kong, please provide the number of vehicles according to the year of registration. Is it necessary for the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department to deploy additional resources for the increase in approval work? If yes, what resources will be deployed additionally?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 29)

Reply:

According to the information as at end December 2014 provided by the Transport Department, there are at present a total of 21 692 registered LPG light buses and taxis in Hong Kong. The number of these vehicles according to the year of registration is shown below:

First registration year	Number of Registered LPG Light Buses and Taxis
Before 2000	27
2000	1 455
2001	6 768
2002	2 704
2003	1 733
2004	1 271
2005	1 538
2006	486
2007	429

First registration year	Number of Registered LPG Light Buses and Taxis
2008	803
2009	512
2010	588
2011	359
2012	395
2013	814
2014	1 810
	21 692

Law enforcement work in connection with the revalidation of LPG vehicle fuel tanks is undertaken by a team of engineers and inspectors in the Department. Their responsibilities cover a wide range of duties related to LPG vehicles including the overseeing of LPG filling network, supporting infrastructure for LPG vehicles, and conducting law enforcement work related to the revalidation of LPG vehicle fuel tanks, etc. Revalidation of LPG vehicle fuel tanks is part of the day-to-day law enforcement work of the Department and the increased workload in 2015 will be absorbed by re-deployment of existing resources. No additional manpower and expenditure will be required.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB040**

**(Question Serial No. 1314)**

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 two additional LPG filling stations in 2014 (including their locations and number of filling nozzles);
2. Details of the two LPG filling stations planned to be approved in 2015 (including their locations, 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 three 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 dedicated LPG filling stations?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

1. The two additional non-dedicated LPG filling stations in 2014 are located at Fanling and Kwai Chung with six and four filling nozzles respectively for providing services.
2. We plan to approve in 2015 two non-dedicated LPG filling stations, which will be located at Sai Kung and Clear Water Bay with four and two filling nozzles respectively for providing services.
3. Based on the operational records provided by the operators of the 12 dedicated filling stations, the respective monthly numbers of vehicles refilled at each station for the past three years are as follows:

Year	2012	2013	2014
Monthly utilisation rate of each dedicated LPG filling station (no. of vehicles/month)	40 602 to 132 053	31 326 to 125 384	32 149 to 120 375

The Government does not collect information on the number of vehicles refilled at 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 Government does not have any statistics on the operation of non-dedicated LPG filling stations. The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department 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.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB041**

**(Question Serial No. 1659)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government commenced a strengthened emission control programme for petrol and LPG vehicles by using roadside remote sensing equipment and dynamometer in September 2014. Please reply on the following:

- (a) the current number of equipment, as well as the manpower and expenditure involved;
- (b) the number of vehicles which have been tested and the number of vehicles which need to be tested at the vehicle emission testing centres;
- (c) please list by vehicle type the number of vehicles failing the tests;
- (d) how are the vehicles failing the tests handled?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 8)

Reply:

Poorly maintained petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicles could emit carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides by tenfold of their normal levels, the latter two are the major causes of roadside air pollution. To improve roadside air quality, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has strengthened the emission control for petrol and LPG vehicles since 1 September 2014. Roadside remote sensing equipment are deployed to screen petrol and LPG vehicles with excessive emissions. Owners of vehicles found to have excessive emissions will be notified by an emission testing notice issued by the EPD. Their vehicles will then be required to pass a dynamometer-based emission test at a designated vehicle emission testing centre (DVETC) within 12 working days so as to ensure the problem is rectified. Failure to meet the requirement will lead to cancellation of the licence of the vehicle concerned.

The EPD has 12 sets of roadside remote sensing equipment. Depending on the maintenance needs of these equipment, we will carry out emission testing at up to 3 locations out of approximately 100 locations in the territory every day. The expenditure incurred is absorbed by the EPD's existing resources. There are 4 DVETCs in the territory providing test services for vehicles with excessive emissions. The centres are privately-run where no government expenditure is involved in their operation.

As at the end of February 2015, the EPD has checked some 270 000 vehicle counts and issued about 1 700 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 42 private cars, 1 taxi and 1 light goods vehicle were cancelled for failing to pass the test within the specified time. Another 44 private cars and 31 taxis were voluntarily scrapped by their owners.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB042**

**(Question Serial No. 1660)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In Programme (1), the number of marine dumping permits issued increased from 147 in 2013 to 243 in 2014. Why?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 9)

Reply:

During the past year, various major infrastructure projects under construction carried out dredging works which generated marine sediments, requiring application for permits under the Dumping at Sea Ordinance for their disposal. For this reason, the number of marine dumping permits issued by the Environmental Protection Department increased in 2014.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB043****(Question Serial No. 1661)****Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department**Subhead (No. & title):** (-) Not Specified**Programme:** (1) Waste**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)**Director of Bureau:** Secretary for the Environment**Question:**

With regard to the 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 five years.

	NENT Landfill			SENT Landfill			WENT Landfill	
	Municipal Waste (Food Waste)	Construction Waste	Special Waste	Municipal Waste (Food Waste)	Construction Waste	Special Waste	Municipal Waste (Food Waste)	Construction Waste
2010								
2011								
2012								
2013								
2014								

- (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 five years as well as the number of refuse collection vehicle trips going to the three strategic landfills per day.

	NENT Landfill		SENT Landfill		WENT Landfill	
	By land (no. of refuse collection vehicle trips per day)	By sea	By land (no. of refuse collection vehicle trips per day)	By sea	By land (no. of refuse collection vehicle trips per day)	By sea
2010						
2011						
2012						

2013						
2014						

(c) Set out the number of complaints against various kinds of pollution including odour, noise, wastewater, environment, hygiene, etc., received in the past five 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. 10)

Reply:

(a) The quantity of various types of waste received by the three strategic landfills in the past five years is tabulated below:

Year	NENT Landfill (tonnes per day)			SENT Landfill (tonnes per day)			WENT Landfill (tonnes per day)		
	Municipal Waste (Food Waste)	Overall Construction Waste	Special Waste	Municipal Waste (Food Waste)	Overall Construction Waste	Special Waste	Municipal Waste (Food Waste)	Overall Construction Waste	Special Waste
2010	1 865 (628)	430	208	2 166 (725)	2 581	415	5 093 (1 884)	573	496
2011	1 829 (688)	458	227	2 085 (816)	2 325	404	5 082 (2 080)	549	500
2012	1 942 (682)	516	223	2 079 (699)	2 320	405	5 257 (1 956)	603	499
2013	2 142 (761)	588	255	1 981 (738)	2 303	391	5 424 (2 149)	700	527
2014	2 256 (798)*	568	270	1 713 (601)*	2 500	297	5 813 (2 217)*	874	568

Notes:

- (1) The figures in the table above have been rounded off.
- (2) The figures in the brackets are tonnes of food waste per day.
- (3) The figures with a \* are preliminary figures.

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

		NENT Landfill	SENT Landfill	WENT Landfill		Total
		By land	By land	By land (%)	By sea (%)	
2010	tonnes per day	2 494	5 162	2 015 (33%)	4 146 (67%)	6 161
	average daily vehicle trips	405	1 051	256	N.A.	
2011	tonnes per day	2 513	4 814	1 992 (32%)	4 139 (68%)	6 131
	average daily vehicle trips	410	948	252	N.A.	
2012	tonnes per day	2 681	4 804	2 114 (33%)	4 244 (67%)	6 359
	average daily vehicle trips	434	976	259	N.A.	

		NENT Landfill	SENT Landfill	WENT Landfill		
		By land	By land	By land (%)	By sea (%)	Total
2013	tonnes per day	2 985	4 674	2 272 (34%)	4 379 (66%)	6 651
	average daily vehicle trips	463	970	276	N.A.	
2014	tonnes per day	3 094	4 510	2 601 (36%)	4 653 (64%)	7 254
	average daily vehicle trips	475	854	276	N.A.	

Note:

- (1) The figures in the table above have been rounded off.
- (2) The NENT and SENT Landfills have only received waste delivered by land.

(c) Environmental complaints related to the NENT, SENT and WENT Landfills from 2010 to 2014 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
2010	0	0	0	0	0
2011	1	0	0	0	0
2012	1	0	0	0	0
2013	2	0	3 (1)	0	2
2014	0	0	0	0	1

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

Environmental complaints related to the SENT Landfill:

Year	Number of complaints by type				
	Air	Noise	Water	Waste	Miscellaneous
2010	754 (404)	0	1	0	0
2011	1 120 (769)	0	0	0	0
2012	1 953 (1 513)	0	1	0	0
2013	2 462 (1 842)	1	3	0	0
2014	1 891 (1 333)	0	1	0	6

Note: The figures in brackets are 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
2010	9 (2)	0	0	0	0
2011	16 (8)	2	3	0	5 (4)
2012	18 (10)	4 (2)	2	0	10 (6)
2013	20 (3)	6 (4)	0	0	0
2014	8 (4)	2	1	0	4

Note: The figures in brackets are the number of repeated complaints by complainants.

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) investigated each of the environmental complaints received. There was one water pollution complaint in July 2013 concerning the incident of suspected leachate discharge from the NENT Landfill, the EPD had subsequently initiated prosecutions against the landfill contractor. For the remaining complaints, the investigations by the EPD had confirmed that there were no violations of environmental legislation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB044****(Question Serial No. 1662)**

**Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

**Programme:** (1) Waste

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

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

**Question:**

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

- (a) Please list in table form the average amount of waste received by the 7 RTSs over the past 5 years.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Island East					
Island West					
Shatin					
North Lantau					
Outlying Islands					
West Kowloon					
North West New Territories					

- (b) Please list in table form the number of vehicular trips of refuse collection vehicles (RCVs) and container trucks carrying waste in and out of the 7 RTSs over the past 5 years.

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	RCVs	Container trucks	RCVs	Container trucks	RCVs	Container trucks	RCVs	Container trucks	RCVs	Container trucks
Island East										
Island West										
Shatin										
North Lantau										
Outlying Islands										
West Kowloon										
North West New Territories										

- (c) Has the Administration received any complaints about the RTSs over the past 5 years? What is the number and what categories do they belong to? Has the Administration conducted investigations, taken follow-up actions and instituted prosecution in respect of these complaints?



**Reply:**

- (a) The average amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) received by the RTSs over the past 5 years was:

RTSs	Daily average of MSW received (tonnes)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Island East	811	789	797	798	829
Island West	517	520	531	556	599
Shatin	966	939	998	1,118	1,096
North Lantau	164	170	178	189	197
Outlying Islands	84	81	82	81	84
West Kowloon	2,237	2,252	2,331	2,385	2,640
North West New Territories	918	924	993	1,045	1,081

Remark: Apart from MSW, the West Kowloon Transfer Station also received and handled about 383 tonnes per day of grease trap waste, whereas the Outlying Islands Transfer Facilities also received about 43 tonnes per day of construction waste (2014 data), and individual RTSs also received small amounts of other wastes.

- (b) The number of trips of refuse collection vehicles (RCVs) and container trucks carrying waste in and out of the RTSs over the past 5 years are:

RTSs	Daily number of vehicular trips of RCVs at RTSs				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Island East	205	206	208	208	216
Island West	145	151	153	158	168
Shatin	179	179	187	218	218
North Lantau	41	43	45	47	49
Outlying Islands	124	125	126	125	131
West Kowloon	525	547	577	567	613
Northwest New Territories	189	200	213	222	230

The Shatin Transfer Station and the Northwest New Territories Transfer Station also transferred waste to landfills for disposal by land using container trucks. The daily numbers of vehicular trips in the past 5 years are:

RTSs	Daily number of vehicular trips of container trucks transferring waste from RTSs to landfill				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Shatin	41	39	43	46	46
Northwest New	42	43	46	50	52

- (c) The numbers of complaints on the RTSs received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) by category over the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	Air	Noise	Water	Waste	Miscellaneous
2010	4	2	2	1	1
2011	23	4	1	0	3
2012	11	4	3	0	0
2013	16	2	1	0	2
2014	15	1	6	0	1

All the above complaints were followed up with investigations by the EPD and no non-compliance with the environmental legislations was found.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB045****(Question Serial No.: 1663)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please set out the numbers of plastic shopping bags provided for customers as reported by registered retailers and the levies collected in the past 4 quarters since the implementation of the "Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags" on 7 July 2009.

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

For the "Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags", the last 4 quarters of levy income reported and the number of plastic shopping bags distributed by the registered retailers are as follows:

	<b>Number of registered retail outlets<sup>1</sup> (unit)</b>	<b>Levy income (HK dollar)</b>	<b>Number of plastic shopping bags distributed (unit)</b>
19 <sup>th</sup> quarter ( January 2014 to March 2014 )	3 488	\$8,668,251.5	17 336 503
20 <sup>th</sup> quarter ( April 2014 to June 2014 )	3 501	\$8,462,573.0	16 925 146
21 <sup>st</sup> quarter ( July 2014 to September 2014 )	3 506	\$9,252,490.0	18 504 980
22 <sup>nd</sup> quarter ( October 2014 to December 2014 )	3 534	\$8,979,889.5	17 959 779

1. The number of registered retail outlets as recorded on the last day of each quarter.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB046**

**(Question Serial No.: 1664)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please give a brief account of previous work and actual achievements/data on the efforts of the Government and the public sector to take the lead and promote environmental protection in the following areas:

- (a) waste reduction, separation and recycling
- (b) coordination of food waste reduction through the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign
- (c) green procurement
- (d) energy saving and green building
- (e) reduction of emissions from government vehicles/vessels
- (f) use of electric vehicles

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

Reply:

- (a) The Hong Kong Blueprint for the Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022 maps out a comprehensive strategy, targets, policies and action plans for waste management. Apart from implementing various producer responsibility schemes and setting up community green stations, EPD allocated about \$69 million in 2014-15 to enhance public awareness of, as well as community participation in, waste reduction, separation and recycling, with a view to soliciting public support for various waste reduction policy initiatives. In 2015-16, the Government will proactively encourage government departments to implement suitable environmental protection and waste reduction measures to set a green example for the public. The departments are encouraged to enhance the work on environmental protection and waste reduction, implement waste reduction and recycling, environmental procurement and energy conservation as well as promote the environment-friendly culture. Bureaux and departments have been required since 2012 to accord priority to implement green measures which include implementing green measures in organising and attending events, adopting green office waste management practices, strengthening training for staff, enhancing awareness of waste reduction, etc. The Government injected \$5,000 million into the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) in 2013 as seed money to provide long-term and sustained support for community green actions. The Government will continue to provide funding support through the ECF for non-profit-making organisations to undertake educational, research and technology demonstration projects in relation to environmental and conservation matters to raise public awareness of and solicit their support for environmental protection.
- (b) The Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee was set up by the Government in 2012 with members drawn from the relevant sectors and government departments. The Committee aims to promote public awareness of food waste problems in Hong Kong and co-ordinate efforts within the Government and

public institutions to lead by example in food waste reduction. Since its launching, the Campaign has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community. As at February this year, 12 government departments and public institutions have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste. Encouraging results have been achieved in food reduction by some government departments and public institutions which have signed the Food Wise Charter. For example, the Waste No Food Scheme implemented by the Lo Wu Correctional Institution has avoided 500 bowls of rice having to be dumped every day (i.e. around 100 kg). The institution has also installed an on-site food waste composting system which turns fruit peels, vegetable leaves and meal leftover into organic compost for greening purposes. Moreover, a total of 11 public hospitals under the Hospital Authority have set up composting facilities. 6 public hospitals have their food waste collected for recycling. The total amount of food waste collected and processed per annum is about 1 200 tonnes. “Less rice” scheme and green low carbon diet have been introduced to the staff canteens. Some public institutions have implemented measures to reduce food waste, which include encouraging staff to take away leftover food after dining, putting up posters at food counters to remind colleagues of reducing food waste, and showing bowls of different sizes for portion reference. Moreover, the Housing Authority has conducted food waste recycling trial schemes at 10 odd public housing estates by phases since 2011 to encourage the cultivation of food waste separation habits and food waste recycling. The Government will continue to encourage the government and public institutions to reduce food waste.

- (c) The Government has taken the lead to adopt a green procurement policy to set a role model for the business sector. The Stores and Procurement Regulations have been amended since 2000, requesting various departments to take environmental factors into account in setting out the tender specifications. We have encouraged government departments to purchase green products as far as possible and where economically rational. In 2013, the Government spent more than \$1 billion on the green procurement, accounting for about 15% of the overall expenditure on government procurement. Under the steer of the Inter-departmental Working Group on Green Government Procurement, we have been closely monitoring the market situation and making preparations to expand the number of products on the government’s green procurement list to 150 items. In addition, the Administration has also been actively exploring the wider use of recycled and other environmentally friendly materials in public works projects.
- (d) The Government has been taking the lead to reduce electricity consumption. In 2009, we set a target of 5% saving in the electricity consumption in government buildings in 5 years under comparable operating conditions in 2007-08. The Government has already met the electricity saving target in 2013-14. Building on our experience of achieving the electricity saving target set in 2009, we set a new target of reducing 5% of electricity consumption of government buildings in the next 5 years from 2015-16 to 2019-20 under comparable operating conditions, using the electricity consumption in 2013-14 as the baseline. Moreover, the Government has been promoting environmental protection and energy conservation in government buildings. Since 2009, we have been implementing a target-based green performance framework for new and existing government buildings. It sets out specific targets for various aspects including energy efficiency, use of renewable energy, indoor air quality, etc. New government buildings with a construction floor area of more than 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> will aim to attain the second highest grade or above under the BEAM Plus assessment system of the Hong Kong Green Building Council. 28 government buildings have now registered under BEAM Plus, of which the temporary office accommodation for the Energising Kowloon East Office has been rated “Platinum” under BEAM Plus. The Cruise Terminal Building in Kai Tak Development and the Fire Station cum Ambulance Facility at Cheung Yip Street in Kowloon Bay have obtained “Provisional Platinum” rating. The Steering Committee for the Promotion of Green Building was set up in 2013 to further promote green building and coordinate efforts by various bureaux and departments in implementing the relevant measures. The Steering Committee comprises members from relevant bureaux and departments. It has received a number of suggestions on promoting green building from the stakeholders, including relevant professional and trade bodies, academic institutions and representatives of the relevant industries and green groups. The Government is reviewing the existing green building policy on government buildings with a view to raising the green performance of government buildings.

- (e) In order to lower emissions by government vessels, the government vessel fleet has used Euro V diesel (with a sulphur content of 0.001%) since 2008. The sulphur content of Euro V diesel is 98% less than the light diesel oil (with a sulphur content of 0.05%) currently used by local vessels. New vessels procured by the Government should comply with the latest emission standards. The Government will give priority to environment-friendly vehicles (including electric vehicles (EVs)) with low emissions and high fuel efficiency when replacing government vehicles, having regard to the market supply, operational needs and availability of resources to reduce emissions by the government fleet. As at December 2014, there were 6 430 vehicles in the government fleet, among which 3 016 were environment-friendly vehicles. Taking into account the orders placed by the Government and vehicles to be delivered in 2015, the number of environment-friendly vehicles will increase to 3 480, representing 54% of the government fleet. The Government procured 262 EVs in 2014 and the expenditure involved was about \$130 million.
- (f) The Government will continue to procure EVs to replace retiring vehicles in the government fleet subject to the availability of suitable models on the market and the performance of the EVs being able to meet departments' operational requirements. As at February 2015, there were 226 EVs in the government fleet, including 147 saloons, 76 motorcycles, 2 small vans and 1 large van.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB047****(Question Serial No. 1665)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the current waste separation and recovery in Hong Kong, please advise on the following:

- (a) Please list by administrative districts the number of waste separation bins in the 18 districts in the past 5 years. Please list by types of waste the amount of waste collected.
- (b) Please list by types of waste collected the amount of recyclables collected by all Community Green Stations and Non-government organisation Collection Points, as well as their distribution of daily necessities and souvenirs in the past 5 years.

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

Reply:

- (a) As at December 2014, the Government has placed 4 539 sets of waste separation bins in public places throughout the territory, including pavements, public transport interchanges, refuse collection points, leisure and cultural facilities and country parks. Their distribution in the 18 District Council districts is shown in the table below:

District	Number of waste separation bins (set)
Hong Kong Island	
Eastern	212
Southern	243
Wan Chai	157
Central & Western	206
Kowloon	
Kowloon City	125
Yau Tsim Mong	183
Sham Shui Po	96
Wong Tai Sin	70
Kwun Tong	82
New Territories	
Tai Po	516
Tuen Mun	218

Yuen Long	396
North	324
Sai Kung	669
Sha Tin	329
Tsuen Wan	315
Kwai Tsing	148
Islands	250
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 539</b>

The Government will take into account a number of factors to decide the number and locations of the bins in public places, such as street conditions, pedestrian circulation, quantity of recyclables recovered and local demand, etc. In the past 5 years, there has been no significant change in the number of waste separation bins placed in public places. Besides, the Government has also placed about 11 500 sets of waste separation bins in locations with higher pedestrian circulation including schools, hospitals, clinics, government quarters and offices. The Government has also encouraged housing estates/residential buildings to participate in the Source Separation of Waste Programme by placing waste separation bins on the ground floor of each building block and each building floor to facilitate waste separation at source by residents. As these housing estates/residential buildings decided the number of waste separation bins to be placed on their own, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) does not have the exact figures of the number of waste separation bins placed in the housing estates/residential buildings concerned.

Collection and recovery of recyclables is not limited to the use of waste separation bins only. Some residents or cleaners would sell recyclables directly to recyclers, carry out recovery through other means such as waste exchange or deliver recyclables to Community Recycling Centres operated by non-government organisation (NGOs). Data gathered from waste recovery surveys and export quantity of recyclables compiled by the Census and Statistics Department reflect more comprehensively the overall situation of municipal solid waste recovery. Available information on the quantities of major recyclables recovered in 2009-2013 is detailed in the table below:

	<b>Year</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Waste paper</b>	Total recovery quantity ('000 tonnes)	1 027	1 195	1 278	1 162	1 035
<b>Plastics</b>	Total recovery quantity ('000 tonnes)	1 211	1 577	843	317	243
<b>Metals</b>	Total recovery quantity ('000 tonnes)	834	721	782	578	602
<b>Glass</b>	Total recovery quantity ('000 tonnes)	3	5	5	18	10

(Note: Relevant data for 2014 are still being compiled.)

- (b) Since 2010, Community Recycling Centres have been set up at rented shops by NGOs with funding support from the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) to promote and support source separation of waste. Information on the quantities of various recyclables recovered by the Centres in the past 5 years is detailed in the table below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Number of Recycling Centres (unit)	2	9	12	16	18
Total quantity of plastics recovered (tonnes)	56	128	795	1 064	1 090
Total quantity of small waste electrical equipment recovered (tonnes)	1	4	12	23	27



Various Community Recycling Centres will distribute usable gifts, daily necessities and souvenirs to members of the public in exchange of the recyclables brought by them to the Centres. Each Centre will make the exchange based on circumstances like the progress of its project and the support of its organisation. The ECF will vet the monthly expenses of the item on purchasing gifts for exchange when processing the funding application of the project, with a ceiling of HK\$2,500 for each Centre.

In addition, there are now 62 NGO Collection Points in Hong Kong, 40 of which are jointly operated by the EPD and NGOs, and the remaining are operated by NGOs on their own. The number of visitors of different Collection Points varies from each other, and their time of formation is different. Some have been in operation for more than 3 years. The average monthly recyclables recovered by the Collection Points jointly operated by the EPD and NGOs weigh 60 kilograms (kg) in the first year, and have gradually increased to an average of about 120 kg per month in the next two years. The average monthly recyclables recovered by the remaining Collection Points weigh 25 kg in the first year, and have gradually increased to 40 kg afterwards.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB048****(Question Serial No.: 1666)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

On the development and operation of the EcoPark, please inform this Committee:

- (a) Please set out the number of visitors to the EcoPark Visitor Centre, the number and effectiveness of public participation activities (e.g. seminars) by visitor type (general public, schools, universities, institutions/companies) in the past 5 years.
- (b) Please set out the quantity and means of waste recovery, the recycled products and the business development of the tenants of Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the EcoPark by the tenants' type of recovery and recycling in the past 3 years (if available).

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

Reply:

- (a) The number of visitors and visitor type of the EcoPark Visitor Centre in the past 5 years are set out below:

Year	Visitor type				Total number of visitors
	General Public	Schools	Universities	Institutions / Companies	
2010(Note 1)	2 600	4 562	589	6 931	14 682
2011	1 265	7 016	2 054	9 523	19 858
2012	673	7 772	2 739	11 292	22 476
2013	1 081	6 977	1 060	8 203	17 321
2014	421	8 915	2 366	8 830	20 532

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

(b) The business development of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 Tenants is summarised below:

**Phase 1 Tenants**

Tenants	Business development	2012-14 Throughput (tonnes)	Means of waste recovery	Waste type	Recycled Materials/ Products
Champway Technology Ltd	In operation	26 400	Mainly collected from waste producers and collectors	Waste cooking oil	Biodiesel
Shiu Wing Metal Ltd		95 800		Waste metals	Sorted & sheared scrap metals
Hong Kong Hung Wai Wooden Board Company		5 900(Note 2)		Waste wood	Wood fuel pellets
Li Tong Group		3 100		Waste computer equipment	Dismantled electronic components
Hong Kong Telford Envirotech Group Ltd		8 600		Waste plastics	Baled plastics, plastic flakes and chips
Cosmos Star Holdings Company Ltd	Since the tenant cannot commission in accordance with the lease agreement, the Government has initiated the legal process for termination of the lease agreement.			Waste batteries	Dismantled battery components

**Phase 2 Tenants**

Tenants	Business development	2012-14 Throughput (tonnes)	Means of waste recovery	Waste type	Recycled Materials/ Products
Yan Oi Tong EcoPark Plastic Resources Recycling Centre	In operation	4 700	Mainly collected from waste producers and collectors	Waste plastics	Plastic flakes, plastic pellets and baled plastics
St James' Settlement "WEEE GO GREEN"		780		WEEE	Refurbished electrical and electronic equipment, and dismantled components
K. Wah Construction Products Ltd		1 260 (Note 3)		Construction & demolition (C&D) materials and waste glass	Recycled glass concrete blocks
Chung Yue Steel Group Company	In trial operation	87 000 (Note 4)		Waste metals	Sorted & sheared scrap metals

Limited				
South China Reborn Resources (Zhongshan) Company Limited (Note 5)	Expected to be in operation in April 2015			Food waste Animal feed
E. Tech Management (HK) Ltd (Note 5)	Expected to be in operation in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2015			WEEE Metals, plastic & other recyclable materials
On Fat Lung Electrical & Metal Co., Ltd (Note 5)	Expected to be in operation in the 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 2015			Waste rubber tyres Recycled playground mat
SSK Metal Limited (Note 5)	Expected to be in operation in 2016.			Waste batteries Dismantled battery components

Note 1: The EcoPark Visitor Centre commenced operation in March 2010.

Note 2: Operation was suspended from October 2011 to June 2013 to adjust the business model and resumed in July 2013.

Note 3: The tenant commenced operation in November 2014

Note 4: The tenant commenced trial operation in August 2013.

Note 5: The tenants are at different stages of planning, constructing or testing of their plants and operations.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB049**

**(Question Serial No.: 1667)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Pilot Green Transport Fund, please reply on the following:

- (a) What is the number of applications received? How many of them are rejected and what are the reasons?
- (b) Please list in table form the amount of subsidy granted for each approved project, as well as the commencement date and the completion date of these projects.
- (c) Since the number of applications from the non-land transport sector and the number of cases approved are unsatisfactory at present, how will the Administration enhance publicity and encourage eligible persons or organisations to make application?

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

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) set up the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund) in March 2011 to encourage the public transport sector and non-profit organisations to test out green and innovative transport technologies.

(a) & (b)

As at February 2015, the Fund received 139 applications, of which 96 were approved, 30 withdrawn by the applicants, 7 rejected and 6 being processed. Applications approved by the Fund include trials of electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles, solar air-conditioning system, replacement of old franchised bus engines with environment-friendly engines, and retrofitting a ferry with a diesel-electric propulsion system and an exhaust gas scrubber. Among the rejected applications, there were 2 proposed trials of electric motorcycles but they are outside the scope of the Fund. The other 5 applications were rejected because the applicants failed to provide sufficient information to support their claims of fuel saving/emission reduction ability. Among the 96 approved applications, the preparation for the trial was terminated by the approved applicants in 15 cases. The details of the remaining 81 trials are set out in the Annex.

The Fund has approved about \$98 million as subsidy, which accounts for one-third of the total funds available. To facilitate the successful applicants to get competitive bids in tendering exercise, we will not release the amount of subsidy for individual approved cases.

(c) The EPD has been encouraging the transport trade and transport product suppliers to make use of the Fund to try out green and innovative transport technologies. A number of briefing sessions have been held to explain the application criteria and procedures to the trade. A hotline has also been set up to answer enquiries from the trade. In 2014, through an international conference on vehicle emission control technology and a large-scale experience sharing session on the trial projects subsidised by the Fund were held in Hong Kong, we introduced the Fund to the trade and the public and shared the technologies and findings of the trials. Last year, the Secretary for the Environment wrote to major public bodies, large enterprises and non-profit organisations urging them to use electric vehicles and promoting the Fund to encourage participation in the trials. We will continue our publicity and promotion efforts through various channels and encourage product suppliers to introduce more products, allowing the transport trade to test new technologies using the Fund.

## Details of Pilot Green Transport Fund Approved Trials

## (1) Completed Trials

<b>Name of Approved Organization</b>	<b>Trial Product/ Technology and Quantity</b>	<b>Trial Start Date</b>	<b>Trial Completion Date</b>
TNT Express Worldwide (HK) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	2012/3/1	2014/2/28
Chi Shing Transportation Company	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2012/8/1	2014/7/31
Kwai Bon Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles	2012/12/1	2014/11/30
Hong Kong Automobile Association	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2012/10/1	2014/9/30
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles	2013/1/1	2014/12/31
Shun Hing Logistics Company Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles	2012/12/1	2014/11/30

## (2) Trials in Progress

<b>Name of Approved Organization</b>	<b>Trial Product/ Technology and Quantity</b>	<b>Trial Start Date</b>	<b>Trial Completion Date</b>
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric buses	2014/3/1	2016/2/29
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	(i) 2013/10/1 (ii) 2014/2/1	(i) 2015/9/30 (ii) 2016/1/31
Federal Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 electric van type light goods vehicles	2013/4/1	2015/3/31
International Trademart Company Limited	2 electric buses	2013/11/1	2015/10/31
A. S. Watson Group (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle	2013/6/1	2015/5/31
MTR Corporation Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle	2013/4/1	2015/3/31
Kerry Distribution (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles	2013/4/1	2015/3/31
On Mei Tak Environmental Technology Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles	2013/2/1	2015/1/31
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles	2013/2/1	2015/1/31
UPS Parcel Delivery Service Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles	2013/6/1	2015/5/31
S.F. Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles	2013/10/1	2015/9/30
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	2013/4/1	2015/3/31
Teamwise Corporation Limited	2 hybrid light buses	2014/11/1	2015/10/31
Hong Kong Metropolitan Bus Limited	1 hybrid light bus	2014/1/1	2016/12/31
Sunny Engineering Company	1 electric taxi	2013/9/1	2015/8/31
Shu Sang Taxi Company	2 electric taxis	2014/6/1 <sup>1</sup>	2016/5/31
Lai Sun Motors Company Limited	1 electric taxi	2014/6/1	2016/5/31
Discovery Bay Transit Services Limited	2 electric buses	2015/1/1	2016/12/31
Gate Gourmet Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/7/1	2016/6/30
Chun Dak Engineering (HK-Macau) Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/4/1	2016/3/31

<sup>1</sup>One of the electric taxis

<b>Name of Approved Organization</b>	<b>Trial Product/ Technology and Quantity</b>	<b>Trial Start Date</b>	<b>Trial Completion Date</b>
CM Geotechnics Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/4/1	2016/3/31
BioCycle (Hong Kong) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	2013/10/1	2015/9/30
New Method Cleaning Services Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/8/1	2016/7/31
Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation	1 solar air-conditioning system	2014/4/1	2016/3/31
Hong Kong International School Association Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/1/1	2015/12/31
C & C Logistic Services Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/6/1	2016/5/31
Ray Ray Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/8/1	2016/7/31
Swire Beverages Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	2014/9/1	2016/8/31
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	2013/11/1	2015/10/31
Geotech Engineering Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	2014/8/1	2016/7/31
Kam Lung Trading Co	1 hybrid light goods vehicle	2014/12/1	2016/11/30
Airport Authority Hong Kong	3 electric van type light goods vehicles	2014/12/1	2016/11/30
DHL Express (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/11/1	2016/10/31
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle	2015/1/1	2016/12/31
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	2 hybrid medium goods vehicles	2015/1/1	2016/12/31
Cathay Pacific Catering Services (H.K.) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/10/1	2016/9/30
Vegetable Marketing Organization	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/12/1	2016/11/30



(3) Approved Trials in Preparation

The trial start date depends on the trial preparation progress

<b>Name of Approved Organization</b>	<b>Trial Product/ Technology and Quantity</b>
Good Funds Services Limited	2 electric buses
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric buses
Sun Bus Limited	1 electric bus
Yan Yan Motors Limited	2 hybrid light buses
Glory Success Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Hong Kong & China Transportation Consultants Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Big Three Limited	1 hybrid light bus
China-Hong Kong Passenger Services Co. Limited	2 electric taxis
Fanling Motors Company Limited	2 electric taxis
Tai Po Motors Company	2 electric taxis
Wai Kit Trading International Limited	1 electric taxi
Chief Asia Group Limited	1 electric taxi
Ip Yiu Kwan	1 electric taxi
Kwok Kin Air Condition & Electrical Work Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Hotel ICON Limited	2 electric light buses
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	4 buses engines retrofit
E. Tech Management (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Welcome Construction Company Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Welcome Construction Company Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
China Prosper Engineering Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
China Prosper Engineering Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid medium goods vehicle
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 diesel-electric propulsion system
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 seawater scrubber
Kau Kee Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
K. C. Dat Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Jinda International Holdings Limited	2 electric taxis
Suen Po Yee Taxi Co.	2 electric taxis
Public International Group Limited	1 electric taxi
Cheer Honest Industrial Limited	2 electric taxis
Jinda Motor Limited	1 electric taxi
Green Mobility Innovations Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
French International School "Victor Segalen" Association Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
LF Logistics (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Waste & Environmental Technologies Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB050****(Question Serial No.: 1668)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

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

- (a) Please list by different types of pollutants the percentage share of emissions from ocean-going vessels (OGVs) among all vessels. What is their percentage in the total emissions in Hong Kong? Apart from OGVs, please set out other main causes of vessel emissions.
- (b) Has the Government installed any facilities inside and outside Victoria Harbour or within the terminal areas to monitor air quality at present? If yes, what were the monitoring findings in the past? What was the expenditure involved? If not, what were the reasons? Will the Government consider installing additional monitoring facilities in future?
- (c) How many OGVs have participated in the Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme so far? What is their percentage in the total number of OGV arrivals? What is the amount of port facilities and light dues involved? If the Government introduces the legislation mandating the use of low sulphur fuel for OGVs while berthing in Hong Kong this year as scheduled, will the Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme be cancelled once the legislation comes into force? How much port facilities and light dues can the Government receive then?
- (d) Please provide the number of complaints on pollution from various types of vessels received by the Administration, the follow-up actions taken and the number of prosecutions instituted over the past 5 years.

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

Reply:

- (a) The Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory is compiled by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) every year to analyse the air pollution situation and the major pollution sources in Hong Kong. The Emission Inventory for 2013 and 2014 is still being compiled. According to the 2012 Air Pollutant Emission Inventory, the percentages of ocean-going vessels (OGVs) in overall vessel emissions and Hong Kong's total emissions for 3 major air pollutants are as follows:

Air pollutant	Percentage of OGVs in overall vessel emissions in 2012	Percentage of OGVs in Hong Kong's total emissions in 2012
Sulphur dioxide	78%	39%
Nitrogen oxides	42%	13%
Respirable suspended	68%	25%

particulates		
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Besides OGVs, overall vessel emissions also include the emissions from river vessels and local vessels.

- (b) At present, the EPD's air quality monitoring network comprises 12 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) and 3 roadside AQMSs in Hong Kong. Among them, Kwai Chung, Central/Western, Sham Shui Po, Kwun Tong and Eastern AQMSs can reflect the air quality inside the Victoria Harbour as they are located in its vicinity. Other general AQMSs are located outside the Victoria Harbour. Tap Mun AQMS, which is far from the urban areas, can indicate the regional background air quality. Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant in general, except the areas near the estuary of the Pearl River (such as Tung Chung), which are more susceptible to regional ozone under northwesterly or northerly winds. Besides, areas along OGVs' channels or in the vicinity of the Container Ports (such as Kwai Chung) are more susceptible to sulphur dioxide emissions from the vessels when these areas are downwind from the channels or the Container Ports. The overall air quality in Hong Kong has been improving in recent years. In the past 10 years (from 2005 to 2014), except ozone which is on the rise due to regional photochemical smog, the quantities of other major air pollutants in Hong Kong have fallen by as much as 6%-50%.

The EPD will conduct annual reviews on the air quality monitoring network according to the established mechanism and by making reference to the relevant factors such as spatial distribution of AQMSs in the network, coverage of different types of development, distribution of local population, traffic flow and distribution of sources of pollution, etc., in order to consider whether it is necessary to make adjustments, including setting up additional AQMSs or adding new monitoring parameters, etc. The expenditure for air quality monitoring by the EPD is absorbed by existing manpower and resources.

- (c) The EPD is working to upgrade the quality of vessel fuels to reduce air pollutant emissions from vessels and improve air quality. The EPD has implemented the Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme (the Incentive Scheme) since September 2012 to encourage the use of low sulphur fuel by OGVs while berthing in Hong Kong waters to reduce air pollution. According to preliminary figures, as at the end of February 2015, we have approved about 8 000 applications for the port facilities and light dues reduction which account for about 13% of vessel arrivals. The amount of port facilities and light dues concession was about \$42 million.

To reduce air pollution from OGVs, the EPD will require through legislation OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong, including cruise vessels berthing at the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal. The regulation has been tabled to the Legislative Council for vetting on 18 March 2015. If passed by the Legislative Council, the regulation will take effect on 1 July 2015, and Hong Kong will become the first city in Asia to legislate the requirement for OGVs to switch fuel at berth. To sustain the competitiveness of Hong Kong Port, the Financial Secretary has announced in the 2015-16 Budget Speech that the Incentive Scheme will be extended by 30 months until 31 March 2018.

- (d) In the past 5 years, the Marine Department and the EPD received 233 and 61 complaints on air pollution from vessels respectively. The cases of the Marine Department involved emission of excessive smoke or dark smoke. The Marine Department has followed up in accordance with the Shipping and Port Control Ordinance (Cap. 313) and the Merchant Shipping (Local Vessels) Ordinance (Cap. 548), including issue of verbal or written advice and warning, and prosecution in 4 cases. The cases handled by the EPD mainly involved dust nuisance caused by loading/unloading or processing of dusty materials such as earth by vessels. After receiving the complaints, EPD staff has conducted site inspections and reminded relevant parties to take suitable measures to prevent dust nuisance. The EPD has referred to the Marine Department those complaints involving vessels emitting excessive smoke or dark smoke.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB051**

**(Question Serial No. 1669)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Take the year 2013 as an example, the reduction and compliance status of three types of air pollutants, namely nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), respirable suspended particulates (RSP) and ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), is not desirable. Power plants and motor vehicles (in particular diesel vehicles) emissions are the major sources of NO<sub>2</sub> and RSP. In this connection, please reply on the following:

- (a) The current Third Technical Memorandum for Allocation of Emission Allowances in Respect of Specified Licences only sets out the quantity of emission allowances for three specified pollutants, namely sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and RSP. However, the new Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) already cover more types of pollutants. Will the Government include other reference data or restrictions in the Technical Memorandum (TM) to be issued in the future? What is the additional expenditure involved in ensuring correspondence with the current AQOs of Hong Kong?
- (b) Apart from tightening the power plant emissions, the continued development of renewable energy and promotion of energy saving can reduce overall power plant emissions. What measures did the Government take to develop renewable energy and promote energy saving? What was the expenditure involved? How effective were they?
- (c) How many types of vehicles or machinery running on the road still use diesel as main fuel? What measures does the Government have to phase out these vehicles and machinery or reduce the emissions? What is the expenditure involved?

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

Reply:

- (a) The Environmental Protection Department updated Hong Kong's Air Quality Objectives in January 2014. The new AQOs cover 7 air pollutants including sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, respirable suspended particulates (RSP), fine suspended particulates (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), carbon monoxide, ozone and lead. As the first four of them are the main pollutants emitted from power plants, emission caps have been set for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and RSP in the Technical Memorandum for Allocation of Emission Allowances in Respect of Specified Licences issued for the control of air pollutant emissions from power plants. Emission caps have not been set for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, mainly because the measurement of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in power plant emissions is still under development, and it would not be practicable to set limits on PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions at this stage. As PM<sub>2.5</sub> is a fraction of RSP, setting the emission cap for RSP can also limit the emissions of PM<sub>2.5</sub>. The work forms part of the routine duties of the EPD, and will be absorbed by the existing manpower and resources.

- (b) To promote energy saving and conservation, the Government carries out a number of measures, including full implementation of the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance (the Ordinance) in September 2012. It is expected that for new buildings, the Ordinance will bring about energy savings of more than 2.8 billion kWh in the first decade of implementation. The new Building Energy Code was gazetted in February 2012. We have taken the lead to review the minimum energy efficiency standards for lighting installations, and the standard for lighting power density was reduced by 10-15% in February 2014. The Energy Saving Charter on Indoor Temperature was launched by the Government in June 2012. In 2014, a total of 35 developers and property management companies signed the Charter and pledged to maintain the average indoor temperature at over 140 shopping malls, 510 shops, 250 office premises, 970 offices and the common areas of 230 housing estates/residential buildings between 24 and 26 degrees Celsius in the summer months from June to September. The total estimated expenditure for the implementation of these promotional activities in each of the past 3 financial years was about \$2 million. The work is undertaken by the existing staff of the Electrical and Mechanical Service Department (EMSD), and there is no breakdown of the manpower involved.

On the promotion of wider application of renewable energy (RE), the Government is committed to promoting the adoption and development of RE by taking the lead where technically feasible and cost effective. In 2005, the Government issued a technical circular on “Adoption of Energy Efficient Features and Renewable Energy Technologies in Government Projects and Installations”, requiring Government departments to consider the adoption of RE technologies in all new Government buildings and major retrofitting projects in existing Government buildings. Moreover, the Government promulgated a comprehensive target-based green performance framework for Government buildings in April 2009, which includes setting a target for application of RE in new Government buildings. Having regard to actual site conditions, the Government has been installing RE systems in various Government buildings and public facilities including Government offices, departmental headquarters, fire stations, prisons, museums, art and cultural venues, parks, playgrounds, town halls, recreational centres, holiday villages, theatres, Government quarters, hospitals, schools, sewage treatment plants and landfills, etc. As at September 2014, more than 180 projects with RE facilities at Government buildings and public facilities have been completed.

The Environment and Conservation Fund has been providing funding support to schools and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to set up RE facilities such as solar panels, wind turbines and solar water heaters since 2008. As at end of December 2014, a total of 337 projects have been provided with funding support for the installation of these facilities, including 309 projects at schools, six at camp sites and four at organic farms for public use, and 18 at service units of NGOs (such as elderly homes). Through demonstration of these cases in the community, the Government aims to encourage more residential estates and commercial and industrial buildings to follow suit, thereby further promoting the use of RE.

To encourage wider adoption of RE in private buildings and organisations, the Government has been providing tax incentives since 2008 on the capital expenditure incurred in relation to installation of RE power systems in private premises. The capital expenditure of the private organisation’s RE power system in building can be deducted over a 5-year period starting from the year of purchase. To help the public better understand the application of RE technologies, the 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.

The current Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) signed between the Government and the two power companies provides the two power companies with financial incentives in respect of energy saving and energy audits, in order to encourage them to enhance energy efficiency performance. As regards energy saving, if the amount of energy saving for a year by the power companies meets the target, they can obtain a financial incentive for that year. Meanwhile, to promote the development of RE, the Government has provided economic incentives to the power companies under the SCAs, in terms of a higher permitted rate of return for their investment in RE facilities, and an incentive adjustment in the permitted return depending on the extent to which RE is used in electricity generation.

The Government is conducting a review of the future development and the regulatory framework of the electricity market upon the expiry of the SCAs in 2018. When we consult the public on the future development and regulatory framework of the electricity market later this year, we will seek public views on the development and application of RE and energy efficiency, which can assist us in considering whether the mechanism to promote energy saving, energy audits and development of RE should be reviewed.

The work mentioned above, including the installation of RE facilities in various public facilities and venues, involves various bureaux and departments. For the Environment Bureau and the EMSD, existing manpower is deployed for these activities. As the staff members concerned have other responsibilities, there is no separate breakdown of the resources involved.

- (c) Currently, diesel-driven vehicles running on the road mainly include light buses, goods vehicles, private and public buses, etc., and they are also the major sources of air pollution at street level in Hong Kong. To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, the Government has launched a number of measures to reduce the emissions from diesel vehicles, including the following:
- implementing an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme with an aim to phase out by the end of 2019 some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (including goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses) with \$11.4 billion set aside for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners;
  - fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices to reduce their emissions and upgrade their emission performance to that of Euro IV or above level, with a funding of about \$320 million.
  - fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to procure 6 double-deck hybrid buses and 36 single-deck electric buses for trial, with a funding of \$33 million and \$180 million respectively;
  - setting up the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund to subsidise green and innovative transport technologies for use by the public transport sector and non-profit organizations; and
  - implementing the Smoky Vehicle Control Programme, under which Emission Test Notices are issued to spotted smoky diesel vehicles to require the owners to fix the smoke problem and pass the smoke test within 12 working days. Vehicles failing to pass the test would result in cancellation of the vehicle licences.

Besides vehicles running on the road, the Government has introduced legislation to control the emissions from non-road mobile machinery. The regulation has been passed by the Legislative Council this February and will take effect on 1 June 2015.

These measures to reduce emissions from diesel vehicles and non-road mobile machinery are part and parcel of the Air programme, and the relevant expenditure for 2015-16 will be met by the provision under the programme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB052****(Question Serial No. 1670)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

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

- (a) Please tabulate by type the number of buses owned by various franchised bus companies as at end of December 2014

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

- (b) If LEZs are set up in the above three districts by 2015 where the franchised bus companies can only deploy low emission buses (should be franchised buses of Euro IV or above), based on the distribution of franchised buses as in Question (a), does the Government have to adjust the definition of "low emission bus" or provide further support to bus companies to replace low emission buses as soon as possible without affecting the existing services provided by bus companies as far as practicable? What is the expenditure involved?
- (c) How effective are the franchised buses retrofitted with catalytic converters in reducing bus emission? What is the expenditure for replacing catalytic reduction devices on all existing Euro II and III buses? How long will it take? What is the relevant expenditure for phasing out Euro II buses of higher age and purchasing more low emission buses (including electric or hybrid buses) as a result of the setting up of LEZs?

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

Reply:

Franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic at busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. The setting up of low emission zones (LEZs) for buses in these busy districts helps to improve roadside air quality and better protect public health. Our target is to have only low emission franchised buses (including buses of Euro IV or above or Euro II & III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) and diesel particulate filters (DPFs)) running through these zones by 2015. To achieve this target, the franchised bus companies are deploying low emission buses to ply those routes passing the LEZs as far as practicable.

(a) As at the end of December 2014, the number of bus types kept by the franchised bus companies is tabulated below:

	<b>Euro II or before</b>	<b>Euro III</b>	<b>Euro II or III retrofitted with SCRs</b>	<b>Euro IV</b>	<b>Euro V</b>	<b>Euro VI (hybrid bus)*</b>
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited (KMB)	1 700	1 089	15	106	939	3
Citybus Limited (CTB)	383	4	9	28	531	2
New World First Bus Services Limited (NWFB)	403	60	112	38	97	1
Long Win Bus Company Limited	46	18	0	32	83	0
New Lantao Bus Company Limited	2	61	0	17	31	0

\* The Government fully subsidised the franchised bus companies to procure 6 hybrid buses

(b) & (c)

At present, three franchised bus companies (including KMB, CTB and NWFB) have buses travelling in the LEZs. KMB has estimated that it can deploy low emission buses to all routes running through the LEZs by end of 2015. CTB and NWFB assessed in late 2014 that due to the possible delay of the new rail lines on Hong Kong Island, the slower than expected implementation of bus route rationalisation and the increase in demand for low emission buses in other districts, only about 87% of their buses in the LEZs will be low emission buses by end 2015. To achieve the target the soonest possible, CTB and NWFB decided in early 2015 to retrofit an additional 101 Euro II buses with SCRs to increase the number of low



emission buses. According to the latest assessment by the two companies, NWFB estimated that it would fully deploy low emission buses to routes serving the LEZs by end 2015, while CTB could have about 93% of its buses running through the LEZs will be low emission buses by end 2015. As newly procured buses come into operation progressively, CTB estimated that they will be able to meet the LEZ target by the first quarter of 2016.

The franchised bus companies are required to provide their franchised bus services with buses under the age of 18, and have been replacing their serving buses accordingly. Therefore, all pre-Euro buses have already been retired and all Euro I buses will be retired by 2015. All the buses newly procured by the franchised bus companies are compliant with the prevailing emission standard for newly registered vehicles, i.e. Euro V. For Euro II and III buses, the Government is fully subsidizing the franchised bus companies to retrofit eligible Euro II and III buses with SCRs. The retrofitting of SCRs can upgrade the emission performance of these buses comparable to that of Euro IV or above level. To be cost-effective, the retrofitting programme only covered bus models with a service life not less than two years and bus models that were technically feasible and with a relatively large number (not less than 100 buses). The entire retrofit programme, which involved a total of about 1 400 buses, is expected to complete by end of 2016. The expenditure involved is about \$320 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB053****(Question Serial No.: 1671)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

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

- (a) The Government has set the target of phasing out Euro III or pre-Euro III diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) in Hong Kong by end of 2019 and fixed a service life of 15 years. Please list the number of commercial vehicles of various Euro models still running as at 31 December 2014.

<b>Euro I or before</b>	<b>Euro II</b>	<b>Euro III</b>	<b>Euro IV</b>	<b>Euro V or above</b>

- (b) It is stated in the Budget that the Government will continue to assist the transport industry in resolving relevant issues. What issues are involved? Apart from the existing ex-gratia payment, what other measures does the Government have to assist the industry? What are the expenditure and manpower establishment involved?
- (c) Regarding the subsidy programme to assist vehicle owners to replace the catalytic converters and oxygen sensors of their liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) taxis and light buses, the participating taxis and buses accounted for 80% of the eligible vehicles. Why have not the remaining 20% of the eligible vehicle owners joined in? What are the emissions from these 20% of vehicles as compared with those which have completed replacement? Will the Government plan to mandate all LPG taxis and light buses to replace the catalytic converters and oxygen sensors or take other measures to reduce emission from taxis and light buses? What is the expenditure involved?
- (d) Apart from franchised buses, light buses or taxis always run in Mong Kok, Causeway Bay or Central. Has the government further reduced emission from taxis and light buses, as well as promoted the use of electric or hybrid public transport? What is the expenditure involved? To enhance the effectiveness of low emission zones (LEZs), will the Government reduce emission from taxis and light buses (except franchised buses) through different subsidies to make the LEZs more effective?
- (e) Please tabulate the numbers of various types of vehicles required to undergo dynamometer emission test in Vehicle Emission Testing Centre due to excessive emission and those with vehicle licences cancelled due to non-compliance with the requirements in the past five years.

	Petrol private cars		Petrol light goods vehicle		LPG/petrol taxi		LPG/petrol light bus	
	Dynamometer emission test	Cancellation of vehicle licence	Dynamometer emission test	Cancellation of vehicle licence	Dynamometer emission test	Cancellation of vehicle licence	Dynamometer emission test	Cancellation of vehicle licence
2010								
2011								
2012								
2013								
2014								

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No.: 20)

Reply:

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

According to the Transport Department, there were about 127 000 registered DCVs in Hong Kong as at the end of 2014. The distribution of these vehicles by emission standards is as follows:

Euro I or before	Euro II	Euro III	Euro IV	Euro V or above
15 459	15 556	28 001	40 622	27 061

- (b) The EPD has monitored closely the overall implementation of the ex-gratia payment scheme for phasing out pre-Euro IV DCVs, and continued to liaise with the transport trades to provide assistance where possible, in particular to explain to the trades the application procedures for ex-gratia payment. A telephone hotline (2651 1100) has been set up for enquiry by vehicle owners, and the details about application for ex-gratia payment, including the eligibility criteria, the latest list of registered vehicle scrapping companies and other information, have been uploaded to the EPD website for reference by vehicle owners (<http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/preEU4dcv>). The above service is provided by deploying existing resources.
- (c) To improve roadside air pollution, in August 2013, the EPD launched the one-off subsidy programme to assist owners to replace the catalytic converters and oxygen sensors of their petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) taxis and light buses to reduce vehicle exhaust emissions and help the vehicle owners develop the habit of timely replacing these major emission reduction devices. The programme completed in April 2014 with a total expenditure of about \$80 million. A total of about 17 000 petrol and LPG taxis and light buses were registered in the programme, which accounted for about 80% of eligible vehicles. Participation to the programme was voluntary. It was noticed that vehicle owners who did not take part in the replacement programme were mainly those with relatively new vehicles and they believed that the converter of their vehicles was still effective.

To strengthen the emission control of petrol and LPG vehicles, from 1 September 2014, the EPD has deployed roadside remote sensing equipment to monitor the emissions from these vehicles. For vehicles screened as emitting excessive emission, the EPD will issue Emission Testing Notices (ETNs) to the

owners concerned requiring them to pass an emission test done with the aid of a chassis dynamometer at a designated vehicle emission test centre within 12 working days for ascertaining the rectification of the excessive emission problem. Failure to comply with the requirement will lead to cancellation of vehicle licence. As at the end of February 2015, the EPD's roadside remote sensing equipment has scanned about 270 000 vehicles, and ETNs have been issued to some 1 700 vehicle owners requiring them to rectify the excessive emission problem through maintenance. During the above period, the vehicle licences of 42 private cars, 1 taxi and 1 light goods vehicle were cancelled due to failure to pass the test within the prescribed deadline. Another 44 private cars and 41 taxis were scrapped by the vehicle owners voluntarily.

(d) Besides setting up low emission zones to reduce emissions from franchised buses, the Government is implementing a number of measures to reduce vehicle emissions and improve roadside air quality in Hong Kong. The main ones include launching a mandatory incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 to progressively phase out by the end of 2019 some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs; and strengthening the emission control of petrol and LPG vehicles from 1 September 2014. Besides, the EPD set up the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund) in 2011 to encourage the public transport sector and non-profit organisations to try out green innovative transport technologies. Taxis and light buses are also the subsidized targets of the Fund. The Fund currently subsidises the trial of 3 electric taxis and 3 hybrid light buses by the trade, while a number of similar trials are under preparation.

(e) The EPD launched measures to strengthen the emission control of petrol and LPG vehicles on 1 September 2014. The number of vehicles required to undergo dynamometer emission test due to excessive emission and the number of vehicle licences cancelled due to non-compliance with the requirements are as follows:

	September 2014 – February 2015 <sup>1</sup>		
	<b>Dynamometer emission test</b>	<b>Cancellation of vehicle licence</b>	<b>Vehicles scrapped by the owners voluntarily<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Petrol private cars</b>	678	42	44
<b>Petrol light goods vehicles</b>	8	1	0
<b>LPG/Petrol taxis</b>	953	1	41
<b>LPG/Petrol light buses</b>	121	0	0
	1 760	44	85

Note:

1. The strengthened control has been implemented since September 2014.

2. The scrapped vehicles had an average age of 15 years. They were scrapped as the vehicle owners chose not to spend on their repair.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB054**

**(Question Serial No. 1672)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding collaboration with Guangdong and Macao governments in improving air quality, please reply on the following:

- (a) What are the major sources of pollution in Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao at present? What are their impacts on neighbouring regions? What are the collaboration projects between the Hong Kong Government and the Guangdong and Macao governments targeting sources of pollution with serious impacts? What are the expenditure and manpower establishment involved?
- (b) EPD states that it will develop a system on co-forecasting of PRD regional air pollution with the Guangdong authorities. What is the difference between this system and the current "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Regional Air Quality Monitoring Information System"? How will the data collected from this system or platform contribute to the improvement of air quality in the region? What are the expenditure and manpower establishment involved?
- (c) What is the percentage of emission from river vessels in the total vessel emissions? Regarding reduction of emission from river vessels, have the Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao governments introduced any measures or subsidies? What are the expenditure and manpower establishment involved?

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

Reply:

- (a) Improving regional air quality has been one of the key areas in environmental collaboration among Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao. The major sources of air pollution in Pearl River Delta (PRD) Region include power plants, motor vehicles and industrial facilities, etc. To continue to improve the air quality in the PRD Region, the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao jointly signed the "Cooperation Agreement on Regional Air Pollution Control and Prevention among Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao" in September 2014 with a view to fostering tripartite co-operation on air pollution control and prevention. The three sides enhanced the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao PRD Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network in 2014 to release real-time information on air quality in the PRD Region, and commenced a Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study with a view to providing a robust scientific basis for mapping out further air quality improvement strategies for the region.

The governments of Hong Kong and Guangdong set up in 2000 a Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection (the Joint Working Group) which is underpinned by a number of several special panels under the Joint Working Group to follow up on environmental protection issues of mutual concern, including improving air quality of the PRD Region and promoting cleaner production. Both sides endorsed the air pollutants emission reduction plan for the PRD Region up to 2020 in November 2012, which set the 2015 emission reduction targets and 2020 emission reduction ranges for four pollutants. The two sides will continue to take forward various emission reduction measures, and will prepare for a mid-term review on the emission reduction results for 2015 and finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020 so as to further improve regional air quality. Please refer to Annex for major collaboration programmes between Hong Kong and Guangdong on improving regional air quality in the past three financial years, including the expenditure and manpower involved and the results achieved.

In 2015-16, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and relevant Guangdong and Macao departments will continue to co-operate to improve regional air quality, which include taking forward the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study and continuing to promote the adoption of cleaner production in Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong Province and emission reduction measures in Hong Kong and Guangdong, etc. A provision of some \$33.2 million has been earmarked under the Air Programme of the EPD for implementing various cross-boundary air co-operation projects, including around \$30 million for implementing the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme and around \$3.2 million for conducting the “Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study”.

- (b) The governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao completed the enhancement work of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao PRD Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network (the Network) in 2014, and have been releasing real-time information on air quality since 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2014 in the PRD Region on the website of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Regional Air Quality Monitoring Information System to provide the public with more comprehensive real-time air quality information. The Network releases the concentration levels of six air pollutants every hour. It replaces the Regional Air Quality Index which used to release only daily. This platform is part of the work in improving the release of information on air quality, and relevant work of Hong Kong is absorbed by existing manpower and resources of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.

Hong Kong and Guangdong are discussing ways to enhance technical exchanges between the two sides and share information and experience in forecasting, and will continue to improve forecasting technologies to further strengthen the air pollution forecasting capability for the PRD Region.

- (c) EPD compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyse the major sources and situation of air pollution in Hong Kong. The Emission Inventories for 2013 and 2014 are still under compilation. According to the 2012 Air Pollutant Emission Inventory, the three major air pollutant emissions by river vessels in Hong Kong waters and their percentages in the total vessel emissions are as follows:

Air pollutant	Percentage of emissions by river vessels in total vessel emissions in 2012
Sulphur Dioxide	11%
Nitrogen Oxides	25%
Respirable Suspended Particulates	13%

River vessels are normally fuelled by light diesel. The Air Pollution Control (Marine Light Diesel) Regulation, which came into operation on 1 April 2014, requires the sulphur content of locally supplied marine light diesel to be capped at 0.05%, which is a 90% reduction from previous sulphur limit on marine light diesel supplied to marine vessels. This will substantially reduce emissions by local vessels and river vessels. The work on enforcement of the regulation will be absorbed by existing manpower and resources of the EPD.

Collaboration projects or programmes on improving air quality  
between Hong Kong and Guangdong from 2012-13 to 2014-15

Title of project/ programme	Work details, expenditure and manpower involved	Progress and 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 work is absorbed by existing manpower and resources of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.	The Plan is an ongoing collaboration initiative drawn up in December 2003. From 2006 to 2013, 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) recorded a decrease by 62%, 13% and 15% respectively. 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.
Study on post-2010 emission reduction plan for PRD Region	To review the current air pollutants emission situation in the PRD Region, estimate emission levels for 2010-2020, consider possible emission reduction measures, and make suggestions on post-2010 emission reduction initiatives for the region. The study was undertaken by existing officers and resources of the Air Policy Division of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the resources and manpower involved.	The Study began in October 2009 and concluded in November 2012. Hong Kong and Guangdong have endorsed the emission reduction targets in the PRD Region for 2015 and the emission reduction target ranges for 2020, and rolled out various emission reduction measures. The two sides are preparing for a mid-term review on the emission reduction results for 2015 and will finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020.
Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM <sub>2.5</sub> Study	The 30-month Study aims to gain an understanding of the principles regarding formation and control of PM <sub>2.5</sub> pollution in the PRD Region. The total estimated expenditure for Hong Kong is about \$9 million (including an expenditure of about \$3.2 million for 2015-16) to appoint an independent consultant for the Study. There is no separate breakdown on the resources and manpower involved.	The Study began in late 2014 and is expected to conclude in 2017. The collected data and analysis results will be integrated to form a holistic understanding of PM <sub>2.5</sub> pollution characteristics to facilitate the joint formulation of appropriate and effective policies to combat regional air pollution.
Cleaner Production Partnership Programme (the Programme)	The Programme was launched in April 2008. It encourages and facilitates Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong to adopt cleaner production technologies and practices through funding support and technology promotion activities, thereby contributing to improving the regional air quality. The total expenditure for implementing the Programme from 2008 to 2015 is around \$143 million.	As at end February 2015, the Programme has approved over 2 400 funding projects and organised 390 awareness and technology promotion activities. The current phase of the Programme will be completed by 31 March 2015. In light of the environmental benefits brought by the Programme and positive feedback from the industries, the Government has earmarked \$150 million to extend the

<b>Title of project/ programme</b>	<b>Work details, expenditure and manpower involved</b>	<b>Progress and results achieved</b>
		Programme for five years until 31 March 2020.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB055****(Question Serial No. 1673 )**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (4) Water

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the water quality management and water pollution in Hong Kong, please reply on the following:

- (a) please list out the incidents involving leakage of sewage (such as breakdown of sewage pumping or treatment facilities, overflow of sewage, outfall damage, illegal discharge of high-strength commercial or industrial sewage, etc.), the area and situation of pollution, as well as the Administration's emergency responses and actions in the past 5 years;
- (b) the current situation and effectiveness of the use of reclaimed water in Hong Kong; the researches on the sources of flushing water, which include seawater flushing, promoting the use of reclaimed water and introducing the re-use of grey water and rainwater to avoid wastage of fresh water resources, as well as the expenditure involved;
- (c) the details of the collaboration projects relating to water quality management implemented by the Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection in recent years.

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

Reply:

- (a) Regarding the incidents involving leakage of sewage caused by breakdown of sewage pumping or treatment facilities, overflow of sewage, outfall damage or illegal discharge of high-strength commercial or industrial sewage, details in the past five years are provided in the Annex.
- (b) At present, the salt water flushing supply system covers about 80% of the population in Hong Kong. The Water Supplies Department (WSD) extends the existing salt water flushing system, whenever it is technically feasible and cost-effective to do so. We have completed in 2013-14 and 2014-15 the construction of a salt water flushing system in Pokfulam and in the northwestern New Territories respectively, and will gradually supply salt water for flushing to customers in these areas. The salt water flushing supply system can then reach 85% of the population. The remaining areas supplied with fresh water for flushing mainly include the north-eastern part of the New Territories, the Peak, Sai Kung and Outlying Islands.

Regarding the use of reclaimed water, WSD has, in collaboration with the relevant departments, studied the feasibility of further treating the tertiary treated sewage effluent from the Shek Wu Hui Sewage Treatment Works for toilet flushing use in the north-eastern part of the New Territories. Results of the studies show that provision of reclaimed water in the north-eastern part of the New Territories is technically viable and cost effective. WSD has commenced planning on the related infrastructure and targeted for provision of reclaimed water in 2022. Concurrently, WSD is selecting the consultant to commence a study on the financial and legal aspects of provision of reclaimed water for flushing and other non-potable uses. Estimated expenditure for the related consultancy study in 2015-16 is \$4 million. As regards the recycling of grey water and rainwater, WSD has completed the studies on establishing technical and water quality standards and the remaining expenditure for the studies in 2014-15 is about \$60,000. The Development Bureau and the Environment Bureau are formulating the guidelines on implementation of grey water recycling and rainwater harvesting systems in suitable new government projects.

(c) 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 work together on a Pearl River Estuary Regional Water Quality Joint Management Planning Advance Study. The objective of the study is to assess the pollution load carrying capacity of the Pearl River Estuary by using the Pearl River Delta water quality model. The study would provide a scientific basis for water quality management of the estuary. The project contractor had submitted a final report on findings of the study for review by Hong Kong and Guangdong authorities. The study was completed at end of 2014. Hong Kong and Guangdong will further examine and review the findings of the joint study and then explore the next stage of collaboration.

In addition, EPD and the Human Settlements and Environment Commission of Shenzhen Municipality are taking forward the second review of the “Deep Bay (Shenzhen Bay) Water Pollution Control Joint Implementation Programme” (the JIP), which would mainly analyse the latest development planning and water quality condition in the Deep Bay catchment area, review the progress of various water pollution control measures of the JIP, as well as predict the future water quality of Deep Bay so as to evaluate the effectiveness of the JIP and to draw up the necessary additional pollution control measures. We and our Shenzhen counterpart are analysing the data and information collected for the second review. The project is expected to be completed by end of 2016.

## Annex

Facilities	Incident	Result of pollution and area affected	Measures and action taken
2010			
Chinese University Sewage Pumping Station	Power supply and voltage dip.	About 7m <sup>3</sup> of screened effluent was discharged near shore into the sea.	The Drainage Services Department (DSD) re-activated the pumping station about 30 minutes later (when power resumed) on the day of the incident and the pumping station resumed normal operation.
North West Kowloon Preliminary Treatment Works	Breakdown of the revolving screen.	About 1,670 m <sup>3</sup> of screened effluent was discharged near shore.	DSD carried out emergency repair and the Works resumed normal operation about 4 hours after the incident.
2011			
Tai Yuen Sewage Pumping Station	Damage of sewage rising main. .	About 30 m <sup>3</sup> of screened effluent was spilled along Ting Kok Road and into Tolo Harbour subsequently.	DSD deployed a pumping vehicle to collect the spilled waste water and sand bags were placed to prevent further spillage. Emergency repair was completed 7 days after the incident.
Pipe connected to the leachate pumping station in Ling Ma Hang Road, Ta Kwu Ling	Damage of sewage pipe .	Small quantity of screened effluent seeped into the land next to the station.	DSD carried out and completed the emergency repair in 4 days after the incident. The effluent was stored in the landfill upstream and discharge from landfill was suspended during the repair.
Tsing Yi sewage pumping station	Control system on fire.	About 20,000 m <sup>3</sup> of screened effluent was discharged near shore.	DSD carried out emergency repair for about 12 hours. Emergency generator was deployed and the station resumed operation the next morning.
2012			
Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works	Power breakdown leading to water pump failure.	About 5,780 m <sup>3</sup> of preliminarily treated effluent was discharged from the submarine outfall of the preliminary sewage treatment plants upstream (including Kwai Chung, To Kwa Wan, Kwun Tong and Shau Kei Wan).	DSD carried out emergency repair and the station resumed normal operation about 22 minutes after the incident.
Pipe connected to the leachate pumping station in Ling Ma Hang Road, Ta Kwu Ling	Damage of sewage pipe.	Small quantity of screened effluent seeped into the land next to the station.	DSD carried out and completed the emergency repair 4 days after the incident. Sewage was stored in the landfill upstream and discharge was suspended during the repair.
North West Kowloon Preliminary Treatment Works	Unstable power supply during rainstorm leading to 2 sewage pumps ceasing operation.	About 120 m <sup>3</sup> of preliminarily treated effluent was discharged near shore.	DSD carried out emergency repair and the pumps resumed normal operation about 6 hours after the incident.
2013			
Wu Kai Sha Sewage Pumping Station	Damage of control device of sewage pump.	About 130 m <sup>3</sup> of screened effluent was discharged near shore of Wu Kai Sha Youth Village.	DSD carried out emergency repair and the station resumed normal operation about one hour after the incident.
Clear Water Bay Second Beach Sewage Pumping Station	Damage of pump sump and electric control box of the control system due to mudslide caused by persistent heavy rain	About 10 m <sup>3</sup> of effluent was discharged to Clear Water Bay Second Beach.	DSD carried out emergency repair to replace the damaged sewage pump and enhanced the waterproof function of the electric control box. The station resumed normal operation about 9.5 hours after the incident.

Facilities	Incident	Result of pollution and area affected	Measures and action taken
	(hoisting of black rainstorm warning signal).		
Temporary leachate storage lagoon of the NENT Landfill	A hole was found at the impermeable liner of the temporary leachate storage lagoon.	Some effluent was discharged to the Kong Yiu Channel together with a large amount of rain water.	EPD landfill contractor upgraded the design of the impermeable liner to ensure that it would work properly and that the landfill would be well covered and protected from rainwater seepage. Condition of the leachate storage lagoon was also closely monitored. EPD instructed the contractor to improve the overall leachate management program and contain the number of temporary leachate lagoon; and prosecuted the contractor. The damaged leachate storage lagoon was repaired subsequently and resumed operation one month after the incident.
North West Kowloon Pumping Station	Breakdown of sewage pump control system (only 3 of the 8 sewage pumps could operate).	About 160 m <sup>3</sup> of preliminarily treated effluent was discharged near shore.	DSD carried out emergency repair. The station resumed normal operation about 6 minutes after the incident.
2014			
Sewage Collection Facility of Clear Water Bay Second Beach	Breakdown of the facility leading to blockage of sewage collection pool of toilets and sewage overflow to storm water drains.	Water quality of Clear Water Bay Second Beach was affected.	The Leisure and Cultural Services department (LCSD) hoisted Red flag at Clear Water Bay Second Beach and closed the toilets at the beach. Water quality of the beach resumed normal 3 days later. LCSD and the Architectural Services Department cleaned the wastewater collection pool and repaired the sewage screen. The beach re-opened 10 days after the incident.
A Construction site in Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate	Illegal discharge of muddy water from the site to storm water drains	Sewage containing high concentration of suspended solids was discharged into the storm water drains.	Prosecution was brought against the site contractor by EPD.
A Construction site in Deep Water Bay Drive	Illegal discharge of muddy water from the site to storm water drains	Sewage containing high concentration of suspended solids was discharged into storm water drains.	Prosecution was brought against the site contractor by EPD.
Man Kam Road Sha Ling Leachate Pumping Station	Interruption of power supply to the control circuit of 2 sewage pumps	About 469 m <sup>3</sup> of screened effluent was discharged into Ng Tung River.	DSD deployed a pump truck to remove and transfer the sewage direct to treatment works to reduce the risk of pollution in the emergency. The damaged fuse of the control circuit was replaced and the station resumed normal operation about 2 hours after the incident.
Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works	Mechanical failure of fine screens	About 95,000 m <sup>3</sup> of effluent was discharged near shore via the emergency submarine outfall to Urmston Road where current was faster to minimize the effects on near shore water quality as far as possible. EPD monitored the water quality for 10 days and the results showed that there	DSD carried out emergency repair for 11 hours and resumed operation of the Works afterward. LCSD closed down 14 beaches in Tuen Mun and Tsuen Wan the evening of the incident. The beaches were re-opened 2 days after the incident when test results indicated that the water quality was suitable for swimming. DSD and EPD conducted investigation respectively and reviewed the arrangements on communication and co-ordination among concerned

Facilities	Incident	Result of pollution and area affected	Measures and action taken
		was no material impact on the water quality of the nearby beaches due to the emergency discharge.	government departments and the publicity arrangements in handling similar emergency incidents. A report was also submitted to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB056****(Question Serial No. 3220)**

**Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

**Programme:** (1) Waste

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

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

**Question:**

Please set out the number of plastic shopping bags provided to customers as reported by registered retailers, the number of registered retail outlets in the register and the levies collected each year since the implementation of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags on 7 July 2009.

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

**Reply:**

The Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags came into operation on 7 July 2009. Details of the yearly information on the number of registered retailers, the number of registered retail outlets, the levy income and the number of plastic shopping bags distributed as at the end of December 2014 are set out below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of registered retailers<sup>1</sup> (unit)</b>	<b>Number of registered retail outlets<sup>1</sup> (unit)</b>	<b>Levy income (approximately HK\$ million)</b>	<b>Number of plastic shopping bags distributed (approximately million)</b>
2009 <sup>2</sup>	40	3 015	13	26
2010	40	3 146	25	50
2011	42	3 319	27	54
2012	41	3 380	30	60
2013	47	3 473	33	66
2014	48	3 534	35	70

1. The numbers of registered retailers/registered retail outlets are up to the last day of each year.
2. The period covered from 7 July 2009 to 31 December 2009 only.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB057****(Question Serial No.: 3267)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

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

- (a) How many registered vehicle owners have signed up since the implementation of the waiver of First Registration Tax on EVs?
- (b) Please list in a table the current distribution of EV charging stations in various districts of Hong Kong (please indicate the number of charging stations provided in private housing estates), the types of charging facilities (quick/slow), recorded number of breakdowns and the usage levels.
- (c) What was the situation of EV procurement by various government departments in the past 5 years?

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

Reply:

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

- (a) The Government has exempted the first registration tax for EVs since 1994. As at the end of February 2015, the exemption has been granted to a total of 1 220 vehicle owners, involving 1 628 EVs.
- (b) EV charging facilities are now available at 16 government car parks, involving a total of 460 car parking spaces. In 2014, the average number of charging was about 110 per month per car park. There were very few breakdowns reported for the chargers. Details of the usage levels and the breakdowns of the charging facilities at non-government car parks are not available. The distribution and types of EV chargers in the 18 districts are as follows:

District	Number of chargers*			District	Number of chargers*		
	Standard	Medium	Quick		Standard	Medium	Quick
Central and Western	164 (9)	34 (3)	1 (1)	Kwai Tsing	16 (16)	18 (18)	0 (0)

Eastern	110 (25)	19 (2)	1 (1)	Tsuen Wan	47 (17)	5 (0)	0 (0)
Southern	2 (2)	1 (1)	8 (8)	Sai Kung	29 (9)	7 (1)	0 (0)
Wan Chai	67 (37)	15 (3)	8 (8)	North	33 (18)	10 (4)	1 (1)
Kowloon City	55 (55)	0 (0)	6 (6)	Tai Po	15 (15)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Kwun Tong	60 (60)	16 (16)	2 (2)	Sha Tin	67 (47)	6 (0)	1 (1)
Sham Shui Po	43 (13)	8 (2)	0 (0)	Yuen Long	39 (39)	0 (0)	1 (1)
Wong Tai Sin	58 (23)	9 (4)	0 (0)	Tuen Mun	18 (18)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Yau Tsim Mong	103 (63)	6 (0)	1 (1)	Islands	9 (9)	5 (5)	1 (1)

\* Figures in parentheses indicate the number of chargers installed by the private sector or located at non-government car parks.

(c) The number of EVs procured by government departments in the past 5 financial years is as follows:

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Number of EVs procured	11	42	145	18	19

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB058**

**(Question Serial No.: 2021)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Would the Administration inform this Committee:

- a) In order to reduce air pollution generated from the container terminal in Kwai Tsing District, has the Administration studied the feasibility of using onshore power supply? If yes, what are the details of the manpower, expenditure and measures involved? If no, what are the reasons?
- b) Has the Administration taken any other measures to reduce air pollution generated from the container terminal in Kwai Tsing District in the past 3 years? If yes, what are the details of the manpower, expenditure and measures involved? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Han-pan (Member Question No.: 22)

Reply:

a) & b)

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) seeks to reduce emissions of air pollutants from vessels so as to improve air quality by upgrading the fuel quality of local vessels and ocean-going vessels (OGVs) (including container vessels).

To reduce air pollution from OGVs at berth (including container vessels), the EPD launched the Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme in September 2012 to encourage OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not more than 0.5%) voluntarily while at berth in Hong Kong. OGVs participating in the Incentive Scheme would have their port facilities and light dues reduced by half. The EPD has also drawn up a regulation to require OGVs at berth in Hong Kong to switch to low-sulphur diesel. The regulation was tabled to the Legislative Council for scrutiny on 18 March 2015. If passed by the Legislative Council, it will take effect on 1 July 2015.

The EPD has liaised with the operators of the container terminal on the installation of onshore power supply (OPS) facilities. They currently have no plan to install OPS facilities because space is limited at the terminal and few OGVs are equipped with OPS.

To reduce air pollution, the operators of the container terminal are gradually replacing diesel-driven gantry cranes with hybrid or electric ones, which now account for 90% of all gantry cranes. This will help reduce emissions from the equipment. Moreover, the EPD has drawn up the legislation to regulate emissions from non-road mobile machinery, including diesel-driven gantry cranes and other non-road mobile machinery used in the container terminal. The legislation will take effect on 1 June this year.

The EPD uses its existing resources and manpower to carry out the above work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB059**

**(Question Serial No. 0221)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the waste management work of the Environmental Protection Department and the development of Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts:

- a) The estimated financial provision for 2015-16 is 25% higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15. What are the reasons? What are the details and the manpower resources involved?
- b) On the prosecutions for marine dumping offences, the number in 2014 (72) is significantly higher than that in 2013 (0). What are the reasons? However, the planned number in 2015 (4) is significantly lower than that in 2014. What are the reasons? Why is there such a big fluctuation in the figures in these 3 years? And why is the planned number in 2015 not set at 0 as in 2013?
- c) What are the details of work of the Administration in developing CGSs, the selected sites, schedule and progress? Please list by District Council district.
- d) What are the expenditure and manpower resources involved in each of the CGSs? Please list by project.
- e) What are the reasons for changing the Chinese name of CGSs? What are the expenditure and manpower resources involved, the amount of waste so generated and the way of handling?
- f) What is the expected effectiveness of these CGSs?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 101)

Reply:

- a) Regarding waste management, the 25% increase in provision in the estimate for 2015-16 as compared with the revised estimate for 2014-15 is mainly due to the price fluctuation as required in accordance with the management contract of waste facilities, as well as introduction of new facilities and plans, e.g. the Sludge Treatment Facility, implementation of the Waste Diversion Plan for municipal solid waste such that the South East New Territories Landfill will accept construction waste only, operation of the CGSs, implementation of new mandatory producer responsibility schemes, and the net increase of 26 posts (including 2 directorate posts pending approval by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council).
- b) The summonses for which prosecution was concluded in 2014 involved a single works project in which 72 summonses were issued respectively to the project contractors and the person-in-charge operator of the dumping vessels against multiple illegal dumping of marine sediments in multiple incidents. The

Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has put in place a real time tracking system to conduct vigilant surveillance against closely monitor marine dumping activities and carried out regular inspections on land, at sea and by helicopters. We anticipate cases of non-compliance will remain at a low level in 2015.

Consolidated reply for items c) to f) regarding the CGSs is as follows -

CGSs (綠在區區) was formerly known as “社區環保站” in Chinese. In response to the views gathered from the community, we consider that changing the Chinese name will help the public to have a better understanding of the purpose of the initiative, i.e. to enhance environmental education, and assist in the collection of recyclables of lower market value (e.g. glass bottles) at the community level for proper treatment by local recyclers.

The EPD is progressively developing CGSs in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong. The capital works for the project are coordinated by the Architectural Services Department and cost about \$400 million in total. We will appoint non-profit-making organisations by way of open tender to operate the CGSs and will provide funding for their operation. The specific operating expenditures will depend on the financial proposals submitted by the individual operators in the open tender. Staff from the EPD are responsible for the work of developing the CGSs, which is part of the work of the department. Since 2014, the EPD has created 16 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years for implementing this initiative and monitoring their future operation.

The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	Junction of On Ping Street and On Sum Street, Shek Mun	Construction works have been completed and we have appointed an operator. Service will start after the necessary preparation work is completed.
Eastern CGS	Between Oi Shun Road and Hing Man Street, Shau Kei Wan, underneath the Island Eastern Corridor	Construction works have been commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of this year.
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have been commenced and we are preparing the tendering exercise for appointment of an operator. It is initially estimated that service will start in the first half of next year.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	District Councils were consulted on the potential sites and their views are being followed up.
Central and Western CGS, Islands CGS, Northern CGS and Wong Tai Sin CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress.

We envisage that with the CGSs in place, they will gradually help to enhance the quality and quantity of recyclables collected, and recover more recyclables of different types for proper treatment. They will also help to enhance environmental education and community participation, with a view to promoting municipal solid waste charging and other waste reduction measures.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB060****(Question Serial No. 0222)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government published "A Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014)" (the Policy Framework) and "Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022" (the Blueprint) in 2005 and 2013 respectively. The Policy Framework suggested implementing producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) on 6 products. Regarding the PRSs and the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags:

- a) At present, regarding the PRSs on 6 products suggested in the Policy Framework, what is the progress of each product, and what are the expenditure and manpower resources involved?
- b) Some of the 6 products suggested in the Policy Framework have not yet been recognised for inclusion in PRS due to delay in the PRS work. What are the reasons? What are the expenditure and manpower resources involved in such changes? Please give the information by each type of product.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 103)

Reply:

In 2007, the Legislative Council (LegCo) enacted the Product Eco-responsibility Ordinance (PERO) which is a piece of framework legislation providing legal basis for implementation of producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) in Hong Kong. Under Section 2 of PERO, the purpose of the Ordinance includes the introduction of PRSs so as to minimise the environmental impact of various types of products, which may include plastic shopping bags (PSBs), vehicle tyres, electrical and electronic equipment, packaging materials, beverage containers and rechargeable batteries, i.e. the 6 products mentioned in the Policy Framework.

Currently, we are introducing PRSs progressively and our work focuses on plastic shopping bags, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and glass beverage bottles. The progress in introducing legislation for the relevant schemes is as follows:

- PSBs: PSB charging will be fully implemented in the entire retail industry from 1 April 2015.
- WEEE: The funding application for the development of the WEEE treatment and recycling facility was approved by the LegCo on 27 February 2015 and the Promotion of Recycling and Proper Disposal (Electrical Equipment and Electronic Equipment) (Amendment) Bill 2015 was introduced into the LegCo on 18 March 2015 for the implementation of the PRSs.
- Glass beverage bottles: We are drafting legislation and the bill is expected to be introduced into the LegCo within this year.

According to the action plan set out in the Blueprint, we intend to study between 2016 and 2018 whether other recyclable materials (e.g. rubber tyres, packaging materials, rechargeable batteries, etc) should be included in the PRSs.

The relevant work is part of the work of the Waste Management Policy Division (WMD) of the EPD, and is absorbed by existing resources. There are also staff members from other divisions to participate and provide assistance in their respective scope of work. In 2015-16, there are a total of 15 staff members of the WMD to promote and support various recycling initiatives. The estimated expenditure is about \$24.5 million. The WMD is responsible for waste management policy, including progressive implementation of the PRSs. However, we do not have breakdowns of manpower provision and resources involved in individual recycling initiatives.

We will review the work focus of the next stage from time to time with reference to the actual demand of the prevailing waste problems and the experiences accumulated from the implementation of the above PRSs; and will in accordance with the action plan of the Blueprint assess the demand between 2016 and 2018 so as to consider whether PRSs should be introduced for other recyclable materials.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB061****(Question Serial No. 0223)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government published A Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014) (the Policy Framework) and Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022 (the Blueprint) in 2005 and 2013 respectively. The Policy Framework suggested implementing producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) on 6 products. Regarding the PRSs and the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags:

- a) Since the implementation of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags, what were the shops or establishments registered for the Scheme, the amount of levy collected (equivalent to the number of shopping bags distributed), the number of inspections made, as well as the number of prosecutions and penalties imposed in each quarter? Please give the information by quarters.
- b) Since the implementation of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags, what were the amount of shopping bags disposed of and their percentage (in the Regulated Retail Categories and Other Retail Categories)? Please list by quarters.
- c) Since the implementation of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags, what were the amount of shopping bags disposed of and their percentage (in various types under the Regulated Retail Categories)? Please list by quarters.
- d) Since the implementation of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags, what were the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Please give the information by quarters.
- e) Since the implementation of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags, what were the number of retailers (and their outlets) covered in the Levy Scheme and their percentage in the total number of retailers in Hong Kong? How many of them were small and medium enterprises and what was their percentage? Please give the information by quarters.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 103)

Reply:

- a) The Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags (the Levy Scheme) came into operation on 7 July 2009. The quarterly information of a total of 22 quarters as at the end of December 2014, including the number of registered retail outlets, the levy income, the number of plastic shopping bags (PSBs) distributed, the number of inspections conducted and the number of prosecutions, is set out at Annex 1. All the prosecuted retailers were convicted, with penalties



ranging from \$1,500 to \$5,000 per conviction.

- b) & c) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) conducts surveys annually on the number of PSBs disposed of since 2009 in order to monitor the PSB disposal from various retail categories. We estimate that the registered retail outlets regulated under the Levy Scheme mainly fall into three categories, namely supermarkets, convenience stores, medicare and cosmetic stores. The statistics are set out at Annex 2.
- d) Since the implementation of the first phase of the Levy Scheme in 2009, apart from inspection, the work also includes verification of information declared and collection of levies from designated retailers according to the procedures. The work is carried out by an EPD team comprising 10 officers with the support from other EPD's administrative staff. The recurrent expenditure for 2014-15 is about \$10 million.
- e) The first phase of the Levy Scheme mainly targets at large chain supermarkets, convenience stores and medicare and cosmetic stores. As at the end of December 2014, a total of 48 registered retailers were covered by the Levy Scheme, involving about 3 500 registered retail outlets. According to the statistics of the Census and Statistics Department, there were about 66 000 retail outlets in Hong Kong. As such, the first phase of the Levy Scheme covers approximately 5% of all retail outlets, of which 6 registered retailers are categorised as small and medium enterprises, involving 31 outlets.

	<b>Number of registered retail outlets<sup>1</sup> (unit)</b>	<b>Levy income (HK dollar)</b>	<b>Number of PSBs distributed (unit)</b>	<b>Number of inspections conducted (time)</b>	<b>Number of prosecutions (unit)</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	3 014	\$6,731,449.5	13 462 899	592	0
2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter	3 015	\$6,381,439.5	12 762 879	293	0
3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter	3 041	\$6,707,654.5	13 415 309	172	0
4 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 081	\$5,711,021.5	11 422 043	266	4
5 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 167	\$6,271,514.5	12 543 029	233	0
6 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 146	\$6,218,964.0	12 437 928	208	0
7 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 205	\$6,534,949.0	13 069 898	228	0
8 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 234	\$6,264,115.5	12 528 231	171	1
9 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 266	\$6,957,957.0	13 915 914	141	0
10 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 319	\$7,042,740.5	14 085 481	202	0
11 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 328	\$7,228,115.0	14 456 230	178	1
12 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 321	\$7,068,854.0	14 137 708	176	0
13 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 372	\$7,785,414.0	15 570 828	153	0
14 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 380	\$7,689,416.5	15 378 833	201	0
15 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 338	\$7,978,207.0	15 956 414	151	0
16 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 351	\$7,849,759.5	15 699 519	163	0
17 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 420	\$8,595,338.0	17 190 676	132	1
18 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 473	\$8,553,068.5	17 106 137	140	0
19 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 488	\$8,668,251.5	17 336 503	177	1
20 <sup>th</sup> quarter	3 501	\$8,462,573.0	16 925 146	147	0
21 <sup>st</sup> quarter	3 506	\$9,252,490.0	18 504 980	151	0
22 <sup>nd</sup> quarter	3 534	\$8,979,889.5	17 959 779	138	0

1. The number of registered retail outlets is up to the last day of each quarter.

Findings of the Survey on Disposal of PSBs <sup>(1)</sup>  
(Unit: Estimated Annual Disposal)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Million/ Year	%	Million/ Year	%	Million/ Year	%	Million/ Year	%	Million/ Year	%
Retail categories covered by the Levy Scheme										
Supermarket	488.22	10.44%	84.22	1.90%	75.71	1.67%	75.09	1.43%	41.24	0.89%
Convenience stores	89.98	1.92%	15.33	0.34%	17.55	0.39%	15.60	0.30%	15.13	0.33%
Medicare and cosmetic stores	79.14	1.69%	53.57	1.21%	53.70	1.18%	65.12	1.24%	59.91	1.30%
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>657.34</i>	<i>14.05%</i>	<i>153.12</i>	<i>3.45%</i>	<i>146.96</i>	<i>3.23%</i>	<i>155.81</i>	<i>2.97%</i>	<i>116.28</i>	<i>2.52%</i>
Retail categories not covered by the Levy Scheme <sup>(2)</sup>	823.48	17.6%	890.2	20.03%	906.95	19.96%	844.26	16.09%	849.45	18.37%
Others <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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 678.53</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>4 443.74</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>4 544.19</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>5 247.42</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>4 622.31</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Note:

1. Under the current phase of the Levy Scheme, a plastic shopping bag means a bag (i) that is made wholly or partly of plastic; and (ii) with a handle, handle hole, perforated line for tearing out a handle hole, carrying string or strap, or any other carrying device on, or attached to, it.
2. For example, bakeries and cake shops, department stores and home accessories shops, cooked food outlets, books, stationeries, gifts and novelties shops, fashion and footwear shops, electrical and telecom shops, and newspaper and magazine bags, etc.
3. PSBs from unknown source.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB062**

**(Question Serial No.0224)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government published A Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014) (the Policy Framework) and Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022 (the Blueprint) in 2005 and 2013 respectively. The Policy Framework suggested implementing producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) on 6 products. Regarding the PRSs and the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags (the Levy Scheme):

- a) With regard to the full extension of the Levy Scheme effective from 1 April 2015, what are the manpower resources (for implementation and law enforcement) and expenditure to be allocated by the Administration?
- b) What publicity and educational activities and work have been conducted on the full extension of the Levy Scheme? What are the manpower resources and expenditure involved? Please list by publicity, District Council district and nature of activities.
- c) The Administration said that trained contract personnel would be engaged to station at major retail hotspots at the initial launch to help explain to customers and provide support to retailers. What are the details, timetable, manpower resources and expenditure involved of such work? What are the details of the contractual arrangements with the contract personnel, selection criteria, their distribution and training details (including expenditure, manpower resources, contents and time etc.)?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.103)

Reply:

- a) For the full implementation of the Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has increased the number of dedicated staff for the scheme from 10 to 18 for handling enforcement work, enquiries/complaints, as well as facilitating compliance by the trade, etc. The expenditure for 2015-16 is about \$8 million.
- b) Publicity and public education work conducted for PSB Charging as well as other supporting work are part and parcel of EPD's work. We do not maintain specific breakdown of the manpower involved. As all of the publicity and public education programmes organised are territory-wide activities, there is no breakdown by district. As for production of Announcements of Public Interests, media advertising, publicity materials, dedicated website, briefings, training workshops, shop visits and environmental education programmes, etc., the expenditure for engaging service contractors and other publicity expenses in 2014-15 were about \$13 million. EPD has also provided a one-off funding of \$1.8 million

to the 18 District Councils (i.e. \$100,000 for each District Council) in 2014-15 under the Community Participation Programme in Environmental Protection for supporting non-profit organisations and community groups to organise publicity activities, such as carnivals, roving exhibitions and promotion booths, etc, to encourage the general public to adopt the “Bring Your Own Bag” (BYOB) habit.

- c) During the initial launch of the PSB Charging, about 50 contract personnel will be engaged via a service contractor to station at major retail hotspots. They would explain the PSB Charging requirements to customers and provide support to retailers. The activity will commence at the end of March for around a week at retail hotspots with high patronage flow, such as large shopping malls, department stores and supermarkets. All contract personnel involved will be required to attend training workshops organised by the EPD in order to gain a thorough understanding of the PSB Charging arrangements and those frequently asked questions by customers and retailers. The contract fee involved is about \$450,000.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB063**

**(Question Serial No. 0225)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government published “A Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014)” (the Policy Framework) and “Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022” in 2005 and 2013 respectively. The Policy Framework suggested implementing producer responsibility schemes (PRSs) on 6 products. Regarding the PRSs and the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags:

- a) Regarding the implementation of voluntary PRSs, what are the work details, effectiveness, the expenditure and manpower resources involved of the projects concerned since its implementation? Please list by year. What are the Administration’s future work plans as well as the expenditure and manpower involved?
- b) Regarding the implementation of voluntary PRSs, whether the Administration has plans to regulate the projects involved through legislation? If yes, what are the work details, timetables, the expenditure and manpower involved of each project?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.103)

Reply:

- a. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) encourages the public to recycle waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), fluorescent lamps, rechargeable batteries and glass beverage bottles etc., through various measures, including recycling programmes funded by the 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 programmes at schools and housing estates. The relevant work is carried out by the EPD’s staff and is part of the work of the Department. In the past five years, the expenditure of relevant recycling initiatives under the ECF and the EPD and the quantity of various recyclable materials recovered are tabulated below:

Year	Expenditure (\$million)	Waste electrical equipment recovered (no.)	Computers recovered (no.)	Rechargeable batteries recovered (tonne)	Fluorescent lamps and tubes recovered (no.)	Glass bottles recovered (tonne)
2010	6	22 000	21 100	61	350 000	4 500
2011	7.5	46 800	18 300	68	470 000	4 800
2012	8.5	49 000	39 600	60	550 000	7 000
2013	14	50 500	27 000	81	500 000	10 000
2014	24.5	63 800	33 900	82	470 000	Under compilation

- b. Besides, the EPD will continue to promote and support various recycling initiatives including enhancing various kinds of collection services according to demand, and implement the mandatory PRSs progressively by legislation. Main focus of the work in the coming year is to prepare for the implementation of mandatory PRSs on WEEE and glass beverage bottles. The relevant work is part of the work of the Waste Management Policy Division (WMD) of the EPD, and is absorbed by existing resources. There are also staff members from other divisions to participate and provide assistance in their respective scope of work. In 2015-16, there are a total of 15 staff members of the WMD to promote and support various recycling initiatives. The estimated expenditure is about \$24.5 million. The WMD is responsible for waste management policy, including progressive implementation of the PRSs. However, we do not have breakdowns of manpower provision and resources involved in individual recycling or legislative initiatives.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB064****(Question Serial No.0226)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the waste management work of the Environmental Protection Department:

For the waste treatment process, please list out the expenditure and manpower resources of each step (e.g. collection, transfer, disposal at landfills) in each of the past 3 years. Please list the details by year and step.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.104)

Reply:

The operation costs for the waste treatment processes such as collection, transfer, landfilling in the past 3 years are provided in the following table.

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Operation Cost (\$million)</b>			
	<b>Collection</b>	<b>Transfer</b>	<b>Landfilling</b>	<b>Total</b>
2012-13 (Actual)	431	380	607	1,418
2013-14 (Actual)	440	397	631	1,468
2014-15 (Revised Estimate)	458	419	705	1,582

Collection and delivery service for household waste is mainly provided by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department. About 820 staff were deployed to the collection and delivery service in the past 3 years. The manpower for 2014-15 is based on the figure as at 31 December 2014.

The related management work for waste transfer and landfilling is mainly carried out by the Environmental Infrastructure Division of the Environmental Protection Department. We do not have a breakdown of manpower resources for individual tasks.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB065****(Question Serial No.: 0227)**

**Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

**Programme:** (1) Waste

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

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

**Question:**

Regarding EPD's work on waste management:

As regards the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign implemented since December 2012, please provide details of each project and activity (e.g. public events, industry meetings, the time and place of meetings with organisations as well as the number of participants), the expenditure and manpower resources involved, the effectiveness, the amount of waste so generated and the way of handling. Please list the details by project.

**Asked by:** Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 104)

**Reply:**

The Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee was set up in December 2012 to formally launch the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (the Campaign) in May 2013. The Campaign has carried out promotional and public education activities through various media, and implemented a number of major schemes and activities as follows:

<b>Major Schemes and Activities</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>No. of Participants</b>
Advertising for the Campaign (including those in public transport system, printed materials and electronic platform, etc.)	From May 2013 till now	Not Applicable	
Drawing up and promoting good practices of food waste reduction in cooperation with the relevant trades and sectors	From May 2013 till now	Not Applicable	
Launching the Food Wise Charter Scheme	From May 2013 till now	Not Applicable	
Launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme	From May 2013 till now	About 1 350	
Meeting with the relevant sectors including women groups and the catering industry to conduct briefings and encourage participation	From December 2012 till now	Central Government Offices	About 180 in total
Establishing a supporting website for the Campaign, organising food waste reduction training workshops for launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme and participation by the relevant sectors and	So far 23 training workshops have been organised on the following dates respectively: 21 May,	Mostly in the Hong Kong Productivity Council Building in	Ranged from dozens to 100 on each occasion

interested parties	3 & 26 June, 30 September, 9 & 11 October, 15 & 20 November, 6 December 2013, 17 January, 18 & 27 March, 11 & 29 April, 20 & 27 May, 6 & 30 June, 4 & 9 July, 8 November, 13 December 2014 and 31 January 2015.  The website of Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign came into operation on 18 May 2013.	Kowloon Tong and various community halls.	
Organising publicity activities to promote the Food Wise message, including: - Launch ceremony of the Campaign  - Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee First Anniversary Ceremony/Food Wise Caroling - Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kwun Tong District - Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Eastern District	18 May 2013  17 December 2013  18-21 September 2014 28 November - 2 December 2014	Olympian City Shopping Mall Discovery Park Shopping Centre Telford Plaza  Paradise Mall	About 250  About 120  About 900  About 300

Since its launching, the Campaign has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community. As at 15 February 2015, about 400 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste, and some 1 350 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held at various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. The Government will launch the “Food Wise Eateries” scheme in the coming year in collaboration with the catering industry for the purpose of encouraging the public to further reduce food waste at source.

The Government’s work involved in the implementation of the Campaign is absorbed by existing staff. As at end of March 2015, the expenditure spent on design and production of publicity materials as well as advertising was \$13.5 million and the total expenditure on the other major schemes and activities listed in the above table was \$8 million. We have adopted a principle of simplicity and environmental friendliness in carrying out the above work and activities. Catering services were not provided and reusable materials were used as far as possible, and hence there was no generation of a large amount of waste.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB066****(Question Serial No. 0228)**

**Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

**Programme:** (1) Waste

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

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

**Question:**

Regarding EPD's work on waste management:

What were the personnel establishment, expenditure and manpower resources involved in the management and the handling of the SENT landfill extension, NENT landfill and Tuen Mun landfill, as well as the incinerator at Shek Kwu Chau in each of the past 3 years? Please list the details by works project.

**Asked by:** Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.104)

**Reply:**

The expenditures involved in the three strategic landfills in operation and their extension projects, as well as the development of the Integrated Waste Management Facilities (IWMF) on an artificial island constructed next to Shek Kwu Chau in the past 3 years are provided in the table below:

Year	Northeast New Territories (NENT) landfill and its extension project		Southeast New Territories (SENT) landfill and its extension project		West New Territories (WENT) landfill and its extension project		IWMF
	Non-recurrent expenditure (\$ million) (Note 1)	Operation cost (\$ million) (Note 2)	Non-recurrent expenditure (\$ million) (Note 1)	Operation cost (\$ million) (Note 2)	Non-recurrent expenditure (\$ million) (Note 1)	Operation cost (\$ million) (Note 2)	Non-recurrent expenditure (\$ million) (Note 3)
2012-13 (Actual)	11.661	158	22.914	223	3.248	226	3.803
2013-14 (Actual)	11.787	155	24.899	216	0.044	260	2.628
2014-15 (Estimate)	18.942	167	32.555	232	24.558	306	0.451

Note 1: Including capital works expenditure of landfills in operation and consultants' fee of the extension project included.

Note 2: Operation cost of landfills in operation.

Note 3: Consultants' fee of the facility.

The work on the landfills and their extension projects is mainly carried out by the Environmental Infrastructure Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and the work on the IWMF is mainly carried out by the Nature Conservation and Infrastructure Planning Division of EPD. We do not have a breakdown on the manpower involved in individual tasks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB067**

**(Question Serial No.0229)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding EPD's work on waste management:

As the extension of the SENT Landfill and NENT Landfill has been endorsed by the Legislative Council, what are the expenditure and manpower resources expected to be involved if the extension of the Tuen Mun Landfill is to be implemented?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.104)

Reply:

In December 2014, the Legislative Council approved funding to conduct a consultancy study to make preparations necessary for the implementation of the WENT Landfill Extension which is situated in Nim Wan, Tuen Mun.

The scope of the study and preparatory work comprises -

- (i) outline design of the extension scheme;
- (ii) study on interfacing and hand-over issues;
- (iii) tender document preparation, tender assessment and contract procurement;
- (iv) contract administration and management of resident site staff in the initial years of the design-build-operate contract; and
- (v) arrangement for the site investigation works and baseline surveys and supervision of the field work.

The estimated cost is \$38 million in money-of-the-day (MOD) prices. We will take forward the consultancy study by internal redeployment of manpower resources according to the actual needs. As for the resources for further implementation of the WENT Landfill Extension, we will conduct assessment and make proposals in the consultancy study in due course.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB068**

**(Question Serial No.0230)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding EPD's work on waste management:

Has assessment been made on whether the extension of the Tuen Mun landfill will at last be postponed indefinitely if the Administration implements the comprehensive strategies and measures set out in the Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022 and A Food Waste & Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022? If yes, what are the details, justifications and outcome of the assessment, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved? If not, why not?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.104)

Reply:

The Environment Bureau has earlier released the "Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022" and "A Food Waste & Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022" which map out targets, policies and action plans for Hong Kong's waste management for the coming 10 years to tackle the challenge brought by the waste problem. Our target is to reduce the per capita disposal rate of municipal solid waste (MSW) by 40% by 2022.

Even if the waste reduction measures and facilities are taken forward as planned, and waste reduction targets are achieved as set, we anticipate that there will still be about 10 000 tonnes of waste that require disposal every day in 2017, including non-recyclables, construction waste and post-treatment residues. Therefore, the timely extension of the three landfills, including the WENT Landfill, is most important, and this is also an essential part of Hong Kong's waste management strategy.

In December 2014, the Legislative Council approved funding to conduct a consultancy study to make preparations necessary for the implementation of the WENT Landfill Extension which is situated in Nim Wan, Tuen Mun. The estimated cost is \$38 million in money-of-the-day (MOD) prices. As for the resources for further implementation of the WENT Landfill Extension, we will conduct assessment and make proposals in the consultancy study in due course.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB069****(Question Serial No.0231)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding EPD's work on waste management:

- What was the number of complaints (e.g. complaints concerning wastewater, hygiene, odour, etc.) received by the Administration in respect of the three landfills in each of the past five years? Please list by year, landfill and subject of complaint.
- What was the follow-up work undertaken by the Administration to tackle the above complaints? What were the expenditure and manpower resources involved, effectiveness and public response? Please list by subject of complaint.
- Among the complaint cases in item a), how many were repeatedly lodged by the complainants? What are the details of these cases? Please list by case, District Council district and year.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.104)

Reply:

- a) & c) The environmental complaints related to Southeast New Territories (SENT), West New Territories (WENT) and Northeast New Territories (NENT) Landfills between 2010 and 2014 are tabulated below by District Council district. The figures in brackets are the number of complaint cases repeatedly lodged by the complainants.

Environmental complaints related to SENT Landfill:

Year	No. of complaints by type						
	Air			Noise	Water	Waste	Miscellaneous
	Sai Kung	Eastern	Kwun Tong	Sai Kung	Sai Kung	Sai Kung	Sai Kung
2010	746 (403)	6 (1)	2	0	1	0	0
2011	1 120 (769)	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	1 951 (1 513)	2	0	0	1	0	0
2013	2 450 (1 840)	12 (2)	0	1	3	0	0
2014	1 883 (1 330)	8 (3)	0	0	1	0	6

Environmental complaints related to WENT Landfill (all from Tuen Mun district):

Year	No. of complaints by type				
	Air	Noise	Water	Waste	Miscellaneous
2010	9 (2)	0	0	0	0
2011	16 (8)	2	3	0	5 (4)
2012	18 (10)	4 (2)	2	0	10 (6)
2013	20 (3)	6 (4)	0	0	0
2014	8 (4)	2	1	0	4

Environmental complaints related to NENT Landfill (all from North district):

Year	No. of complaints by type				
	Air	Noise	Water	Waste	Miscellaneous
2010	0	0	0	0	0
2011	1	0	0	0	0
2012	1	0	0	0	0
2013	2	0	3 (1)	0	2
2014	0	0	0	0	1

- b) The design and operation of the three strategic landfills (i.e. SENT, WENT and NENT Landfills) are in compliance with very stringent environmental performance indicators and requirements as well as international standards. We proactively conduct follow-up investigation of the issues involved in the complaint cases and oversee strictly the operation and environmental monitoring work of the landfill contractors to ensure that the contractors meet the stringent environmental performance specified in the contracts and the statutory requirements under the relevant pollution control ordinances.

Regarding the possible impacts of wastewater management at landfills to the surrounding environment including surface water and groundwater, the contractors have implemented various measures under the Environmental Protection Department's supervision, including building and operating wastewater treatment plants, ammonia stripping plants, sequencing batch reactors etc. for proper collection and treatment of wastewater from landfills to avoid any adverse impact on the water quality nearby. The expenditure of various wastewater management measures of the contractors is already included in the daily operation costs of the landfills.

On prevention and control of odour and hygiene, to further mitigate the potential nuisance caused to the surrounding areas, a number of additional measures have been implemented at the landfills according to the situation of each landfill, including minimising the size of tipping areas, compacting and covering the waste with construction waste as soon as possible; covering the tipping areas with a layer of soil and/or a cement-based cover material (i.e. Posi-Shell Cover) at the end of the daily landfilling process; covering the non-active tipping areas with temporary impermeable liners or Posi-Shell Cover; providing deodorisers; installing extra landfill gas extraction wells and mobile landfill gas flaring units; upgrading the wheel washing facility and installing temporary screen barriers etc. In the past three years (2012-13 to 2014-15), the expenditure for installing these facilities were \$5 million, \$7 million and \$12 million respectively and the relevant recurrent costs have been included in the operation costs of the landfills. We have taken forward these measures in light of actual needs and through redeployment of staff.

Furthermore, the Sludge Treatment Facility has started commissioning since mid-2014. It is expected to commence operation by stages in the first half of 2015. By then, the sludge in the territory will be diverted to the Sludge Treatment Facility for high temperature treatment and will no longer be landfilled such that the odour problem arising from the landfills will be further reduced.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB070****(Question Serial No. 0232)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the waste management work of the Administration, please provide the information of the policies or measures, as well as the publicity and education programmes and work undertaken by the Administration in each of the past five years in respect of the following areas:

- a) the names of the policies or measures;
- b) the details and implementation schedules;
- c) the personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
- d) the expenditure;
- e) the effectiveness and the number of people reached;
- f) the amount of waste generated, other environmental implications and the way of handling; and
- g) the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 107)

Reply:

The Administration's expenditure and staffing establishments for implementing the waste management measures in each of the past five years are as follows:

	<b>Expenditure (\$million)</b>	<b>Staffing Establishment</b>
2010-11 (Actual)	1,328.6	543
2011-12 (Actual)	1,465.9	555
2012-13 (Actual)	1,682.6	567
2013-14 (Actual)	1,778.0	577
2014-15 (Revised)	2,049.3	647

In an overall term, the "Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022" maps out a specific action timetable and a clear target to reduce waste by 40%. As for the details and effectiveness of

specific waste management measures, they can be largely summarised into the 4 items below:

#### Promotion of public participation in waste reduction and recycling

Through various measures such as implementing the Programmes on Source Separation of Domestic Waste and Commercial & Industrial Waste, establishing a Community Recycling Network, launching various specific recycling programmes and offering funding support to community recycling centres, over 80% of Hong Kong people have now been provided with convenient recovery facilities near where they live and work such that they may participate in source separation of waste in order to reduce waste disposal and supply recyclable materials to the recycling industry. The types of recyclable materials have also been progressively expanded to cover waste paper, metal, plastics, rechargeable batteries, glass bottles, electric and electronic equipment, etc. Meanwhile, with continuous publicity and education efforts and promotional campaigns such as Green Hong Kong Campaign and Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign, the overall public awareness and participation in waste reduction and recycling have been significantly enhanced, laying the foundation for further resource management measures. Separately, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts. We envisage that with the CGSs in place, they will gradually help to enhance the quality and quantity of recyclables collected, and recover more recyclables of different types for local processing. Besides, they will help to enhance environmental education and community participation, with a view to promoting municipal solid waste (MSW) charging and other waste reduction initiatives.

#### Legislation for implementation of various waste management measures

A number of waste management measures have come into operation after legislation in the past five years. The implementation of the Clinical Waste Control Scheme in 2011, the treatment, collection and disposal of clinical waste have been carried out according to clear and environmentally safe procedures. In August 2014, the Waste Disposal (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 came into operation to enhance the enforcement effectiveness of the depositing of construction waste on private land. Separately, the EPD has continued to implement other statutory measures, including the Construction Waste Disposal Charging Scheme and the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags. The Promotion of Recycling and Proper Disposal (Electrical Equipment and Electronic Equipment) (Amendment) Bill 2015 was introduced into the Legislative Council (LegCo) on 18 March 2015 to implement the mandatory producer responsibility scheme (PRS) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). The Administration is also drafting legislation to implement the mandatory PRS on glass beverage bottles, and the bill is expected to be introduced into the LegCo within this year.

#### Proper treatment and disposal of waste generated in Hong Kong

Over the past several years, through stringent management of the operation of waste facilities such as landfills, waste transfer stations, Chemical Waste Treatment Centre and close monitoring of their environmental performance, regular upgrading of the infrastructural equipment of the facilities and enhancement of their operational performance as well as retrofitting of all public and private refuse collection vehicles in Hong Kong to raise their hygienic level, the Administration has enabled proper and effective treatment of various types of waste generated daily and protected public health. In addition, the Sludge Treatment Facility is close to completion and will gradually come into operation to meet the needs of the community and support the Harbour Area Treatment Scheme. Meanwhile, the Administration has provided land for development of local recycling industry through the EcoPark and short term tenancy sites and has planned to launch a funding scheme for application by non-profit making organisations and national sports associations to develop restored landfills into recreational, environmental or sports facilities for use by the public.

#### Planning and development of waste management strategy and infrastructure

To sustain the proper management of waste, the Administration conducted a series of forward-looking planning work including active study on the quantity-based MSW charging scheme and preparation for the complementary work for the above PRSs, planning and development of different infrastructural facilities. Apart from the landfill extension projects, efforts will also be made to actively introduce the waste-to energy

Integrated Waste Management Facilities, and optimise the waste transfer network, the WEEE treatment and recycling facility and CGSs, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB071**

**(Question Serial No.0233)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding EPD's work on air quality:

- a) Does the Administration have any plan to review the Air Quality Objectives? If yes, please what are the details, timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- b) Since the introduction of the existing objectives, what is the situation of various pollutants against the objectives in each month? Please list by month and pollutant.
- c) In the five years prior to the introduction of the existing objectives, what was the situation of various pollutants in each month? Please list by month and pollutant.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.108)

Reply:

- a) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) implemented the new Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) on 1 January 2014 and included a provision to review the AQOs at least once every 5 years in the Air Pollution Control Ordinance. We will commence the preparatory work for reviewing the AQOs next year. In conducting the review, we will assess the latest air quality, the effectiveness of air quality improvement measures, emission trends in the Pearl River Delta region, the development of emission reduction technologies, the health risk of air pollution as well as social conditions with a view to exploring the feasibility and options of further tightening the AQOs. We will undertake the research work under existing manpower and resources and will brief the work plan to the Panel on Environmental Affairs at the end of this year.
- b) According to the existing AQOs and the preliminary data for 2014 (not completely validated), all air quality monitoring stations (AQMS) of EPD have met the concentration limits for sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) (10-minute and 24-hour) and carbon monoxide (CO) (1-hour and 8-hour). The number of exceedance of limits for the concentration of other major air pollutants in each month is as follows:

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of fine suspended particulates (FSP) in 2014  
(24-hour AQO=concentration limit: 75 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Eastern	2	0	0	0	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kwai Chung	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Kwun Tong	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Sham Shui Po	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tsuen Wan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sha Tin	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Tai Po	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Tung Chung	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Yuen Long	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	18
Tap Mun	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Tuen Mun	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	12
Cause-way Bay	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Central	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mong Kok	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5

Remarks: n.a. refers to no data available; Tuen Mun monitoring station has suspended operation due to the building maintenance works from November to December 2014.

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of respirable suspended particulates (RSP) in 2014  
(24-hour AQO=concentration limit: 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Eastern	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kwai Chung	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kwun Tong	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	13
Sham Shui Po	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Tsuen Wan	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sha Tin	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Tai Po	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9

Tung Chung	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<b>9</b>
Yuen Long	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	<b>21</b>
Tap Mun	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	<b>11</b>
Tuen Mun	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	<b>17</b>
Cause-way Bay	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	<b>13</b>
Central	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>11</b>
Mong Kok	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>5</b>

Remarks: n.a. refers to no data available; Tuen Mun monitoring station has suspended operation due to the building maintenance works from November to December 2014.

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) in 2014

(1-hour AQO=concentration limit: 200 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 18)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Eastern	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	<b>7</b>
Kwai Chung	8	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	19	0	0	4	<b>39</b>
Kwun Tong	10	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	8	0	0	3	<b>28</b>
Sham Shui Po	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	<b>18</b>
Tsuen Wan	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	<b>13</b>
Sha Tin	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	<b>6</b>
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Tung Chung	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	<b>14</b>
Yuen Long	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>4</b>
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Tuen Mun	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	<b>6</b>
Cause-way Bay	169	7	42	15	6	45	27	8	67	0	0	51	<b>437</b>
Central	133	9	11	12	0	7	18	2	58	32	44	53	<b>379</b>
Mong Kok	75	0	3	18	0	16	7	1	33	1	0	11	<b>165</b>

Remarks: n.a. refers to no data available; Tuen Mun monitoring station has suspended operation due to the building maintenance works from November to December 2014.

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of ozone in 2014

(8-hour AQO=concentration limit: 160 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	8
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kwai Chung	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Sha Tin	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	4	0	0	12
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	5
Tung Chung	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	6	6	0	0	18
Yuen Long	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	5	2	0	0	13
Tap Mun	5	0	0	2	0	3	4	0	3	9	0	0	26
Tuen Mun	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	5	2	n.a.	n.a.	12
Cause-way Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mong Kok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Remarks: n.a. refers to no data available; Tuen Mun monitoring station has suspended operation due to the building maintenance works from November to December 2014.

- c) According to the EPD's air quality monitoring data from 2009 to 2013, all the AQMS have met the concentration limits for SO<sub>2</sub> (24-hour) and CO (1-hour and 8-hour). The number of exceedance of limits of the existing AQOs for the concentration of other major air pollutants is as follows:

**2009:**

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of FSP in 2009

(24-hour AQO=concentration limit: 75 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Tsuen Wan	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	8
Tung Chung	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	7
Yuen Long	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	8
Tap Mun	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Central	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

Remarks: FSP was only monitored at the above stations in 2009.

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of RSP in 2009

(24-hour AQO=concentration limit: 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	9
Eastern	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	7
Kwai Chung	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6
Kwun Tong	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	8
Sham Shui Po	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	10
Tsuen Wan	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	8
Sha Tin	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	8
Tai Po	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Tung Chung	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	11
Yuen Long	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	3	15
Tap Mun	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7
Cause-way Bay	8	4	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	11	3	4	34
Central	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	14
Mong Kok	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	10

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of NO<sub>2</sub> in 2009

(1-hour AQO=concentration limit: 200 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 18)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	11
Eastern	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	6
Kwai Chung	6	0	0	2	3	1	2	1	0	15	7	3	40
Kwun Tong	1	0	0	3	0	2	5	4	2	7	0	0	24
Sham Shui Po	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	7	0	0	17
Tsuen Wan	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	10
Sha Tin	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	6
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tung Chung	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	6
Yuen Long	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cause-way Bay	30	12	7	7	15	9	10	24	7	94	25	61	301
Central	55	10	10	13	20	17	11	22	13	134	73	58	436



Mong Kok	26	3	1	22	19	13	8	22	10	81	25	26	<b>256</b>
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Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of ozone in 2009

(8-hour AQO=concentration limit: 160 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Kwai Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Sha Tin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	<b>6</b>
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	<b>8</b>
Tung Chung	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	2	4	0	0	<b>14</b>
Yuen Long	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	0	0	<b>12</b>
Tap Mun	2	0	0	4	6	1	1	1	1	11	0	0	<b>27</b>

Remarks: Ozone was only monitored at the above stations in 2009.

**2010:**

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of FSP in 2010

(24-hour AQO=concentration limit: 75 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Tsuen Wan	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Tung Chung	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	11
Yuen Long	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	7
Tap Mun	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5
Central	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	9

Remarks: FSP was only monitored at the above stations in 2010.

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of RSP in 2010

(24-hour AQO=concentration limit: 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	12
Eastern	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7
Kwai Chung	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Kwun Tong	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	9
Sham Shui Po	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Tsuen Wan	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Sha Tin	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	7
Tai Po	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	8
Tung Chung	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	16
Yuen Long	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	17
Tap Mun	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Cause-way Bay	4	0	7	0	2	0	0	1	2	3	7	9	35
Central	1	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	6	10	27
Mong Kok	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	17

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of NO<sub>2</sub> in 2010

(1-hour AQO=concentration limit: 200 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 18)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	7
Kwai Chung	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	6	4	34
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	1	9
Sham Shui Po	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	1	11	34
Tsuen Wan	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	6	19
Sha Tin	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tung Chung	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	20
Yuen Long	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	13
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cause-way Bay	41	22	53	23	10	19	3	34	75	27	97	146	550
Central	37	6	67	49	21	12	0	49	43	138	213	196	831
Mong Kok	18	0	27	11	12	10	0	32	40	23	87	117	377

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of ozone in 2010

(8-hour AQO=concentration limit: 160 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Kwai Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Sha Tin	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	5
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Tung Chung	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	0	1	0	10
Yuen Long	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Tap Mun	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	1	13

Remarks: Ozone was only monitored at the above stations in 2010.

**2011:**

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of FSP in 2011

(24-hour AQO=concentration limit: 75 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	3	<b>3</b>
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Kwai Chung	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	<b>5</b>
Kwun Tong	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	<b>3</b>
Sham Shui Po	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
Tsuen Wan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>2</b>
Sha Tin	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	3	<b>3</b>
Tai Po	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	<b>0</b>
Tung Chung	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	<b>11</b>
Yuen Long	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	<b>12</b>
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
Cause-way Bay	n.a.	n.a.	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	<b>11</b>
Central	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	<b>7</b>
Mong Kok	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	<b>6</b>

Remarks: n.a. refers to no data available, the monitoring of FSP was gradually extended to various stations.

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of RSP in 2011

(24-hour AQO=concentration limit: 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	<b>14</b>
Eastern	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Kwai Chung	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	<b>9</b>
Kwun Tong	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	<b>6</b>
Sham Shui Po	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	<b>9</b>
Tsuen Wan	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	<b>9</b>
Sha Tin	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>6</b>
Tai Po	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>
Tung Chung	7	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	<b>19</b>
Yuen Long	7	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	<b>21</b>
Tap Mun	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	<b>7</b>
Cause-way	5	3	3	4	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	6	<b>27</b>

Bay													
Central	6	1	4	4	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	8	<b>29</b>
Mong Kok	3	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	<b>17</b>

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of NO<sub>2</sub> in 2011

(1-hour AQO=concentration limit: 200 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 18)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	<b>12</b>
Eastern	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>11</b>
Kwai Chung	7	0	6	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	0	5	<b>28</b>
Kwun Tong	7	0	0	0	12	1	0	20	0	0	0	1	<b>41</b>
Sham Shui Po	9	0	1	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	<b>26</b>
Tsuen Wan	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	<b>16</b>
Sha Tin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
Tai Po	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Tung Chung	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	<b>5</b>
Yuen Long	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>8</b>
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Cause-way Bay	147	128	21	11	50	23	14	75	28	32	35	167	<b>731</b>
Central	167	72	111	55	76	11	20	72	17	51	28	147	<b>827</b>
Mong Kok	57	43	93	113	60	7	16	66	11	58	30	35	<b>589</b>

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of ozone in 2011

(8-hour AQO=concentration limit: 160 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>
Eastern	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Kwai Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Sha Tin	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	<b>6</b>
Tai Po	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>5</b>
Tung Chung	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	6	1	1	0	0	<b>16</b>

Yuen Long	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	<b>10</b>
Tap Mun	0	0	1	4	4	1	2	3	0	5	2	0	<b>22</b>
Cause-way Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Mong Kok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

**2012:**

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of FSP in 2012

(24-hour AQO=concentration limit: 75 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kwai Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sha Tin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tai Po	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tung Chung	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	9
Yuen Long	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cause-way Bay	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	6
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	5
Mong Kok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of RSP in 2012

(24-hour AQO=concentration limit: 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	6
Eastern	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kwai Chung	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Kwun Tong	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
Sham Shui Po	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Tsuen Wan	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sha Tin	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tai Po	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tung Chung	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	2	0	18
Yuen Long	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	9
Tap Mun	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cause-way Bay	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	1	7	1	2	21

Central	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	<b>9</b>
Mong Kok	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>5</b>

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of NO<sub>2</sub> in 2012

(1-hour AQO=concentration limit: 200 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 18)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	<b>9</b>
Eastern	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	<b>8</b>
Kwai Chung	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	23	3	0	0	0	<b>32</b>
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	10	0	5	12	47	3	1	0	0	<b>78</b>
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	10	0	0	2	8	1	0	0	0	<b>21</b>
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>
Sha Tin	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	<b>11</b>
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Tung Chung	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>
Yuen Long	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Cause-way Bay	94	34	47	45	12	18	21	133	71	88	16	41	<b>620</b>
Central	49	14	21	30	6	13	28	150	90	129	47	10	<b>587</b>
Mong Kok	11	1	11	33	19	15	28	121	58	113	45	6	<b>461</b>

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of ozone in 2012

(8-hour AQO=concentration limit: 160 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	<b>6</b>
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	<b>5</b>
Kwai Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	<b>4</b>
Sha Tin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	4	0	0	<b>14</b>
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	<b>7</b>
Tung Chung	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	9	3	6	0	0	<b>22</b>
Yuen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	7	0	0	<b>19</b>



Long													
Tap Mun	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	8	4	18	2	0	<b>41</b>
Cause-way Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Mong Kok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

**2013:**

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of FSP in 2013

(24-hour AQO=concentration limit: 75 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	13	22
Eastern	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	8
Kwai Chung	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	22
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	13	19
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	12	16
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	13
Sha Tin	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	15
Tai Po	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	12
Tung Chung	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	10
Yuen Long	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	2	18	33
Tap Mun	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	13
Cause-way Bay	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	13	21
Central	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
Mong Kok	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	11	21

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of RSP in 2013

(24-hour AQO=concentration limit: 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	13	22
Eastern	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	9
Kwai Chung	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	20
Kwun Tong	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	14	29
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	16
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	9	16
Sha Tin	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	14
Tai Po	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11
Tung Chung	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	16
Yuen Long	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	15	4	20	47
Tap Mun	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	13	28
Cause-way	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	13	32

Bay													
Central	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	11	<b>30</b>
Mong Kok	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	10	<b>16</b>

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of NO<sub>2</sub> in 2013

(1-hour AQO=concentration limit: 200 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 18)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	5	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>21</b>
Eastern	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	<b>11</b>
Kwai Chung	7	0	1	12	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	11	<b>42</b>
Kwun Tong	11	2	9	12	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	7	<b>49</b>
Sham Shui Po	9	0	2	10	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	11	<b>39</b>
Tsuen Wan	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	12	<b>24</b>
Sha Tin	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>
Tai Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Tung Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2</b>
Yuen Long	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	<b>7</b>
Tap Mun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Cause-way Bay	126	50	80	32	27	18	14	45	27	144	54	201	<b>818</b>
Central	122	54	72	88	19	13	4	30	15	186	60	167	<b>830</b>
Mong Kok	58	8	56	53	8	0	0	23	9	116	18	72	<b>421</b>

Number of exceedance of limit for the concentration of ozone in 2013

(8-hour AQO=concentration limit: 160 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and number of exceedances allowed per year: 9)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central & Western	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Kwai Chung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Kwun Tong	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Sham Shui Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Tsuen Wan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Sha Tin	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	<b>12</b>
Tai Po	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	<b>6</b>
Tung Chung	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	10	0	0	<b>15</b>

Yuen Long	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	0	0	<b>10</b>
Tap Mun	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	14	1	0	<b>20</b>
Cause-way Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Mong Kok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

Since the AQO for SO<sub>2</sub> (10-minute) has never been implemented before 2014, there is no validated data for comparison in the system.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB072**

**(Question Serial No.: 0234)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding roadside air quality:

Since the Pilot Green Transport Fund was open for application in 2011, how has the Fund been operated (e.g. the number of applications received, approved and rejected, the amount granted and the amount of balance)? Please set out the application details of each approved application (e.g. amount and technology), as well as the details of rejected applications (e.g. amount, technology and reasons for being rejected)?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 110)

Reply:

The Government set up the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund) in 2011 to encourage the public transport sector and non-profit organisations to test out green and innovative transport technologies. As at February 2015, the Fund received 139 applications, of which 96 were approved, 30 withdrawn by the applicants, 7 rejected and 6 being processed.

Applications approved by the Fund include trials of electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles, solar air-conditioning system, replacement of bus engines, and retrofitting a ferry with a diesel-electric propulsion system and an exhaust gas scrubber. 7 applications were rejected either because the applicants failed to provide sufficient information to support their claims of fuel saving/emission reduction ability or because their applications fell outside the scope of the Fund. Among the 96 approved applications, the preparation for the trial was terminated in 15 cases. The details of the other 81 trials are set out in the Annex.

The Fund has approved about \$98 million as subsidy, which accounts for one-third of the total funds available. To facilitate the successful applicants to get competitive bids in tendering exercise, we will not release the amount of subsidy for individual trials.

## Details of Pilot Green Transport Fund Approved Trials

<b>Name of Approved Organization</b>	<b>Trial Products/Technology and Quantity</b>
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric buses
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Federal Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 electric van type light goods vehicles
TNT Express Worldwide (HK) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Chi Shing Transportation Company	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Good Funds Services Limited	2 electric buses
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric buses
International Trademart Company Limited	2 electric buses
Kwai Bon Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
A. S. Watson Group (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
MTR Corporation Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Kerry Distribution (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Hong Kong Automobile Association	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
On Mei Tak Environmental Technology Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
UPS Parcel Delivery Service Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles
Shun Hing Logistics Company Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles
S.F. Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Sun Bus Limited	1 electric bus
Yan Yan Motors Limited	2 hybrid light buses
Teamwise Corporation Limited	2 hybrid light buses
Glory Success Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Hong Kong Metropolitan Bus Limited	1 hybrid light bus
Sunny Engineering Company	1 electric taxi
Shu Sang Taxi Company	2 electric taxis
Lai Sun Motors Company Limited	1 electric taxi
Discovery Bay Transit Services Limited	2 electric buses
Hong Kong & China Transportation Consultants Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Big Three Limited	1 hybrid light bus
China-Hong Kong Passenger Services Co. Limited	2 electric taxis
Fanling Motors Company Limited	2 electric taxis
Tai Po Motors Company	2 electric taxis
Wai Kit Trading International Limited	1 electric taxi
Chief Asia Group Limited	1 electric taxi
Ip Yiu Kwan	1 electric taxi
Gate Gourmet Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Kwok Kin Air Condition & Electrical Work Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Chun Dak Engineering (HK-Macau) Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
CM Geotechnics Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
BioCycle (Hong Kong) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
New Method Cleaning Services Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation	1 solar air-conditioning system
Hong Kong International School Association	1 electric van type light goods vehicle

<b>Name of Approved Organization</b>	<b>Trial Products/Technology and Quantity</b>
Limited	
C & C Logistic Services Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Ray Ray Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Swire Beverages Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Geotech Engineering Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Hotel ICON Limited	2 electric light buses
Kam Lung Trading Co	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Airport Authority Hong Kong	3 electric van type light goods vehicles
DHL Express (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	2 hybrid medium goods vehicles
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	4 buses engines retrofit
Cathay Pacific Catering Services (H.K.) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Vegetable Marketing Organization	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
E. Tech Management (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Welcome Construction Company Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Welcome Construction Company Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
China Prosper Engineering Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
China Prosper Engineering Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid medium goods vehicle
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 diesel-electric propulsion system
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 seawater scrubber
Kau Kee Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
K. C. Dat Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Jinda International Holdings Limited	2 electric taxis
Suen Po Yee Taxi Co.	2 electric taxis
Public International Group Limited	1 electric taxi
Cheer Honest Industrial Limited	2 electric taxis
Jinda Motor Limited	1 electric taxi
Green Mobility Innovations Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
French International School "Victor Segalen" Association Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
LF Logistics (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Waste & Environmental Technologies Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB073****(Question Serial No.0235)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

According to ENB, it is estimated that only 87% of the First Bus and Citybus buses running in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok in 2015 are low-emission buses, reflecting that the Administration has failed to implement low-emission zones in these three areas by end of 2015 as scheduled in the "A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong" (the Plan). Does the Administration have any plan to encourage franchised bus companies to expedite the phasing out of old and high-emission buses and switch to more environment-friendly and low-emission buses so as to meet the targets set out in the Plan? If yes, what are the details, timetable, expenditure and manpower resources involved, as well as the reaction of the franchised bus companies?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.110)

Reply:

Franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic at busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. The setting up of low emission zones (LEZs) for buses in these busy districts helps to improve the roadside air quality and better protect public health. In the 2010-11 Policy Address, the Government announced the setting up of LEZs at the busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok with the target of having only low emission franchised buses travelling in these zones by 2015. To achieve this target, the franchised bus companies are deploying low emission buses (including buses of Euro IV or above or Euro II & III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) and diesel particulate filters (DPFs)) to ply those routes passing the LEZs as far as practicable.

Among the three franchised bus companies having buses travelling in the LEZs, The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited (KMB) has estimated that it can deploy low emission buses to all routes running through the LEZs by end of 2015. Citybus Limited (CTB) and New World First Bus Services Limited (NWFB) assessed in late 2014 that due to the possible delay of the new rail lines on Hong Kong Island, the slower than expected implementation of bus route rationalisation and the increase in demand for low emission buses in other districts, only about 87% of their buses in the LEZs will be low emission buses by end of 2015.

To achieve the target the soonest possible, CTB and NWFB decided in early 2015 to retrofit an additional 101 Euro II buses with SCRs to increase the number of low emission buses. According to the latest assessment by the two companies, NWFB estimated that it can fully deploy low emission buses to routes serving the LEZs by end of 2015, while CTB could have about 93% of its buses running through the LEZs being low emission buses by the end of 2015. As newly purchased buses come into operation progressively, CTB estimated that they will be able to meet the LEZ target by the first quarter of 2016.



At present, the franchised bus companies are required to provide their franchised bus services with buses under the age of 18. All pre-Euro buses have already been retired and all Euro I buses will be retired by 2015. For Euro II and III buses, the franchised bus companies are expediting the work on retrofitting them with SCRs and DPFs to upgrade their emission performance comparable to that of Euro IV or above level. Apart from setting up the LEZs, the Government has launched new measures since last year, including an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme to phase out pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles by end 2019 and a scheme to strengthen the control of emissions from petrol and liquefied petroleum gas vehicles so as to further improve roadside air quality. We will continue to monitor the implementation of LEZs by the franchised bus companies. The work forms part of the routine duties of the Environmental Protection Department, and will be absorbed by the existing resources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB074****(Question Serial No.: 0236)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding roadside air quality:

- Please set out by exhaust emission standards, the number of buses, the age of vehicles and the overall pollutant emissions of each franchised bus company respectively in each of the past 5 years;
- Please set out by exhaust emission standards the number and the age of vehicles and the overall pollutant emissions of each vehicle type in Hong Kong respectively in each of the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 110)Reply:

The number, average age, overall pollutant emissions of buses owned by each franchised bus company by exhaust emission standard in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

**Table 1 The number of buses owned by each franchised company and the average age of their fleets**

Bus company	Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses
KMB	Pre-Euro	97	1	0	0	0
	Euro I	932	855	653	423	161
	Euro II	1 506	1 518	1 533	1 539	1 546
	Euro III	1 098	1 099	1 097	1 097	1 097
	Euro IV	98	109	106	106	106
	Euro V	88	308	429	679	939
	Euro VI	-	-	-	-	3*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3 819</b>	<b>3 890</b>	<b>3 818</b>	<b>3 844</b>	<b>3 852</b>
<b>Average age</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	
CTB(1)	Pre-Euro	15	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	270	241	154	44	12
	Euro II	370	370	354	341	270
	Euro III	10	10	10	9	9
	Euro IV	28	28	28	28	28
	Euro V	73	117	232	355	460

Bus company	Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses	Number of buses
	Euro VI	-	-	-	-	2*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>781</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>
CTB(2)	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	4	5	2	0	0
	Euro II	168	165	163	133	105
	Euro III	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	0	2	5	42	71
	Euro VI	-	-	-	-	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>176</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>
NWFB	Pre-Euro	11	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	80	65	55	35	13
	Euro II	480	481	479	479	487
	Euro III	75	75	75	75	75
	Euro IV	38	38	38	38	38
	Euro V	20	44	57	88	97
	Euro	-	-	-	-	1*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>711</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>
Long Win Bus	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	116	99	84	79	46
	Euro III	18	18	17	18	18
	Euro IV	31	31	32	32	32
	Euro V	0	15	32	43	83
	Euro VI	-	-	-	-	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>179</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>
New Lantao Bus	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	13	8	6	0	2
	Euro III	66	67	67	62	61
	Euro IV	15	15	17	17	17
	Euro V	9	14	18	29	31
	Euro VI	-	-	-	-	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>

\* The Government fully subsidized the franchised bus companies to procure 6 hybrid buses.

Remarks: KMB stands for the Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited; CTB(1) for Citybus Limited (franchise for the Hong Kong Island and cross-harbour bus network); CTB(2) for Citybus Limited (franchise for Airport and North Lantao bus network); NWFB for New World First Bus Services Limited.

The number, average age of various types of vehicles (other than franchised buses) by exhaust emission standard in the past 5 years are tabulated as follows:

**Table 2 Number and average age of other vehicles**

Vehicle type (Note 1)	Exhaust emission standard	Number of registered vehicles by year end				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Motorcycle (Note 2)	Pre-Euro	14 822	14 241	13 708	13 254	12 855
	Euro I	26 149	25 190	24 313	23 396	22 544
	Euro III	12 843	15 835	19 314	23 488	28 411
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>53 814</b>	<b>55 266</b>	<b>57 335</b>	<b>60 138</b>	<b>63 810</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
Private car	Pre-Euro	27 349	21 995	17 735	14 590	12 061
	Euro I	23 617	19 863	16 358	12 974	9 968
	Euro II	102 175	94 877	85 813	75 958	65 027
	Euro III	135 625	133 370	130 484	126 514	121 238
	Euro IV	160 574	201 402	217 296	216 903	216 171
	Euro V	0	0	26 675	70 741	116 126
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>449 340</b>	<b>471 507</b>	<b>494 361</b>	<b>517 680</b>	<b>540 591</b>
<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	
Taxi	Pre-Euro	1	1	1	1	0
	Euro I	8 446	8 208	7 957	7 372	6 120
	Euro II	6 123	6 089	6 047	5 880	5 462
	Euro III	1 520	1 518	1 517	1 510	1 488
	Euro IV	2 048	2 322	2 456	2 452	2 447
	Euro V	0	0	160	890	2 573
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>18 138</b>	<b>18 138</b>	<b>18 138</b>	<b>18 105</b>	<b>18 090</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
Public light bus	Pre-Euro	36	23	15	15	11
	Euro I	868	327	315	292	232
	Euro II	559	1 075	1 043	1 025	1 003
	Euro III	2 297	2 280	2 290	2 285	2 281
	Euro IV	590	645	660	657	655
	Euro V	0	0	27	76	168
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>4 350</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Private light bus	Pre-Euro	365	376	329	314	195
	Euro I	409	355	372	362	305
	Euro II	409	398	420	476	459
	Euro III	240	236	255	260	252
	Euro IV	670	847	915	914	914
	Euro V	0	0	168	463	892
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2 093</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 459</b>	<b>2 789</b>	<b>3 017</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
Light Goods Vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	Pre-Euro	13 035	11 787	10 730	9 646	4 281
	Euro I	10 371	9 990	9 705	9 376	5 232
	Euro II	15 238	14 199	13 034	12 356	9 177
	Euro III	18 195	18 085	17 805	17 774	16 362
	Euro IV	16 004	20 376	24 402	24 220	24 145
	Euro V	0	0	578	6 342	14 614

Vehicle type (Note 1)	Exhaust emission standard	Number of registered vehicles by year end				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72 843</b>	<b>74 437</b>	<b>76 254</b>	<b>79 714</b>	<b>73 811</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>
Medium or heavy Goods Vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	Pre-Euro	9 966	9 007	8 307	7 693	3 550
	Euro I	3 110	2 943	2 825	2 701	1 535
	Euro II	9 634	8 631	7 527	6 854	5 178
	Euro III	10 247	10 206	10 186	10 161	9 242
	Euro IV	8 971	11 940	13 105	13 096	13 077
	Euro V	0	0	1 666	5 121	10 093
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>41 928</b>	<b>42 727</b>	<b>43 616</b>	<b>45 626</b>	<b>42 675</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>
Non-franchised public/private bus	Pre-Euro	223	197	192	178	136
	Euro I	242	191	140	131	86
	Euro II	1 979	1 568	1 013	626	474
	Euro III	2 812	2 759	2 687	2 583	2 091
	Euro IV	2 313	2 854	3 111	3 095	3 076
	Euro V	0	0	469	1 018	1 775
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>7 569</b>	<b>7 569</b>	<b>7 612</b>	<b>7 631</b>	<b>7 638</b>
	<b>Average age (Note 3)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>650 075</b>	<b>676 206</b>	<b>704 125</b>	<b>736 033</b>	<b>753 982</b>

Note 1 : The statutory exhaust emission standard is not applicable to special purpose vehicles.

Note 2 : The exhaust emission standard was upgraded to Euro III from Euro I on 1 January 2007.

Note 3 : Counting from the dates of first registration of the vehicles

With regard to emissions from vehicles (including franchised buses), we have not estimated vehicle emissions according to individual franchised bus companies. Hence, we cannot provide the relevant emission data. Besides, it takes time to compile the vehicle emission inventory which involves data collection, data checking and data analysis on the number of vehicles, overall changes in vehicle emissions, traffic conditions and meteorological information, etc. We anticipate that the 2013 vehicle emission inventory will be completed in mid-2015. The overall vehicle emissions of various types of vehicles (including franchised buses) from 2008 to 2012 (5 years) are tabulated as follows:

**Table 3 Air pollutant emissions of vehicles (including franchised buses) in Hong Kong**

Air pollutant emissions	Vehicle type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Respirable suspended particulates (RSP) (tonnes)	Motorcycle	10	10	10	10	10
	Private car	20	20	20	20	20
	Taxi	0	0	0	0	0
	Public light bus	80	80	80	70	70
	Private light bus	10	10	10	10	10
	Light Goods Vehicle (≤5.5 tonnes)	240	240	240	230	230
	Medium or heavy Goods Vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	870	770	770	650	670
	Non-franchised public/private bus	130	130	130	120	120

<b>Air pollutant emissions</b>	<b>Vehicle type</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
	Franchised bus	140	110	80	70	70
	<b>Total (approximately)</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>1 200</b>
Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) (tonnes)	Motorcycle	210	200	180	180	150
	Private car	1 580	1 280	1 040	890	680
	Taxi	6 540	6 670	6 850	7 600	7 320
	Public light bus	960	970	970	1 040	990
	Private light bus	110	100	100	110	130
	Light Goods Vehicle (<=5.5tonnes)	4 340	4 230	4 270	4 250	3 980
	Medium or heavy Goods Vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	11 700	10 570	10 640	10 100	9 340
	Non-franchised public/private bus	2 340	2 300	2 140	2 100	1 910
	Franchised	6 810	6 650	6 490	6 390	6 200
	<b>Total (Approximately)</b>	<b>34 590</b>	<b>32 970</b>	<b>32 680</b>	<b>32 660</b>	<b>30 700</b>
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)# (tonnes)	Motorcycle	2 980	2 890	2 840	2 760	2 760
	Private car	1 970	1 810	1 610	1 410	1 270
	taxi	420	470	520	590	680
	Public light bus	450	490	540	580	610
	Private light bus	50	40	40	40	40
	Light Goods Vehicle (<=5.5tonnes)	530	500	490	440	430
	Medium or heavy Goods Vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	1 770	1 560	1 570	1 350	1 350
	Non-franchised public/private bus	190	180	170	150	150
	Franchised bus	180	140	130	130	130
	<b>Total (approximately)</b>	<b>8 540</b>	<b>8 080</b>	<b>7 910</b>	<b>7 450</b>	<b>7 420</b>
Carbon monoxide (CO) (tonnes)	Motorcycle	8 200	7 250	6 270	5 720	4 910
	Private car	21 030	18 950	16 490	14 600	12 870
	Taxi	13 020	13 630	13 940	14 880	15 840
	Public light bus	3 370	3 430	3 500	3 530	3 520
	Private light bus	570	400	410	400	410
	Light Goods Vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	2 000	1 820	1 750	1 580	1 590
	Medium or heavy Goods Vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	3 950	3 640	3 690	3 440	3 410
	Non-franchised public/private bus	780	810	760	760	750
	Franchised Bus	1 310	1 030	820	770	800
	<b>Total (approximately)</b>	<b>54 230</b>	<b>50 960</b>	<b>47 630</b>	<b>45 680</b>	<b>44 100</b>

# Evaporative emission is included in the emissions from motorcycle, private car, private light bus and light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB075****(Question Serial No.: 0237)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding roadside air quality:

Since the launch of the ex-gratia payment scheme for assisting vehicle owners to phase out their pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs), what are the participation figures, participation rates, the amount of ex-gratia payments and manpower resources involved, the effectiveness of emission reduction and the age of the vehicles? Please list by month, vehicle types involved, exhaust emission standards of the vehicles involved, age and whereabouts of the phased-out vehicles.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 110)

Reply:

Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are one of the major sources of roadside air pollution in Hong Kong. To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 with an aim to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs with \$11.4 billion set aside for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners. As at the end of February 2015, about 23 600 DCVs (i.e. about 29% of the eligible vehicles) were retired under this scheme, involving an ex-gratia payment of \$2.89 billion. Statistics on the number of vehicles which participated in this scheme are provided at Tables 1 to 5.

As the coordinating department for implementing the policy of phasing out pre-Euro IV DCVs, EPD is responsible for working out the details of the ex-gratia payment scheme as well as setting up a list of registered vehicle scrapping companies for the scheme. The Transport Department (TD) is responsible for administering the scheme, including receiving applications, vetting eligibility, approving applications and arranging payment to the eligible vehicle owners. EPD and TD have created 3 and 24 time-limited civil service and non-civil service contract (NCSC) posts respectively to implement the scheme. Details are set out at Table 6.

The vehicle scrapping companies are required to scrap the vehicles under the ex-gratia payment scheme, so that they can no longer run on the roads. Currently, it is a general practice for the vehicle scrapping trade to export the scrapped vehicles to other places such as Southeast Asia and Africa.

Apart from implementing the ex-gratia payment scheme, EPD also launched a series of measures to improve roadside air quality in the recent two years, including tightening the control of emissions from petrol and LPG vehicles and retrofitting Euro II & Euro III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices. According to EPD's air quality monitoring data, as compared with 2009, the average concentration of

roadside respirable suspended particulates (PM10) has reduced by 18% in 2014. The roadside nitrogen dioxide (NO2) has not risen with the ozone in the atmosphere but reduced by 7%. It shows that these emission reduction measures are working.

Table 1: Distribution of applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme by emission standards and vehicle types (as at the end of February 2015)

Vehicle Type	Number of applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme (Take up rate)					No. of applications approved
	Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Total	
Light goods vehicle	5 402 (55.4%)	4 834 (45.7%)	2 668 (25.0%)	1 470 (8.4%)	14 374 (29.6%)	13 510
Medium goods vehicle	3 957 (55.1%)	1 057 (43.8%)	1 699 (27.8%)	940 (9.7%)	7 653 (30.2%)	7 249
Heavy goods vehicle	235 (34.6%)	83 (26.5%)	152 (19.4%)	60 (11.7%)	530 (23.1%)	495
Public light bus	4 (26.7%)	79 (27.6%)	21 (4.1%)	4 (1.0%)	108 (8.9%)	89
Private light bus	136 (43.3%)	65 (18.2%)	23 (5.7%)	10 (5.1%)	234 (18.4%)	216
Non-franchised bus	57 (32.0%)	43 (32.8%)	113 (19.0%)	521 (20.0%)	734 (20.9%)	660
<b>Total</b>	9 791 (54.1%)	6 161 (43.8%)	4 676 (24.5%)	3 005 (9.7%)	23 633 (28.8%)	22 219

Table 2: Distribution of vehicles which have been granted ex-gratia payment by the age and type of vehicles (as at the end of February 2015)

Vehicle type	Number of vehicles of different ages* for which ex-gratia payment has been granted			Total
	16 years or above	13 to 15 years	below 13 years	
Light goods vehicle	9 228	2 562	1 720	13 510
Medium goods vehicle	5 168	1 063	1 018	7 249
Heavy goods vehicle	343	77	75	495
Non-franchised bus	107	63	490	660
Public light bus	59	21	9	89
Private light bus	181	21	14	216
<b>Total</b>	15 086	3 807	3 326	22 219

\*Calculated from the date of first registration to the date of cancellation of vehicle registration of the vehicles

Table 3: Distribution of monthly applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme by emission standards

Emission standard	Number of applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme											
	2014										2015	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Pre-Euro	1 709	1 201	1 002	810	843	714	627	677	530	584	592	502
Euro I	1 068	792	686	609	538	450	399	415	347	332	304	221
Euro II	703	540	507	405	422	399	349	330	259	260	246	256
Euro III	448	344	316	259	260	230	222	218	204	176	199	129
<b>Total</b>	3 928	2 877	2 511	2 083	2 063	1 793	1 597	1 640	1 340	1 352	1 341	1 108



Table 4: Distribution of monthly applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme by vehicle types

Vehicle type	Number of applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme											
	2014										2015	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Light goods vehicle	2 314	1 805	1 574	1 334	1 282	1 016	939	1 024	818	809	799	660
Medium goods vehicle	1 502	958	808	616	603	579	499	502	409	434	396	347
Heavy goods vehicle	59	70	53	41	52	50	42	28	29	36	44	26
Public light bus	4	4	7	12	12	10	7	10	6	9	12	15
Private light bus	16	14	17	13	32	43	22	15	10	15	23	14
Non-franchised bus	33	26	52	67	82	95	88	61	68	49	67	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 928</b>	<b>2 877</b>	<b>2 511</b>	<b>2 083</b>	<b>2 063</b>	<b>1 793</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 352</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>1 108</b>

Table 5: Distribution of monthly applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme by the age of vehicles

Age of vehicle	Number of applications approved											
	2014										2015	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
16 years or above	50	347	975	1 341	1 487	1 460	1 701	1 560	1 149	1 393	2 076	1 547
13 to 15 years	20	73	245	308	352	378	455	419	311	381	514	351
Below 13 years	22	63	210	269	355	335	385	352	260	317	447	311
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>1 918</b>	<b>2 194</b>	<b>2 173</b>	<b>2 541</b>	<b>2 331</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>2 091</b>	<b>3 037</b>	<b>2 209</b>

Table 6: Additional civil service and NCSC posts for implementing the ex-gratia payment scheme

Department	Grade	Rank	Number
EPD	EPO	SEPO	1
	EPO	EPO / AEPO	1
	EPI	EPI	1
TD	EO	SEO	1
	EO	EO I	1
	EO	EO II	1
	CO	CO	1
	CO	ACO	5
	MVE	MVE I	1
	MVE	MVE II	2
	VT	VT	3
	NCSC posts	TLO	1
	NCSC posts	TSA I	5
	NCSC posts	VT	3
<b>Total</b>			<b>27</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB076****(Question Serial No.: 0238)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding EPD's work on emission from vessels:

- (a) In respect of the introduction of a regulation to mandate ocean going vessels (OGVs) to switch to low-sulphur fuel while at berth in Hong Kong, what are the action plan and timetable of the Administration? What are the expenditure and manpower resources involved?
- (b) What was the annual quantity of air pollutants emitted by OGVs in the past 3 years? What were the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Please list the information by year and vessel type (cruise vessels, oil tankers, container vessels, cargo vessels, etc.).

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 111)

Reply:

- (a) To reduce air pollution from ocean going vessels (OGVs), the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will require OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong through legislation. The regulation was tabled to the Legislative Council for vetting on 18 March 2015. If passed by the Legislative Council, the regulation will take effect on 1 July 2015. The implementation of the regulation will be undertaken by the EPD under existing resources.
- (b) Compilation of the annual Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory (including the emissions from OGVs) has been undertaken by the EPD under existing manpower and resources, and there is no separate breakdown on this area of work.

The Emission Inventory for 2013 and 2014 is still being compiled. The estimates for the quantities of major air pollutants emitted by OGVs in Hong Kong from 2010 to 2012 are as follows:

Year	OGV type	Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)	Nitrogen oxides (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (tonnes)
2010	Cruise vessels	790	990	70
	Oil tankers	780	440	60
	Container vessels	10 840	12 710	1 310

	General cargo vessels	320	350	40
	Others	870	890	90
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>13 610</b>	<b>15 380</b>	<b>1 580</b>
2011	Cruise vessels	910	1 070	90
	Oil tankers	590	410	50
	Container vessels	11 020	13 920	1 360
	General cargo vessels	340	350	40
	Others	790	860	90
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>13 660</b>	<b>16 610</b>	<b>1 630</b>
2012	Cruise vessels	810	1 000	90
	Oil tankers	640	430	60
	Container vessels	10 310	12 680	1 260
	General cargo vessels	310	300	40
	Others	860	940	90
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>12 930</b>	<b>15 340</b>	<b>1 540</b>

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten. There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total shown in the table because of rounding.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB077**

**(Question Serial No. 3158)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding EPD's work on emission from vessels:

- a) For the installation of on-shore power supply (OPS) facilities at terminals, the Administration advised that it had put forth the proposal to the operator of Ocean Terminal, and commissioned the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department to undertake a technical feasibility study on the installation of OPS facilities at the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal. What are the progress, timetable as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved? What are the response of the operator of Ocean Terminal and the follow-up actions taken by the Administration respectively?
- b) Has the Administration liaised proactively with the International Electrotechnical Commission to understand the progress of international standards, such as the progress of compliance in the installation of OPS facilities in the past 2 years? If yes, what are the contact details, the expenditure and manpower resources involved? What are the response of the Commission and the follow-up actions taken by the Administration respectively?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 111)

Reply:

- a) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) entrusted the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department to engage a consultant to study the technical feasibility of installing onshore power supply (OPS) facilities at Kai Tak Cruise Terminal in November 2013. The study is now completed. The findings of the study are being examined by the Government and will be reported to the relevant panels of the Legislative Council in the first half of 2015. The expenditure of the study was about \$1.6 million. Besides, the EPD has liaised with the operator of Ocean Terminal regarding the proposal of installation of OPS facilities, and they are still studying the feasibility of the proposal.
- b) In 2012, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) released the first part of the OPS international standard (i.e. High Voltage Shore Connection System – General Requirements). IEC is expected to publish the remaining part of the standard (i.e. High Voltage Shore Connection Systems – Communication Interface Description) in February 2016. The EPD has been keeping track of the development of international standards on OPS facilities. The relevant work is undertaken by the existing staff of the EPD and no additional resources are required.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB078****(Question Serial No. 3159)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding EPD's work on emission from vessels:

For the measure whereby the port facilities and light dues for the ocean-going vessels (OGVs) will be reduced by 50% if they switch to low sulphur fuel while berthing in Hong Kong, please advise on the number of OGVs participating in the measure since its implementation, the types of the participating vessels and their percentage share, their berthing locations, the emission reduction achieved, the government expenditure involved and the revenue forgone, as well as the manpower resources involved. Please list by year and District Council district the emission reduction achieved.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 111)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has implemented the Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme since September 2012 to encourage the use of low sulphur fuel by ocean going vessels (OGVs) while berthing in Hong Kong waters, which can help reduce the emission of air pollutants. Participation is on a voluntary basis.

As at the end of February 2015, about 8 000 OGV-calls have their port facilities and light dues reduced under the Scheme, which account for about 13% of the total OGV-calls. The participating OGVs are mainly container vessels and passenger ships, each accounting for about 50%. They mainly berth at Kwai Chung Container Terminals and government mooring buoys. The amount of port facilities and light dues concession was about \$42 million. The EPD and the Marine Department use their existing resources to implement the Scheme.

We have made an estimate of the total emission reduction achieved under the Scheme, but have not made an estimate by District Council district. As the emission reduction in 2014 is still under estimation, we only have the figures up to 2013. The estimated emission reduction from September 2012 when the Scheme came into operation until the end of 2013 is as follows:

Year	Air pollutant reduction under the Scheme	
	Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (tonnes)
2012 (since 26 September 2012)	170	10
2013	570	50
<b>Total (approximately)</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>60</b>

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB079****(Question Serial No. 3240)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the EPD's work on air quality:

What are the details of the Hong Kong Emission Inventory for each of the past seven years? What are the Administration's manpower resources allocated for the inventory work and the expenditure?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 108)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyse the air pollution situation and major emission sources in Hong Kong. The emission inventories for 2013 and 2014 are still under compilation. The overall emissions of major air pollutants in Hong Kong from 2008 to 2012 are tabulated below:

Year	Sulphur Dioxide (tonnes)	Nitrogen Oxides (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (tonnes)	Fine suspended particulates (tonnes)	Volatile organic compounds (tonnes)	Carbon monoxide (tonnes)
2008	69 370	120 180	6 940	5 270	41 780	76 140
2009	62 570	116 180	6 570	4 950	35 910	73 390
2010	35 490	108 330	6 250	4 920	33 210	70 620
2011	32 110	116 260	6 270	4 940	32 290	69 050
2012	32 720	114 530	6 130	4 840	32 220	68 260

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

EPD has uploaded the Air Pollutant Emission Inventory (including emissions from different emission sources) to its webpage for public information.

Compilation of the annual Air Pollutant Emission Inventory is undertaken by the EPD under existing manpower and resources, and there is no separate breakdown on this area of work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB080**

**(Question Serial No.: 1635)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Estimates that “the Environmental Protection Department is responsible for the provision of air quality information and air quality health index (AQHI) to the public”.  
What were the numbers of days on which AQHI was at the “Low (1-3)” category in each of the past 5 years?  
What is the expenditure earmarked by the Government this year for the maintenance or improvement of air quality?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kam-lam (Member Question No.: 31)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) on 30 December 2013 to replace the Air Pollution Index (API). The new health risk-based AQHI, which is based on the relationship between the data of local hospital admissions due to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases and the concentration of air pollutants, can follow more closely changes in air quality and reflect more accurately the impact of air quality on public health than the previous index.

Since the implementation of the new index, based on the daily peak AQHI measurement by the EPD in 2014, the numbers of days on which AQHI was at the “Low (1-3)” category were 57 for general air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) and 1 for roadside AQMSs, while the numbers of days on which AQHI was at the “Low (1-3)” to “Moderate (4-6)” categories were 268 for general AQMSs and 217 for roadside AQMSs

The EPD will continue to implement a number of measures to improve air quality in 2015-16. To reduce vehicle emissions, we will continue to adopt an incentive-cum-regulatory approach to phase out some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles by 2019; use roadside remote sensing equipment to strengthen the emission control of petrol and liquefied petroleum gas vehicles; and subsidise franchised bus companies to retrofit about 1 400 Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices and try out hybrid and electric buses. To reduce vessel emissions, the legislation to require ocean-going vessels at berth in Hong Kong to switch to low-sulphur diesel (with sulphur content not more than 0.5%) has been tabled to the Legislative Council for scrutiny in mid-March this year. If passed by the Legislative Council, the new legislation can take effect in July this year. Besides, the new legislation to regulate air pollutant emissions from new non-road mobile machinery for local use will take effect on 1 June this year.

These measures are the major activities under the Air programme, and the relevant expenditure for 2015-16 will be met by the provision under the programme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB081****(Question Serial No.: 3085)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

It is mentioned in the Budget Speech that the Government will phase out 82 000 Euro III or earlier diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) by the end of 2019 and 22 000 of these vehicles have been phased out so far. How many Euro I, II and III DCVs were de-registered in the past 5 years respectively? What was the age distribution of the vehicles? Were there any new replacement vehicles of the same class? Please provide the information in the following tables:

## Number of Euro DCVs de-registered

Year	Number of DCVs de-registered		
	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III
2014-15			
2013-14			
2012-13			
2011-12			
2010-11			

## Age distribution of Euro I DCVs de-registered

Year	Age distribution (%)		
	16 years or above	13 years - below 16 years	below 13 years
2014-15			
2013-14			
2012-13			
2011-12			
2010-11			



Age distribution of Euro II DCVs de-registered

	Age distribution (%)		
Year	16 years or above	13 years - below 16 years	below 13 years
2014-15			
2013-14			
2012-13			
2011-12			
2010-11			

Age distribution of Euro III DCVs de-registered

	Age distribution (%)		
Year	16 years or above	13 years - below 16 years	below 13 years
2014-15			
2013-14			
2012-13			
2011-12			
2010-11			

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kam-lam (Member Question No.: 47)

Reply:

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

In general, the affected vehicle owners will decide whether to buy a new or second-hand replacement vehicle taking into account their own circumstances and needs. For new commercial vehicles, we always welcome vehicle manufacturers to introduce into the local market vehicles that comply with the statutory standards on vehicle emissions and road safety. All major vehicle manufacturers from Europe, Japan, Korea and the Mainland have introduced their commercial vehicles into the local market.

According to the information of the Transport Department, the numbers of DCVs de-registered in the recent five years are as follows:

Year	Number of DCVs de-registered		
	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III
2014-15 (as at end February)	4 916	4 669	2 364
2013-14	1 800	2 776	688
2012-13	700	2 700	178
2011-12	627	2 399	154
2010-11	1 000	1 757	150

The age distribution of de-registered Euro I DCVs is as follows:

Year	Age distribution (%)		
	16 years or above	13 years – below 16 years	below 13 years
2014-15 (as at end February)	94.4%	5.6%	0%
2013-14	80.7%	19.3%	0%
2012-13	39.7%	59.4%	0.9%
2011-12	13.1%	64.3%	22.6%
2010-11	0%	69.1%	30.9%

The age distribution of de-registered Euro II DCVs is as follows:

Year	Age distribution (%)		
	16 years or above	13 years – below 16 years	below 13 years
2014-15 (as at end February)	18.1%	67.4%	14.5%
2013-14	6.7%	59.5%	33.8%
2012-13	0%	49.7%	50.3%
2011-12	0%	42.6%	57.4%
2010-11	0%	23.1%	76.9%

The age distribution of de-registered Euro III DCVs is as follows:

Year	Age distribution (%)		
	16 years or above	13 years – below 16 years	below 13 years
2014-15 (as at end February)	0%	0.7%	99.3%
2013-14	0%	0%	100%
2012-13	0%	0%	100%
2011-12	0%	0%	100%
2010-11	0%	0%	100%

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB082****(Question Serial No.: 3189)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What was the number of newly registered electric vehicles in the past 5 years? How many additional chargers for electric vehicles does the Government plan to provide in this financial year? How many resources are earmarked for this area of work?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kam-lam (Member Question No.: 49)

Reply:

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

According to the record of the Transport Department, the accumulated number of EVs registered in Hong Kong in the past 5 years is as follows:

	<b>Accumulated no. of registered EVs*</b>
2010	74
2011	209
2012	336
2013	436
2014	1 325

\* Not including special purpose and government vehicles

The Government has been working with the private sector in expanding the EV charging infrastructure. Together with the charging facilities set up by the private sector, there are now more than 1 100 EV chargers for public use in Hong Kong, covering all 18 districts in various types of buildings. Apart from standard chargers, there are now over 150 medium chargers and 12 CHAdeMO quick chargers set up at various districts. The Government will also launch a pilot scheme that enables suppliers of electric taxis to provide charging services for electric taxis by installing quick chargers at car parks administered by the Transport Department.

To encourage private car parks to install EV chargers, the Government has introduced the following initiatives:

- (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 EV charging infrastructure at the building construction stage, including provision of sufficient power supply and electrical wiring, to facilitate future installation of chargers;
- (ii) In June 2011, planning guidelines for new buildings were amended to recommend 30% of private car parking spaces to be installed with standard chargers; and
- (iii) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel.: 3757 6222) to provide information and technical support to interested parties in setting up chargers. Besides, the Government has issued guidelines on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers.

From April 2011 to February 2015, 80% of car parking spaces under newly approved development plans have been equipped with the infrastructure and conditions for installation of EV chargers. We will closely monitor the growth in the number of EVs and consider the need to further expand the charging network in a timely manner.

In 2015-16, we have earmarked about \$8 million to promote the use of EVs through various channels, including the expenditure for the dedicated support team in the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department, the strengthening of government charging facilities and other promotional activities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB083****(Question Serial No.: 0732)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 under Programme (2): Air that the Government will continue to promote the use of electric vehicles (EVs). In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (A) the number of EVs procured by various government departments in the past 3 years;
- (B) the number of EVs running in Hong Kong in the past 3 years;
- (C) the detailed figures of car parks with EV charging stations in various districts of Hong Kong, including the distribution, numbers and types of chargers.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kin-por (Member Question No.: 12)

Reply:

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

- (A) The number of EVs procured by government departments in the past 3 financial years is as follows:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
No. of EVs procured	145	18	19

- (B) The accumulated number of EVs running in Hong Kong in the past 3 years is as follows:

	<b>Accumulated no. of EVs* (including government vehicles)</b>
2012	411
2013	592
2014	1 551

\* Not including special purpose vehicles.

- (C) There are now more than 1 100 EV chargers in Hong Kong. Details of the distribution, numbers and types of EV chargers in various districts are as follows:

District	No. of chargers			District	No. of chargers		
	Standard	Medium	Quick		Standard	Medium	Quick
Central and Western	164	34	1	Kwai Tsing	16	18	0
Eastern	110	19	1	Tsuen Wan	47	5	0
Southern	2	1	8	Sai Kung	29	7	0
Wan Chai	67	15	8	North	33	10	1
Kowloon City	55	0	6	Tai Po	15	0	0
Kwun Tong	60	16	2	Sha Tin	67	6	1
Sham Shui Po	43	8	0	Yuen Long	39	0	1
Wong Tai Sin	58	9	0	Tuen Mun	18	0	0
Yau Tsim Mong	103	6	1	Islands	9	5	1

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB084**

**(Question Serial No.: 0733)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 under Programme (2): Air that the Government will continue to promote the use of electric vehicles (EVs). In this connection, what is the estimated expenditure of the Government for promoting the use of EVs in the coming year? Will additional resources be allocated for procuring EVs for various departments? Is there any plan to provide economic incentives to encourage private car parks to install more EV charging facilities? Has the Administration reviewed the supply, distribution and effectiveness of EV charging facilities in Hong Kong? If yes, what are the details? If no, will resources be allocated in the coming year to review such issues?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Kin-por (Member Question No.: 13)

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 actively promoting the use of EVs, including taking the lead in using EVs, providing financial incentives, working with the private sector to expand the charging network for EVs, and encouraging EV manufacturers and dealers to introduce suitable EV models to Hong Kong.

When replacing vehicles, government departments will continue to procure EVs to replace vehicles that are due for replacement subject to the availability of suitable models on the market and the performance of the EVs being able to meet the departments' operational requirements. Besides, we have earmarked about \$8 million to promote the use of EVs through various channels in 2015-16, including the expenditure for the dedicated support team in the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department, the strengthening of government charging facilities and other promotional activities.

As regards charging facilities, the Government has been working with the private sector in expanding the EV charging infrastructure. There are now more than 1 100 EV chargers for public use in Hong Kong, covering all 18 districts in various types of buildings. Apart from standard chargers, there are now over 150 medium chargers and 12 CHAdeMO quick chargers set up at various districts. The Government will also launch a pilot scheme that enables suppliers of electric taxis to provide charging services for electric taxis by installing quick chargers at car parks administered by the Transport Department.

To encourage private car parks to install EV chargers, the Government has introduced the following initiatives:

- (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 at the building construction stage the necessary EV charging infrastructure at the building construction stage, including provision of sufficient power supply and electrical wiring, to facilitate future installation of chargers;
- (ii) In June 2011, planning guidelines for new buildings were amended to recommend 30% of private car parking spaces to be installed with standard chargers; and
- (iii) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has established a dedicated team and a hotline (3757 6222) to provide information and technical support to interested parties in setting up EV chargers. Besides, the Government has issued guidelines on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers.

From April 2011 to February 2015, 80% of car parking spaces under newly approved development plans have been equipped with the infrastructure and conditions for installation of EV chargers. We will closely monitor the growth in the number of EVs and consider the need to further expand the charging network in a timely manner.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB085**

**(Question Serial No. 0039)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding continuing to promote reduction of food waste under the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign in 2015-16, 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. 40)

Reply:

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

Since its launching, the Campaign has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The "Big Waster" symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community. As at 15 February 2015, about 400 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste, and some 1 350 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held at various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. The Government will launch the "Food Wise Eateries" scheme in the coming year in collaboration with the catering industry for the purpose of encouraging the public to further reduce food waste at source.

The total estimated expenditure of the Campaign for 2015-16 is about \$5 million, of which about \$1.5 million will be spent on advertisements, about \$2.5 million on promotional programmes and activities and about \$1 million on technical support and training. The manpower involved in the implementation of the Campaign is absorbed by the existing establishment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB086****(Question Serial No. 0046)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Under the Environment and Conservation Fund, how many projects were approved in each of the past three years (i.e. 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) for recycling commercial waste and what were the amounts of funding involved? What were the numbers of participating enterprises in each year?

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

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

	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15 (as at end of December 2014)</b>
No. of projects	111	125	44
Total provision approved in the year, the expenditure may span over a number of years (\$ million)	15.08	16.87	5.10
No. of participating enterprises / commercial and industrial buildings *	about 890 companies/shops and 560 buildings	about 1280 companies/shops and 690 buildings	about 1070 companies/shops and 730 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**

**ENB087**

**(Question Serial No. 0047)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme:

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF),

- (a) What are the annual fund allocations for strengthening household participation in waste separation, food waste recovery and recycling as well as the numbers of applications involved in the past 3 years (i.e. 2012, 2013 and 2014)?
- (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. 2012, 2013 and 2014).
- (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. 2012, 2013 and 2014).
- (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. 2012, 2013 and 2014).
- (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. 41)

Reply:

- (a) The Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) provides funding to set up waste separation facilities, and promote food waste recovery and waste recycling at domestic housing estates and buildings. It also supports non-government organisations (NGOs) and schools to undertake projects to promote waste reduction, food waste recovery and waste recycling in the community. The funds approved to projects in the areas of source separation of waste, food waste reduction and recovery as well as waste recycling in 2012 to 2014 are provided in the table below -

(b), (c) and (d)

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

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as at end of December 2014)
<b><u>Source separation of domestic waste</u></b>			
No. of Projects	1	1	2
Total Provision (\$ million)	0.05	0.01	0.09
No. of Participants*	about 93 housing estates and 90 buildings covering about 132 000 households	about 93 housing estates and 92 buildings covering about 133 000 households	about 93 housing estates and 99 buildings covering about 134 000 households
<b><u>Food waste reduction and recovery</u></b>			
No. of Projects	19	40	13
Total Provision (\$ million)	24.00	49.39	18.23
No. of Participants*	about 15 housing estates, 95 schools and 20 community groups	about 25 housing estates, 100 schools and 5 community groups	about 25 housing estates, 110 schools and 15 community groups
<b><u>Waste recycling</u></b>			
No. of Projects	10	17	10
Total Provision (\$ million)	23.00	44.81	28.22
No. of Participants*	about 610 housing estates, 1 070 buildings, 220 schools, 120 community groups and 890 shops/companies	about 660 housing estates, 1 910 buildings, 230 schools, 190 community groups and 1 280 shops/companies	about 670 housing estates, 1 900 buildings, 240 schools, 220 community groups and 1 070 shops/companies

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

(e) As our long term commitment to environmental protection and conservation, we have injected \$5 billion to ECF in June 2013 as an endowment to generate investment returns for long term sustained support for community green actions. Major areas of projects being supported recently under the ECF include waste reduction and recovery (including food waste), energy conservation, research on environmental technologies, nature conservation, and environmental education programmes related to the above areas. To further promote and encourage the community to use the ECF, we will organize seminars, exhibitions, sharing sessions and workshops for various environmental schemes from time to time, and upload such information and the timetable for ECF funding applications to the ECF webpage for reference by the interested parties. We will also enhance collaboration with District Councils to enhance promotion on use less, waste less, and waste recycling to build up a wider community recycling network.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB088**

**(Question Serial No.: 0823)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Under Item 810, pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) will be phased out through an ex-gratia payment scheme, with expenditure estimated at \$ 8.43 billion for the coming year. Recently, there are media reports that such a move indirectly encourages many licence holders of DCVs of historical value (e.g. buses and trucks of different periods) to give up their ownership before the expiry date this year in order to obtain assistance, directly affecting the vehicle conservation work in Hong Kong.

Hence, the Administration faces the problem of many vehicles of historical value being abandoned. Will the Administration strike a balance between environmental protection and conservation by adopting contingency measures, including:

- a. collaborating with the Leisure and Cultural Services Department to study how such heritage can be conserved; and
- b. seeking ways other than phasing out pre-Euro IV DCVs to help vehicles to replace or be retrofitted with additional environmental facilities, e.g. those under Item 823 or 831, to preserve vehicles of historical value as far as possible.

Asked by: Hon HO Chun-yin, Steven (Member Question No.: 44)

Reply:

Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are one of the major sources of roadside air pollution in Hong Kong. To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, the Environmental Protection Department launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 with an aim to phase out by the end of 2019 some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs (including goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses) with \$11.4 billion set aside for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners. The scheme is not applicable to franchised buses, which will be phased out by the existing mechanism of the Transport Department.

Before launching the scheme, the Department had consulted the transport trades, other relevant stakeholders and the Legislative Council Panel on Environmental Affairs. The Air Pollution Control (Air Pollutant Emission) (Controlled Vehicles) Regulation (the Regulation) was passed by the Legislative Council on 18 December 2013 for the implementation of the scheme. Under the Regulation, vehicle licences will not be issued to controlled vehicles (i.e. diesel goods vehicles, light buses or non-franchised buses) after the specified dates unless they can comply with the prevailing statutory emission standards applicable to first registered vehicles on the date of vehicle licence application. The main purpose is to stop high-polluting pre-Euro IV DCVs from continuing to run on the road, which worsens air pollution problems and affects public health. The Regulation does not prohibit vehicle owners from keeping their pre-Euro IV DCVs for

collection. They can keep them intact if they do not apply for the ex-gratia payment. They may also retrofit the vehicles so that they comply with the prevailing statutory emission standards applicable to first registered vehicles on the date of vehicle licence renewal application, and apply for vehicle licence. Vehicle owners who do apply for the ex-gratia payment may scrap their vehicles to such an extent that they can no longer run on the road as required under the scheme by, for example, scrapping parts of the vehicle propulsion system, and keep them for ornamental purpose.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB089**

**(Question Serial No. 0984)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the operation of the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme, would the Administration advise this Committee on:

- (a) the expenditure and manpower establishment involved in the implementation of the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme in 2014-15;
- (b) the implementation progress and timetable of the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme.

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

Reply:

- (a) In 2014-15, the rolling out of the "Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme" was mainly met by deployment of staff within the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). As the work is undertaken by staff of the Environmental Infrastructure Division of EPD, we do not have a separate breakdown on individual work items.
- (b) 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 (NPOs) or National Sports Associations (NSAs) to develop recreational facilities or other innovative proposals at restored landfills. To take the Scheme forward, a Steering Committee has been established to advise the Administration on the operational arrangement and other related matters of the Scheme. The Steering Committee is chaired by a non-official Chairman and comprises members from the fields of accounting, architecture/engineering, sports, social services as well as representatives of District Councils with restored landfills. Representatives of concerned Bureaux/Departments also join the Steering Committee as ex-officio members.

The Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council (LegCo) supported the establishment of the Scheme in July 2014. We are now working on the operation details of the Scheme and aim to invite applications by mid-2015, depending on the progress of scrutiny of the Appropriation Bill.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB090****(Question Serial No. 2283)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Environmental Protection Department is gradually developing the Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts. The operator for the first CGS in the Sha Tin District has been appointed, while the second one in the Eastern District is under construction. What is the progress of the other 16 CGSs? What is the timetable for the commissioning of all CGSs (including their location, proposed scale, estimated waste handling capacity and works commencement date, etc.)? Please set out the information in table form.

Asked by: Hon KWOK, Dennis (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is progressively developing CGSs in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong. The capital works will cost about \$400 million in total. We will appoint non-profit-making organisations by way of open tender to operate the CGSs and will provide funding for their operation. The specific operating expenditures will depend on the financial proposals submitted by the individual operators in the open tender.

The handling capacity of the CGSs depends on the performance of individual operators. We envisage that with the CGSs in place, they will gradually help to enhance the quality and quantity of recyclables collected, and recover more recyclables of different types for proper treatment. Besides, they will also help to enhance environmental education and community participation, with a view to promoting municipal solid waste charging and other waste reduction initiatives.

The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	Junction of On Ping Street and On Sum Street, Shek Mun	The site area is confirmed to be about 1 600m <sup>2</sup> . Construction works have been completed and we have appointed an operator. Service will start after the necessary preparation work is completed.



<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Eastern CGS	Between Oi Shun Road and Hing Man Street, Shau Kei Wan, underneath the Island Eastern Corridor	The site area is confirmed to be about 3 000m <sup>2</sup> . Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of this year.
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	The site area is confirmed to be about 3 000 m <sup>2</sup> . Construction works have commenced and we are preparing the tendering exercise for appointment of an operator. It is initially estimated that service will start in the first half of next year.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	
Central and Western CGS, Islands CGS, Northern CGS and Wong Tai Sin CGS	Site to be confirmed	

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB091****(Question Serial No.: 2284)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The new air quality objectives (AQOs) took effect on 1 January 2014 and the Administration is required by the law to review the AQOs at least once every 5 years. The review is also one of the highlights in "A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong" issued by the Government in 2013. The Administration has undertaken to report before the end of 2015 on the progress of formulating the approach and methodology for conducting the review. Furthermore, the Administration has also stressed in the Matters Requiring Special Attention that it will expedite the implementation of various measures outlined in "A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong". Therefore, the implementation of the five-yearly review on AQOs should be reflected in the Estimates. What is the expenditure involved? Please set out the work details and the breakdown of estimated expenditure.

Asked by: Hon KWOK, Dennis (Member Question No.: 30)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) implemented the new AQOs on 1 January 2014 and introduced a requirement in the Air Pollution Control Ordinance to review the AQOs at least once every 5 years. We will embark on the preparatory work for reviewing the AQOs next year. In the context of this review, we will assess the latest situation of air quality, effectiveness of air quality improvement measures, emission trend of Pearl River Delta region, development of emission reduction technology, health impacts of air pollution, social circumstances, etc., with a view to exploring the feasibility and plans, etc. of further tightening the AQOs. The study work will be met by existing manpower and resources and the Panel on Environmental Affairs will be briefed on the work plan by end of this year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB092**

**(Question Serial No.: 2285)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- a. The Administration states that ozone showed a rise in concentration by 35% in 2014 due to regional photochemical smog problem. Ozone is a regional problem originating from factories and power plants, etc. The Administration will cooperate with the Mainland to step up the regulation of emissions from factories and power plants in order to tackle the ozone problem. What are the details of the measures? What is the expenditure involved? Please set out the work details and the breakdown of estimated expenditure.
- b. Besides strengthening cooperation with the Mainland to step up the regulation of emissions from factories and power plants, what other measures (including the local level and cross-boundary cooperation) does the Government have to tackle the ozone problem? If yes, what are the details and expenditure involved? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KWOK, Dennis (Member Question No.: 31)

Reply:

- (a) Improving regional air quality has been one of the key areas in environmental collaboration between Hong Kong and Guangdong. The governments of the two sides set up in 2000 a Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection (the Joint Working Group) which is underpinned by a number of special panels to follow up on environmental protection issues of mutual concern, including improving air quality of the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Region and promoting cleaner production.

Ozone is mainly formed by photochemical reactions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds in the air under sunlight. To reduce the ozone level in the Region, the Hong Kong and Guangdong governments have collaborated to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds. Both sides endorsed the air pollutants emission reduction plan for the PRD Region up to 2020 in November 2012, which set the 2015 emission reduction targets and 2020 emission reduction ranges for four pollutants. The two sides will continue to take forward various emission reduction measures, and will prepare for a mid-term review on the emission reduction results for 2015 and finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020 so as to further improve regional air quality including alleviating the ozone problem.

In 2015-16, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and relevant Guangdong departments will continue to co-operate in implementing measures to improve regional air quality, which include

collaborating with Guangdong and Macao to take forward the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study and continuing to promote the adoption of cleaner production in Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong Province, etc. A provision of some \$33.2 million has been earmarked under the Air Programme of the EPD for implementing various cross-boundary air co-operation projects, including around \$30 million for implementing the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme and about \$3.2 million for conducting the “Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study”.

- (b) To tackle the ozone problem in the whole PRD Region, the nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds emissions in the Region must be reduced. To this end, the EPD will continue to implement various control measures. On reducing vehicular emissions, we will continue to adopt an incentive-cum-regulatory approach to phase out some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles by the end of 2019, deploy roadside remote sensing equipment to detect emissions from petrol and liquefied petroleum gas vehicles, subsidise the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 Euro II and Euro III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices and procure hybrid and electric buses for trial. We will continue to require the power plants to use the best practicable means to reduce emissions (including nitrogen oxides) and use more natural gas for electricity generation so as to meet our emission caps imposed on power sector. We will also continue to enforce regulations to control volatile organic compounds emissions from paints, printing inks, adhesives, sealants and selected consumer products. In addition, we will introduce a new regulation to control air pollutant emissions from non-road mobile machinery newly supplied for local use. The new regulation will come into force on 1 June 2015. Such measures are the major initiatives under the Air Programme of the EPD, and the expenditure involved for 2015-16 will be absorbed by provisions under this programme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB093****(Question Serial No.: 2286)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- a) With effect from mid-2012, the Administration required all newly registered vehicles to comply with Euro V vehicle emission standard. Starting from 2013, it launched a one-off replacement programme of catalytic converters and oxygen sensors for LPG and petrol taxis and light buses, and provided more funding support for the transport industry to replace diesel vehicles so as to improve roadside air quality. Nevertheless, the Administration estimates that the number of smoky vehicle cases handled and the number of smoky vehicles tested will be similar to those recorded in the past 2 years. Why isn't there a significant decrease in the number of smoky vehicles handled? Do the figures reflect that the Administration's initiatives to improve roadside air quality have not been effective?
- b) The Government has informed this Committee earlier that the Environmental Protection Department and the Transport Department are studying jointly the feasibility of including the dynamometer-based test in the annual examination for licence renewal of taxis and light buses with a view to improving roadside air quality. What are the progress of such work and the expenditure involved? Please also advise on the work details and give a breakdown of the estimated expenditure.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Dennis (Member Question No.: 36)

Reply:

- a) The Smoky Vehicle Control Programme (the Programme) mainly targets at diesel vehicles that emit excessive smoke due to poor maintenance. Under the Programme, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has trained and accredited smoky vehicle spotters who will report diesel vehicles that emit excessive smoke to the EPD. In accordance with the reports, the EPD will issue Emission Testing Notices to spotted smoky diesel vehicles requiring the owners to fix the smoke problem and pass the smoke test within 12 working days. Vehicles failing to pass the test after the prescribed deadline would result in cancellation of vehicle licence by the Transport Department (TD).

Since 1999, the EPD has strengthened the control of smoky vehicles, including the introduction of chassis dynamometer for smoke test and the increase of the fixed penalty for smoky vehicles from \$450 to \$1,000. As a result of the aforesaid strengthening measures, the number of smoky vehicles on road has now been significantly reduced. The number of smoky vehicles tested has dropped significantly by almost 90% from 46 263 in 2000 to 5 491 in 2014. We will closely monitor the trend of smoky vehicles, and look into further control measures in case of an increase.

- b) Exhaust emissions from petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicles are invisible to naked eye. To strengthen the emission control of petrol and LPG vehicles, from 1 September 2014, the EPD has deployed roadside remote sensing equipment to monitor the emissions from these vehicles. For

vehicles screened as emitting excessively, the EPD will issue Emission Testing Notices to the owners concerned requiring them to pass an emission test done with the aid of a chassis dynamometer at a designated vehicle emission test centre within 12 working days to ensure that the excessive emission problem has been rectified. Failure to comply with the requirement will lead to cancellation of vehicle licence by the TD. Furthermore, the EPD and the TD are studying jointly the feasibility of including the dynamometer-based test in the annual examination for licence renewal of taxis and light buses. This requires deployment of additional resources for operating the dynamometer testing equipment and related facilities, and finalising the site for installation of the dynamometer testing equipment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB094**

**(Question Serial No. 0297)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags, would the Administration advise this Committee:

- 1) the estimated provision and number of responsible staff for the above Scheme;
- 2) upon full implementation of the above Scheme, how many plastic shopping bags to be manufactured in Hong Kong will the Administration expect to be reduced throughout the year;
- 3) since the non-woven bags, which are a fabric-like material made by high pressure or bonding, take about eight years to decompose, will the Administration take any measures to discourage the public from using non-woven bags so as to do less harm to the environment?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 1)

Reply:

- 1) The number of enforcement staff responsible for the full implementation of plastic shopping bag charging in the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has increased to 18, up from 10 in the first phase levy scheme. Other supporting work is undertaken by some of the EPD's administrative staff as part of their normal duties. Furthermore, EPD will recruit suitable staff to act as consumers to check on compliance by retailers with the new requirement, with a view to providing information for enforcement staff to follow up and investigate. The recurrent expenditure for 2015-16 is about \$19 million.
- 2) Local and overseas experience reveal that provision of direct economic incentive at the retail level can significantly reduce the number of plastic shopping bags (PSBs) distributed (e.g. the number of PSBs has declined by 90% after the first year's implementation of the first phase levy scheme). However, we cannot simply assume that after the extension of the producer responsibility scheme (PRS), the overall amount of disposal of PSBs will be reduced at a similar rate as we will continue to provide exemptions for food hygiene reason. Moreover, we expect that the existing registered retailers may not necessarily be able to further reduce the number of PSBs distributed. We will continue with our publicity and public education efforts which will, in conjunction with enforcement work, help maximise the benefits of waste reduction.
- 3) Non-woven bags are made of plastic. Therefore, they fall within the definition of PSBs even under the existing levy scheme, and they are subject to regulation whether at this stage or after the extension of the Scheme. We will continue to step up publicity and public education on the environmental impacts of using non-woven bags, and in parallel encourage the public to bring their own bags.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB095****(Question Serial No. 0298)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the community recycling project "Community Green Stations (CGSs)", apart from in Shatin and the Eastern District, CGSs have not been set up in the other 16 districts. In this connection, will the Administration inform this Committee:

- 1) Have timetables and expenditure estimates been prepared for the development of CGSs in various districts;
- 2) Has publicity been conducted to let local communities know the locations and functions of the CGSs? If yes, what are the details? Has the Administration conducted publicity in major housing estates, HOS estates and PRH estates in the districts; and
- 3) When will the initial results be reviewed and reported to this Committee?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 4)

Reply:

- 1) The Environmental Protection Department is progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts. The capital works will cost about \$400 million. We will appoint non-profit-making organisations by way of open tender to operate the CGSs, and will provide funding to them for their operation. The specific operating expenditures will depend on the financial proposals submitted by the individual operators in the open tender.

The latest development of each CGS is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Selected Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Shatin CGS	Junction of On Ping Street and On Sum Street, Shek Mun	Construction works have been completed and the operator has been appointed. Service will start after the necessary preparation work is completed.
Eastern CGS	Between Oi Shun Road and Hing Man Street, Shau Kei Wan, underneath the Island Eastern Corridor	Construction works have been commenced and tendering for the appointment of the operator is in progress. It is estimated that service



<b>Project</b>	<b>Selected Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>	
		will start in the second half of this year.	
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have been commenced and we are preparing the tendering exercise for the appointment of an operator. It is initially estimated that service will start in the first half of next year.	
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.	
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O		
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor		
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street		
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street		
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street		
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road		
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road		
Kowloon City CGS, Southern District CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed		District Councils were consulted on the potential sites and their views are being followed up.
Central & Western District CGS, Islands District CGS, North District CGS and Wong Tai Sin CGS	Site to be confirmed		Site search is still in progress.

- 2) We have briefed the 18 District Councils on the CGSs. Up till now, 11 sites have been confirmed. We will also conduct local consultations during site selection. It is specified in the operation contract that the operator should proactively organise publicity and public education activities on environmental education; support waste reduction and recycling at the community level; collaborate with property management companies, schools and other organisations; complement the existing services provided by private recyclers; and support the collection of low-value recyclables (such as glass bottles) at the community level and pass them to local recyclers for proper treatment.

- 3) We envisage that with the CGSs in place, they will gradually help to enhance the quality and quantity of recyclables collected, and recover more recyclables of different types for proper treatment. Besides, they will help to enhance environmental education and community participation, with a view to promoting municipal solid waste charging and other waste reduction initiatives. We will review the project and report to the Legislative Council in a timely manner when the CGSs commence operation progressively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB096**

**(Question Serial No. 0299)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government plans to launch a Recycling Fund to facilitate the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiencies of the recycling industry. The maximum amount of funding support for each project is \$5 million on a dollar-to-dollar matching basis. Funds will be disbursed to the organisations in phases subject to fulfillment of prescribed targets. In this connection, would the Administration inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) How will the Administration monitor if funding is used properly in each case? Will surprise check and spot check be conducted frequently? If yes, what are the details?
- (2) What are the response and progress of the Pilot Registration Scheme for Waste Cooking Oil Recyclers and the Registration Scheme for Solid Waste Recyclers implemented last year? How many recyclers are new entrants? What is their percentage?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 5)

Reply:

- (1) The objective of establishing the Recycling Fund is to promote the recovery and recycling of waste by facilitating the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiency of the recycling industry for sustainable development. The proposal of establishing the Recycling Fund was discussed and supported by the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council in July 2014, and is now pending scrutiny by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council. We hope to launch the Recycling Fund as soon as possible after obtaining funding approval from the Legislative Council.

To ensure proper use of public money, we are formulating the monitoring mechanism which includes the requirement for funded enterprises to submit progress reports and audited accounts by independent auditors on relevant projects, as well as surprise check and spot check conducted by the implementing agency of the Fund as part of the monitoring mechanism, etc. An Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund will be set up to advise and make recommendations on matters relating to the overall administration of the Recycling Fund, including the application and assessment arrangements, monitoring mechanism, etc. Membership of the Committee is planned to comprise members of the industry, as well as representatives of trade and industry associations, academics and relevant bureaux/departments, etc.

- (2) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has all along supported the testing and certification organisations to implement registration schemes for the local recycling industry so as to establish and promote standards of practice in the industry and identify responsible recyclers. In this connection, the Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency (HKQAA) launched the Hong Kong Cooking Oil Registration Scheme in December last year. The waste cooking oil collectors and processors participating in the Scheme are required to keep and verify the transaction records of the waste cooking oil to ensure traceability and promote proper recycling. The recycling industry's response to the Scheme is positive. As at early March this year, 7 waste cooking oil collectors and 3 waste cooking oil processors have registered under the Scheme. According to HKQAA, these companies have been engaged in the business operation for a period of time before getting registered. Moreover, HKQAA plans to implement the Registration Scheme for Solid Waste Recyclers within this year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB097****(Question Serial No. 0300)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign, will the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

- 1) What is the estimated expenditure for this financial year?
- 2) What promotional activities have been conducted for the Campaign? What is the expenditure?
- 3) How many hotels and restaurants have participated in the Campaign? And
- 4) Has the effectiveness of the Campaign been reviewed? When will a review be conducted?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 6)

Reply:

- 1) The total estimated expenditure of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (the Campaign) for 2015-16 is about \$5 million.
- 2) The Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee was set up in December 2012 to formally launch the Campaign in May 2013. The Campaign has carried out promotional and public education activities through various media, and implemented a number of major schemes and activities as follows:

<b>Major Schemes and Activities</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>No. of Participants</b>
Advertising for the Campaign (including those in public transport system, printed materials and electronic platform, etc.)	From May 2013 till now	Not Applicable	
Drawing up and promoting good practices of food waste reduction in cooperation with the relevant trades and sectors	From May 2013 till now	Not Applicable	
Launching the Food Wise Charter Scheme	From May 2013 till now	Not Applicable	
Launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme	From May 2013 till now	About 1 350	
Meeting with the relevant sectors including women groups and the catering industry to conduct briefings and encourage participation	From December 2012 till now	Central Government Offices	About 180 in total
Establishing a supporting website for the Campaign, organising food waste reduction training workshops for launching the Food	So far 23 training workshops have been organised on the	Mostly in the Hong Kong Productivity	Ranged from dozens to 100 on each

Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme and participation by the relevant sectors and interested parties	following dates respectively: 21 May, 3 & 26 June, 30 September, 9 & 11 October, 15 & 20 November, 6 December 2013, 17 January, 18 & 27 March, 11 & 29 April, 20 & 27 May, 6 & 30 June, 4 & 9 July, 8 November, 13 December 2014 and 31 January 2015.  The website of Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign came into operation on 18 May 2013.	Council Building in Kowloon Tong, and various community halls.	occasion
Organising publicity activities to promote the Food Wise message, including:			
Launch ceremony of the Campaign	18 May 2013	Olympian City Shopping Mall	About 250
Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee First Anniversary Ceremony/Food Wise Caroling	17 December 2013	Discovery Park Shopping Centre	About 120
Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kwun Tong District	18-21 September 2014	Telford Plaza	About 900
Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Eastern District	28 November - 2 December 2014	Paradise Mall	About 300

The Government's work involved in the implementation of the Campaign is absorbed by existing staff. As at end of March 2015, the expenditure spent on design and production of publicity materials as well as advertising was \$13.5 million and the total expenditure on the other major schemes and activities listed in the above table was \$8 million.

- 3) Since its launching, the Campaign has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The "Big Waster" symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community. As at 15 February 2015, about 400 organisations, including 35 from the hotel sector and 24 from the food and beverage sector, have signed the Food Wise Charter, and some 1 350 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held at various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. The Government will launch the "Food Wise Eateries" scheme in the coming year in collaboration with the catering industry for the purpose of encouraging the public to further reduce food waste at source.
- 4) The Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee is tasked with formulating and overseeing the implementation strategies of the Campaign with a view to achieving the targets of the Campaign. We will keep in view the effectiveness of the Campaign.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB098**

**(Question Serial No. 0767)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding “the retrofitting programme for Euro II and Euro III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices” and “the trial of hybrid buses and electric buses”, would the Administration inform this Committee:

1. How many Euro II and III franchised buses in Hong Kong have not yet been retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices? When does the Administration plan to phase out all Euro II, III and IV franchised buses? What is the number of Euro II, III and IV buses, with a breakdown by franchised bus companies?
2. Hybrid buses and electric buses have been under trial in Hong Kong for years, but they are still not popular. When will the assessments be completed? When at the soonest will the scheme for hybrid buses and electric buses to run in Hong Kong be fully implemented?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 29)

Reply:

1. To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) to upgrade their emission performance comparable to that of Euro IV or above level. To ensure that the SCRs are of the right design for individual bus models, which is critical to their satisfactory performance afterwards, it is prudent for the franchised bus companies to identify qualified SCR suppliers through a pre-qualification trial on the selected bus models before inviting tenders for the large-scale retrofit. The franchised bus companies are carrying out the pre-qualification trial. As at mid-February 2015, about 186 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with SCRs. Upon completion of the pre-qualification trial, the franchised bus companies will invite tenders for the large-scale retrofit. The entire retrofit programme is expected to complete by the end of 2016.

Under the established bus replacement arrangement, all the Euro II, III and IV franchised buses will be retired by the end of 2019, 2026 and 2029 respectively. As at end of December 2014, the number of Euro II, III and IV franchised buses owned by each franchised bus company is tabulated below:

Table 1 **Number of Euro II, III and IV franchised buses owned by each franchised bus company**

Company/Model	No. of franchised buses		
	Euro II	Euro III	Euro IV
KMB	1 546	1 097	106
LW	46	18	32
NWFB	487	75	38
CTB	375	9	28
NLB	2	61	17

Remarks: KMB stands for The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited; LW stands for Long Win Bus Company Limited; CTB stands for Citybus Limited; NWFB stands for New World First Bus Services Limited; and NLB stands for New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited.

2. The ultimate policy objective of the Government is to have zero emission buses running across the territory. As such, 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 6 hybrid buses have already commenced trial runs on 6 routes by end of 2014. As for electric buses, KMB has already placed orders for 8 supercapacitor buses and started the installation of the related charging facilities. The trial of supercapacitor buses is expected to commence in mid-2015. Regarding battery-electric buses, CTB and NWFB have placed orders for 6 and 4 battery-electric buses respectively. KMB, LW and NLB are now evaluating the tender submissions for procurement of battery-electric buses. We expect that the trial of battery-electric buses could commence progressively from end of 2015. The trial of hybrid buses and electric buses will last for two years, with an interim review to be conducted about one year after the commencement of the trial. During the trial, we will collect information to assess the operational and emission reduction performance of these buses under local conditions, and will report the findings to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council. If the trial results are satisfactory, the Government will encourage the franchised bus companies to use these environmentally-friendly buses on a larger scale, taking into account the affordability of the bus companies and passengers.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB099**

**(Question Serial No. 0768)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the implementation of producer responsibility scheme on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), would the Administration inform this Committee:

1. What are the amount of expenditure and staff establishment involved in the above scheme?
2. What is the respective estimated quantity of WEEE that requires to be processed and can be processed each year after the implementation of the above scheme?
3. What measures does the Administration have to assist WEEE recyclers in identifying sites outside EcoPark for operating recycling plants with longer term lease?
4. What are the effectiveness and expenditure of the existing recycling schemes for computers and rechargeable batteries?
5. How many computers were disposed of by the government departments and public organisations in the past three years?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 2)

Reply:

- (1) The work of the implementation of mandatory producer responsibility scheme (PRS) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is part of the work of the Waste Management Policy Division (WMD) of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), and is absorbed by existing resources. There are also staff members from other divisions to participate and provide assistance in their respective scope of work. In 2015-16, there are a total of 15 staff members of the WMD to promote and support various recycling initiatives. The estimated expenditure is about \$24.5 million. The WMD is responsible for waste management policy, including progressive implementation of PRSs. However, we do not have breakdowns of the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual initiatives.
- (2) About 70 000 tonnes of WEEE are generated in Hong Kong annually, over 80% of which are television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners and computer products. Mandatory PRS on WEEE will regulate these five types of products (collectively as "regulated electrical equipment"). To tie in the implementation of PRS, the EPD plans to develop a WEEE treatment and recycling facility (WEEETRF) at the EcoPark in Tuen Mun for proper treatment of regulated electrical equipment. The funding application of the WEEETRF was approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council on 27 February 2015, and the "Design, Build and Operate" contract is expected to be awarded

in the first half of 2015. The WEEETRF can handle 30 000 tonnes of WEEE per annum, which can be increased to 57 000 tonnes per annum by arranging an additional shift in the operation of the facility on a need basis.

- (3) The Government has been providing short-term tenancy (STT) sites for use by recycling operations. At present, there are 33 such sites, with an area of about 4.7 hectares. With the tenure ranging from 6 months to 7 years, and the site area ranging from about 200 square metres to over 5 000 square metres, these STT sites can cater for use by recyclers of different scales.

In the long run, the EPD has commissioned a consultancy study on the land demand of the industry, which will evaluate and analyse the short, medium and long-term land demand for waste recycling and make proposals to the Government. The study will commence in the first quarter of 2015 and a report is expected to be submitted by mid-2016.

- (4) The EPD encourages the public to recycle WEEE and rechargeable batteries etc., through various measures, including the Computer Recycling Programme and the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Programme self-financed by the trades. Apart from publicity and technical support, the EPD also provides logistics support and organises collection programmes at schools and housing estates. The relevant work is carried out by the EPD's staff, which is part of the work of the Department. In the past three years, the expenditure of relevant recycling initiatives under the EPD and the quantity of various recyclable materials recovered are tabulated below:

Year	Computer Recycling Programme		Rechargeable Battery Recycling Programme	
	Computers recovered (no.)	Expenditure (\$million)	Rechargeable batteries recovered (tonne)	Expenditure (\$million)
2012	39 600	0.3	60	0.3
2013	27 000	0.4	81	0.3
2014	33 900	0.1	82	0.6

- (5) The EPD does not compile statistics on the amount of computers disposed of by government departments and public organisations. In fact, departments will only consider replacement when the computer products fail to maintain proper function or fail to meet operational needs. The computer products replaced will also be disposed of according to the Stores and Procurement Regulations, or will be transferred to the non-profit-making organisations concerned to repair for donation to the needy.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB100****(Question Serial No. 0774)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the mandatory producer responsibility scheme on glass beverage bottles, would the Administration advise this Committee on:

1. the amount of expenditure and staff establishment involved in the above scheme;
2. the quantity of disposal of glass beverage bottles in the past three years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Member Question No. 3)

Reply:

1. The preparation and implementation of the producer responsibility scheme (PRS) on glass beverage bottles is part of the work of the Waste Management Policy Division (WMD) of the Environmental Protection Department, and is absorbed by existing resources. There are also staff members from other divisions to participate and provide assistance in their respective scope of work. In 2015-16, there are a total of 15 staff members of the WMD to promote and support various recycling initiatives. The estimated expenditure is about \$24.5 million. The WMD is responsible for waste management policy, including progressive implementation of the PRSs. However, we do not have breakdowns of manpower provision and resources involved in individual recycling initiatives.
2. The disposal figures of glass beverage bottles at landfills in 2011 to 2013 are tabulated below while the figure in 2014 is under compilation.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount of Disposal (tonne)</b>
2011	85 000
2012	84 000
2013	94 000

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB101**

**(Question Serial No.: 1524)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Would the Government inform this Committee:

Since the commencement of the ex-gratia payment scheme for phasing out pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs), what are the number of successful applications and the total amount of ex-gratia payment granted so far? How many pre-Euro IV DCVs and pre-Euro IV diesel non-commercial vehicles are currently registered in Hong Kong?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No.: 15)

Reply:

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

Since the launch of the scheme, about 23 600 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 29% of the eligible vehicles) were retired under this scheme as at end February 2015. Among which, 22 219 applications were approved, involving an ex-gratia payment of \$2.89 billion.

According to the Transport Department's information, there were 58 678 registered pre-Euro IV DCVs, and 1 810 pre-Euro IV diesel private cars in Hong Kong as at 9 March 2015.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB102****(Question Serial No.: 1525)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Would the Government inform this Committee:

- (1) What was the number of cases of violation of the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance in the past 3 years? What was the total amount of fine imposed? Please list by year.
- (2) Does the Government have any plans to conduct a timely review on the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance to increase the deterrent effect by raising the fine? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey (Member Question No.: 16)

Reply:

The Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance (the Ordinance), which came into operation on 15 December 2011, prohibits drivers from idling a vehicle engine for more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. It empowers traffic wardens (TW) and Environmental Protection Inspectors (EPI) to issue fixed penalty notices (FPNs) to offending drivers. The TWs enforce the ban in their daily patrol duties, and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is responsible for co-ordinating publicity activities. Enforcement-cum-publicity activities are conducted by EPD with TWs at idling engine black spots to help drivers foster a green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

- (1) The number of timing conducted against vehicles with idling engines and FPNs issued in the past 3 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of vehicles timed with idling engines</b>	<b>Number of FPNs issued</b>	<b>Total amount of fine imposed (\$)</b>
2012	1 109	7	2,240
2013	1 809	82	26,240
2014	1 127	46	14,720
<b>Total :</b>	<b>4 045</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>43,200</b>

- (2) Since the commencement of the Ordinance, the Government has mounted enforcement actions and publicity activities to help drivers foster the habit of switching off idling engines and reduce the environmental nuisance caused by idling vehicles with running engines. Our observation shows that most drivers have fostered the habit of switching off idling engines. The number of complaints against

vehicles with idling engines in 2014 decreased by about 40% compared to 2012 when the Ordinance first came into operation. The Government will continue the two-pronged approach, i.e. enforcement and publicity, to promote the green driving habit of switching off idling engines and will monitor the compliance of the Ordinance from time to time. There is currently no plan to adjust the level of fine.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB103**

**(Question Serial No. 0273)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The relevant expenditures will decrease by 21.3% in the coming year, mainly due to decreased provision for operating expenses. Which aspect of operation does this refer to? How will the manpower be deployed?

Asked by: Hon LAU Wong-fat (Member Question No. 15)

Reply:

The provision for Programme (6) "nature conservation" of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) for 2015-16 is \$7 million, representing a decrease of \$1.9 million (21.3%) over the revised estimate for 2014-15 (\$8.9 million). As the work to enhance conservation in collaboration with various sectors and to continue promotion and public education of nature conservation in the community across sectors have been passed on to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department for perusal, there is a decrease in the provision for relevant operational expenses of EPD. However, no deployment of staff is involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB104**

**(Question Serial No. 0471)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding Item 880 "Enhancement and Extension of the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme" under Subhead 700, please advise on the estimated expenditure for 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon LEE Cheuk-yan (Member Question No. 2)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme (the Programme) in collaboration with the Economic and Information Commission of Guangdong Province in April 2008. The Programme aims to encourage and facilitate Hong Kong-owned factories operating in Guangdong and Hong Kong to adopt cleaner production technologies and practices, thereby contributing to improving the regional environment. The current phase of the Programme will be completed by 31 March this year. In the light of the environmental benefits brought by the Programme and positive feedback from the industries, we have earmarked \$150 million under Subhead 700 Item 880 in the 2015-16 Draft Estimate for EPD to extend the Programme for five years until 31 March 2020. Among the budget, \$30 million has been earmarked for 2015-16 to provide funding support for participating factories to carry out cleaner production projects and to organise technology promotion and publicity activities.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB105**

**(Question Serial No. 0485)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department  
Subhead (No. & title): (700) General non-recurrent  
Programme: (1) Waste  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise on the operation details of Item 881 "Grant for the operators of the projects under the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme" under Subhead 700, as well as the estimated expenditure for 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon LEE Cheuk-yan (Member Question No. 15)

Reply:

To expedite the development of suitable facilities at restored landfills, \$1 billion has been earmarked to set up a "Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme" (the Scheme) to fund Non-profit-making Organisations (NPOs) or National Sports Associations (NSAs) to develop recreational facilities or other innovative proposals at restored landfills. To take the Scheme forward, a Steering Committee has been established to advise on the operational arrangement and other related matters of the Scheme. The Steering Committee is chaired by a non-official Chairman and comprises members from the fields of accounting, architecture/engineering, sports, social services as well as representatives of District Councils with restored landfills. Representatives of concerned Bureaux/Departments also join the Steering Committee as ex-officio members.

The Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council (LegCo) supported the establishment of the Scheme in July 2014. Under the Scheme, the following funding support will be provided to the selected applicant(s):-

- (a) One-off capital grant to cover the cost for the capital works and related matters of the selected projects, subject to a cap of \$100 million per project;
- (b) If justified, a time limited grant to meet the starting costs and operating deficits (if any) of the selected projects for a maximum of the first two years of operation, subject to a financial ceiling of \$5 million per project; and
- (c) Nominal rental for the restored landfill site.

We will seek approval of capital works funding for individual project by making submission to the Public Works Subcommittee and the Finance Committee after consulting the Panel on Environmental Affairs pursuant to the established arrangement.

We are now working on the operation details of the Scheme and aim to invite applications by mid-2015. We have earmarked \$40 million as the non-recurrent expenditure to meet the starting costs and operating

deficits, if any, for the first two years of operation of projects approved under the Scheme. As applications will be invited in mid-2015 the earliest, we expect to complete the assessment of the first batch of applications and the advance preparation work for these projects by 2015-16. Yet, the proponents of the selected projects still have to conduct detailed planning and engineering design and funding approval has to be sought from LegCo as required before commencement of works. For the estimated expenditure for 2015-16, we have earmarked \$100,000 for possible upfront expenses.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB106****(Question Serial No.: 1865)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is stated in paragraph 119 of the Budget Speech that the Government installed 100 faster chargers for electric vehicles (EVs) at 16 government car parks last year, which can shorten the charging time. The total number of chargers in the territory has increased to 1 100. What were the numbers of EV charging stations provided in government buildings, public housing estates, private residence/housing estates and other public or private places respectively in the past three years? What measures are there to encourage the private residential homes/housing estates to install EV charging facilities and how effective are they?

Asked by: Hon LEE Wai-king, Starry (Member Question No.: 25)

Reply:

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

The Government completed in mid-2014 the installation of 100 medium chargers at 16 government car parks, and they have been available for public use since 1 August 2014. These medium chargers can reduce up to 60% charging time as compared to standard chargers. The numbers of EV chargers set up by the Government at 16 government car parks in the past 3 years are tabulated below. Details on the completion date of charging facilities at non-government car parks are not available.

	Number of chargers	
	Standard	Medium
2012	500	0
2013	500	0
2014	460#	100

# Middle Road Car Park was closed in July 2014. The 40 standard charging facilities there have ceased operation.

The Government has been working with the private sector in expanding the EV charging infrastructure. Together with the charging facilities set up by the private sector, there are now more than 1 100 EV chargers for public use in Hong Kong, covering all 18 districts in various types of buildings. Apart from standard chargers, there are now over 150 medium chargers and 12 CHAdeMO quick chargers set up at various districts. The Government will also launch a pilot scheme that enables suppliers of electric taxis to provide

charging services for electric taxis by installing quick chargers at car parks administered by the Transport Department.

To encourage private car parks to install EV chargers, the Government has introduced the following initiatives:

- (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 EV charging infrastructure at the building construction stage, including provision of sufficient power supply and electrical wiring, to facilitate future installation of chargers for EV users;
- (ii) In June 2011, planning guidelines for new buildings were amended to recommend 30% of private car parking spaces to be installed with standard chargers; and
- (iii) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel.: 3757 6222) to provide information and technical support to interested parties in setting up EV chargers. Besides, the Government has issued guidelines on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers.

From April 2011 to February 2015, 80% of car parking spaces under newly approved development plans have been equipped with the infrastructure and conditions for installation of EV chargers. We will closely monitor the growth in the number of EVs and consider the need to further expand the charging network in a timely manner.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB107****(Question Serial No. 2912)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. How many applications for variation of Environmental Permits (EPs) have been made for works projects over the past 5 years? Please provide information and a breakdown by government departments in charge of the works projects, works types and reasons for variations according to the table below.

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of application for variation of EPs</b>	<b>Government Departments responsible for the Projects</b>	<b>Project types</b>	<b>Reasons for variation</b>

2. Do the current environmental impact assessment (EIA) mechanism and the relevant legislation comply with any international EIA standards? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?
3. EIA reports are usually prepared by external consultants engaged by project proponents. How does the Administration ensure the professionalism and impartiality of the EIA reports at present? How does it monitor the consultants responsible for preparing the EIA reports?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No. 4.03)

Reply:

1. In the past five years, a total of 65 projects applied for variation of EPs (some of the projects applied for variation of EPs twice or more). The general reasons for the applications are to change the original conditions of EPs to cater for the actual works design and construction arrangement, so as to effectively implement the relevant mitigation measures and environmental monitoring programmes. According to the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO), if the variations under application have no material change to the environmental impact and comply with the requirements of the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (TM), the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) may approve the variation of EPs. Please refer to the following table and Appendices for details of the applications.

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of applications for variation of EPs</b>	<b>Government Departments or Private Sectors responsible for the Projects</b>	<b>Project types</b>	<b>Reasons for variation</b>
2010	26		See Appendix 1	
2011	16		See Appendix 2	
2012	37		See Appendix 3	
2013	35		See Appendix 4	
2014	39		See Appendix 5	

2. Currently, some countries have not yet had any legislation for regulating the EIA process, and there is not a set of unified set of EIA system or standards in countries or places without EIA system. The statutory EIA system in Hong Kong is broadly similar to the EIA processes adopted in foreign countries, especially advanced countries where statutory EIA ordinances are in force such as Canada, the Netherlands and Australia, etc. It is noteworthy that compared with other countries, the EIAO in Hong Kong provides a stringent EP system which requires the project proponent to obtain an EP before commencement of works and to comply with the EP conditions during construction of the project in implementing the mitigation measures and environmental monitoring programme recommended in the EIA report. Otherwise, it constitutes a contravention of the law.
  
3. The main-stream arrangement amongst EIA systems internationally is that EIA reports are prepared by the project proponents or their consultants. To ensure professionalism and impartiality of EIA reports, Hong Kong's EIA mechanism is a statutory process that has to be conducted according to law. The EIAO and its TM provide objective standards and stringent procedures for assessing the environmental impact of designated projects. Furthermore, the TM stipulates the relevant government authorities according to their expertise (such as Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Planning Department and Department of Health, etc.) for reviewing EIA reports, so as to ensure that the reports strictly comply with the relevant professional requirements. All EIA reports, regardless of whether they are prepared by the project proponents or their consultants, must comply with the statutory EIA standards and professional technical requirements under the EIAO. The vetting process for the reports also includes consulting the public and the Advisory Council on the Environment. All EIA reports and vetting results are uploaded to EPD's webpage for public information in an open and transparent manner.

**Table 1: Information on Applications for Variation of an Environmental Permit in 2010**

	<b>Project Applied for Variation of an Environmental Permit</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for Variation</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
1	Fill Bank at Tseung Kwan O Area 137	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Public dumping area	Please refer to the explanation in the main reply
2	Sha Tin New Town - Stage II, Road T3 and Associated Roadworks	Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	Roads	
3	Yuen Long, Kam Tin, Ngau Tam Mei and Tin Shui Wai Drainage Improvement Stage 1 , Phase 2B - Kam Tin Secondary Drainage Channel KT13	Drainage Services Department	1	Drainage works	
4	Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A	Drainage Services Department	3	Sewage treatment	
5	Expansion of Ha Tsuen Sewage Pumping Station	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
6	Western Interceptor Sewer Sewage Pumping Station	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
7	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities	Highways Department	2	Roads	
8	Tuen Mun - Chek Lap Kok Link	Highways Department	1	Roads	
9	Central - Wan Chai Bypass (CWB) including its road tunnel and slip roads	Highways Department	2	Roads	
10	Construction of a Secondary Boundary Fence and new sections of Primary Boundary Fence and Boundary Patrol Road (Section 2 Lok Ma Chau Control Point to Ng Tung River)	Security Bureau, Able Engineering Company Limited	2	Roads	
11	West Island Line	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	
12	Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou – Shenzhen – Hong Kong Express Rail Link	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	
13	Kwun Tong Line Extension	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	
14	Proposed Temporary Bus Depot at Hing Wah Street West, West Kowloon Reclamation	New World First Bus Services Limited	1	Depots	
15	Repositioning and Long Term	Ocean Park	1	Tourist and	

	<b>Project Applied for Variation of an Environmental Permit</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for Variation</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
	Operation Plan of Ocean Park	Corporation		recreational developments	
16	Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai, Yuen Long	Profit Point Enterprises Limited	3	Residential and other Developments	
17	Hill-top Transposer Station Expansion at Castle Peak, Kowloon Peak	Television Broadcasts Limited	1	Construction works in country park	



**Table 2: Information on Applications for Variation of an Environmental Permit in 2011**

	<b>Project Applied for Variation of an Environmental Permit</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for Variation</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
1	Fill Bank at Tseung Kwan O Area 137	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Public dumping area	Please refer to the explanation in the main reply
2	Demolition of Buildings and Structures in the Proposed Kennedy Town Comprehensive Development Area Site	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Decommissioning of a municipal incinerator	
3	Dredging, Management and Capping of Contaminated Sediment Disposal Facility to the South of the Brothers	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Reclamation or dredging	
4	Upgrading of Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
5	Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
6	South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill Extension	Environmental Protection Department	1	Landfill for waste	
7	Traffic Improvements to Tuen Mun Road Town Centre Section	Highways Department	1	Roads	
8	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road	Highways Department	1	Roads	
9	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities	Highways Department	1	Roads	
10	Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou – Shenzhen – Hong Kong Express Rail Link	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	
11	South Island Line (East)	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	
12	Black Point Gas Supply Project (First Phase)	Leighton Contractors (Asia) Ltd., Castle Peak Power Company Limited	2	Energy supply	

	<b>Project Applied for Variation of an Environmental Permit</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for Variation</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
13	Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project	The Jockey Club CPS Limited	1	Works in an existing site of cultural heritage	
14	Sludge Treatment Facilities	VW-VES (HK) Limited	1	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	

**Table 3: Information on Applications for Variation of an Environmental Permit in 2012**

	<b>Project Applied for Variation of an Environmental Permit</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for Variation</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
1	Remaining Engineering Infrastructure Works for Pak Shek Kok Development	Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	Roads	Please refer to the explanation in the main reply
2	Sediment Removal at Yim Tin Tsai (East) Fish Culture Zones	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Reclamation or dredging	
3	Providing Sufficient Water Depth for Kwai Tsing Container Basin and its Approach Channel	Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	Reclamation or dredging	
4	Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
5	Sludge Treatment Facilities	Environmental Protection Department , VW-VES (HK) Limited	5	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	
6	Widening of Tolo Highway/Fanling Highway between Island House Interchange and Fanling	Highways Department	1	Roads	
7	Traffic Improvements to Tuen Mun Road Town Centre Section	Highways Department	1	Roads	
8	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities	Highways Department	2	Roads	
9	Central-Wan Chai Bypass (CWB) including its road tunnel and slip roads	Highways Department	1	Roads	
10	Widening of Tolo Highway between Island House Interchange and Ma Liu Shui Interchange	Highways Department	1	Roads	
11	West Island Line	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	

	<b>Project Applied for Variation of an Environmental Permit</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for Variation</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
12	Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou – Shenzhen – Hong Kong Express Rail Link	MTR Corporation Limited	5	Railways	
13	Road Works at West Kowloon	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	
14	Kwun Tong Line Extension	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	
15	West Rail	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	
16	South Island Line (East)	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	
17	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	
18	South-East Asia Japan Cable System (SJC) Hong Kong Segment	China Telecom (Hong Kong) International Limited	1	Dredging	
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	
20	The Theme Park at Penny's Bay, Lantau	Hongkong International Theme Parks Limited	1	Tourist and recreational developments	
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	Drainage works	
22	Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai, Yuen Long	Profit Point Enterprises Limited	1	Residential and other developments	
23	Central Police Station Conservation and Revitalisation Project	The Jockey Club CPS Limited	1	Works in an existing site of cultural heritage	

**Table 4: Information on Applications for Variation of an Environmental Permit in 2013**

	<b>Project Applied for Variation of an Environmental Permit</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for Variation</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
1	Fill Bank at Tseung Kwan O Area 137	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Public dumping area	Please refer to the explanation in the main reply
2	Expansion and Extension of Fill Bank at Tuen Mun Area 38	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Public dumping area	
3	Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	
4	Upgrading of Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
5	Water Reclamation Facilities for Stanley Sewage Treatment Works (Stanley STW)	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
6	Development of an EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38	Environmental Protection Department	2	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	
7	Organic Waste Treatment Facilities Phase 1 at Siu Ho Wan, North Lantau	Environmental Protection Department	2	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	
8	Sludge Treatment Facilities	Environmental Protection Department / VW-VES (HK) Limited	2	Waste storage, transfer and disposal facilities	
9	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road	Highways Department	2	Roads	
10	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge - Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities	Highways Department	2	Roads	
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	
12	Sheung Shui to Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	MTR Corporation	2	Railways	

	<b>Project Applied for Variation of an Environmental Permit</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for Variation</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
		Limited			
13	West Island Line	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	
14	Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou – Shenzhen – Hong Kong Express Rail Link	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	
15	West Rail	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	
16	South Island Line (East)	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	
17	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	
18	Development of a Biodiesel Plant at Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate	ASB Biodiesel (Hong Kong) Limited	2	Industrial activities	
19	Phase III Redevelopment of The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Jockey Club Sai Kung Outdoor Training Camp	Fat Cheong (Hong Kong) Construction Company Limited	2	Works in country park	
20	Cement Silos Additional Work in Tai Po Cement Depot	K.Wah Materials Limited	1	Industrial activities	
21	Repositioning Long Term Operation Plan of Ocean Park	Ocean Park Corporation	1	Tourist and recreational developments	
22	Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai, Yuen Long	Profit Point Enterprises Limited	1	Residential and other developments	
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	

**Table 5: Information on Applications for Variation of an Environmental Permit in 2014**

	<b>Project Applied for Variation of an Environmental Permit</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for Variation</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
1	Sha Tin New Town - Stage II, Road T3 and Associated Roadworks	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	Please refer to the explanation in the main reply
2	Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Roads	
3	Kai Tak Development - Roads D3A & D4A	Civil Engineering and Development Department	2	Roads	
4	Sediment Removal at Yim Tin Tsai (East) Fish Culture Zones	Civil Engineering and Development Department	1	Reclamation or dredging	
5	Tai Po Sewage Treatment Works Stage 5 Phase 2A - Disinfection and Stage 5 Phase 2B	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
6	Upgrading of Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
7	Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
8	Yuen Long Kau Hui No. 2 Sewage Pumping Station	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
9	Water Reclamation Facilities in Shatin Sewage Treatment Works	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
10	Sewerage Works at Pik Shui Sun Tsuen	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
11	Tuen Mun Sewerage - Eastern Coastal Sewerage Extension	Drainage Services Department	1	Sewage treatment	
12	Drainage Improvement in Tsuen Wan and Kwai Chung - Tsuen Wan Drainage Tunnel	Drainage Services Department, Maeda-CRGL-S ELI Joint Venture	2	Drainage works in country park	
13	Widening of Tolo Highway / Fanling Highway between Island House Interchange and Fanling	Highways Department	1	Roads	
14	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road	Highways Department	1	Roads	

	<b>Project Applied for Variation of an Environmental Permit</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for Variation</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
15	Tuen Mun - Chek Lap Kok Link	Highways Department	2	Roads	
16	Central - Wanchai Bypass (CWB) including its road tunnel and slip roads	Highways Department	1	Roads	
17	Central Kowloon Route (CKR) including its road tunnel and slip roads	Highways Department	1	Roads	
18	Improvement of Fresh Water Supply to Cheung Chau	Water Supplies Department	1	Water supply works in country park	
19	Underpass Road and Austin Road Flyover Serving the West Kowloon Cultural District	West Kowloon Cultural District Authority	1	Roads	
20	Tsim Sha Tsui Station Northern Subway	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	
21	MTR Wan Chai Station Lee Tung Street Subway	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	
22	West Island Line	MTR Corporation Limited	2	Railways	
23	Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou – Shenzhen – Hong Kong Express Rail Link	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	
24	South Island Line (East)	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	
25	Shatin to Central Link – Hung Hom to Admiralty Section	MTR Corporation Limited	1	Railways	
26	Shatin to Central Link – Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section	MTR Corporation Limited	4	Railways	
27	Sheung Shui to Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	MTR Corporation Limited Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation	2	Railways	
28	Repositioning Long Term Operation Plan of Ocean Park	Ocean Park Corporation	1	Tourist and recreational developments	
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	
30	Development of a Biodiesel Plant at Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate	ASB Biodiesel (Hong Kong) Limited	1	Industrial activities	



	<b>Project Applied for Variation of an Environmental Permit</b>	<b>Name of Responsible Government Department or Private Sector of the Project</b>	<b>Number of Applications for Variation</b>	<b>Project Type</b>	<b>Reasons for Variation</b>
31	Proposed Shooting Range at Pillar Point Valley Landfill	Hong Kong Shooting Association	1	Tourist and recreational developments	

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB108****(Question Serial No.: 2915)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. With regard to the promotion of the use of electric vehicles (EVs), what is the number of EVs in the current government fleet? Please set out the information in the table below:

Vehicle type	Number of vehicles	Number of EVs	Number of vehicles to be delivered

2. Please tabulate as follows the expenditure for procurement of EVs over the past 5 years. Also, please advise on the Government's estimated expenditure for purchase of EVs and the types/number of vehicles to be procured in the coming year.

Year	Estimated expenditure for purchase of EVs in the 2014-15 Budget (\$)	Actual Expenditure for purchase of EVs (\$)

3. Has the Government considered using EVs or other models of low emission vehicles across the board in the government fleet? If yes, what are the timetable and vehicle types for replacement? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 4.06)

Reply:

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

1. As at the end of February 2015, there were 6 430 vehicles in the government fleet, including 226 EVs. The details are as follows:

Vehicle type	Number of vehicles	Number of EVs	2015
Saloon cars	1 486	147	17
Motorcycles	343	76	-
Large vans	573	1	-
Small vans	4	2	2

Other special vehicles (e.g. refuse collection vehicles, fire engines and ambulances)	4 024	-	-
Total	6 430	226	19

2. & 3.

The expenditure for procurement of EVs of the government fleet in the past 5 financial years is as follows:

Year	Expenditure for purchase of EVs (\$)
2010-11	4,700,000
2011-12	13,700,000
2012-13	35,400,000
2013-14	4,700,000
2014-15	5,200,000

When replacing vehicles in the government fleet, the established policy of the Government Logistics Department is to give priority to environment-friendly (EF) vehicles. The exact model of EF vehicles to be procured will be subject to the operational requirements of individual departments and the availability of suitable models on the market. Therefore, the breakdown of the estimated expenditure for the purchase of EF vehicles (including EVs) in each year will depend on the procurement requirements for the year concerned.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB109****(Question Serial No.: 2916)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

1. What are the manpower and expenditure involved for the three-year programme of carbon audits? Please provide the information in the following table:

<b>Name of government building/public facility</b>	<b>Building area</b>	<b>Post(s) of the personnel involved; please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the audit</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, start date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, manpower and expenditure of the audit been released to the public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?</b>	<b>Details of follow-ups on the outcomes of the audit or policy changes</b>

2. For other carbon audits conducted by the Administration before the launch of the aforementioned carbon audit programme in September 2012, please provide the information in the following table:

<b>Name of government building/public facility</b>	<b>Building area</b>	<b>Post(s) of the personnel involved; please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the audit</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, start date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, manpower and expenditure of the audit been released to the public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?</b>	<b>Details of follow-ups on the outcomes of the audit or policy changes</b>

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Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 4.08)

Reply:

1. The Government rolled out in September 2012 a 3-year programme to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for about 120 government buildings and public facilities, including public markets, public swimming pools, indoor sports centres, schools, healthcare facilities, community halls, food market, etc. We mainly engaged service providers to carry out such audits and the expenditure involved so far is about \$6.2 million. This 3-year programme will be completed in 2015-16 and a provision of about \$0.92 million has been earmarked. Promoting carbon audit is an integral part of Government's work on managing climate change. The manpower and expenditure involved are met by the recurrent expenses of the Environment Bureau. Moreover, the manpower and expenditure of individual departments for carrying out and following up carbon audits are met by the recurrent expenses of the departments.

The 3-year programme of energy-cum-carbon audits aims to identify room for carbon reduction for government buildings and public facilities. According to the completed audits, the average sectorial energy utilisation index (EUI) of the related government buildings and public facilities is as follows:

<b>Government buildings and public facilities</b>	<b>Average EUI (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/annum )</b>	<b>Anticipated room for energy saving</b>
Public markets	378	5.5%
Swimming pools	251	3.1%
Indoor sports centres	364	9.6%
Secondary schools	103	13.2%

The audit reports suggested that carbon reduction measures could be implemented in areas including energy use (including air conditioning, electrical facilities, lift/escalator, lighting installations, etc.), waste management, use of water and behavioural change.

Moreover, the Environmental Protection Department will organise a series of workshops on carbon audit for the departments participating in the 3-year programme to introduce to them the work of carbon audits and share with them the relevant technologies and experiences, as well as the carbon reduction measures and their effectiveness so as to facilitate their management of carbon emission for their buildings and implementation of carbon reduction measures.

2. Before the launch of the aforementioned 3-year programme, we promulgated a guideline in 2009 to encourage bureaux and departments to carry out regular carbon audits for government buildings with construction floor area of more than 10 000 square metres. Since the promulgation of carbon audit practice, around 250 government buildings and public facilities have participated in carbon auditing, including the carbon audits conducted under the 3-year programme. No detailed information is available for carbon audits conducted before September 2012. We will continue to encourage bureaux and departments to carry out regular carbon audits according to the guideline and follow up the recommendations in the audit reports.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB110****(Question Serial No.: 2919)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

1. For the waste-to-energy (WTE) projects that have been taken forward by the Administration, please provide the information in the following table:

WTE Project Title	Expenditure for 2013-2014 (\$)	Staffing establishment for 2013-2014	Expenditure for 2014-2015 (\$)	Staffing establishment for 2014-2015	Estimates for 2015-2016 (\$)	Staffing establishment for 2015-2016

2. What is the quantity of landfill gas that can be generated from waste processing at the WTE projects that have been taken forward by the Administration? Please provide the information in the following table.

Landfill gas collection point	2013	2014	2015 (estimate)	Means of application

3. What are the policies, measures and performance indicators of the Administration for the application of WTE?

4. Please set out future WTE projects proposed by the Administration in the following table:

Year	WTE Project Title	Details of WTE technology	Location	Proposed energy generation capacity	Expenditure (\$)	Means of application	Progress (% completed, start date, anticipated completion date)	Performance indicator

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 4.27)Reply:

1. The three strategic landfills in operation (namely the Northeast New Territories (NENT) landfill, Southeast New Territories (SENT) landfill and West New Territories (WENT) landfill) and some restored landfills (namely the Shuen Wan landfill, Jordan Valley landfill, Tseung Kwan O landfills, Gin Drinkers Bay landfill and Pillar Point Valley landfill) have installed landfill gas collection systems and landfill gas is used for energy production. Moreover, the newly built Sludge Treatment Facility (STF) undergoing commissioning tests will also turn waste into energy during operation. The expenditures incurred for turning waste into energy of these waste management facilities have been and will be included in the operation fees of the facilities. The operation of landfills and STF is mainly managed by the Environmental Infrastructure Division of the Environmental Protection Department. We do not have separate breakdown on manpower resources involved in individual tasks.
2. The three operating strategic landfills in operation have made use of landfill gas to supply electricity for daily operations of landfills through the genset on site. Landfill gas is also used as a source of thermal energy for leachate treatment process at the landfills. In addition, the surplus landfill gas collected from the NENT landfill is treated and delivered to the Hong Kong & China Gas (HKCG)'s production plant in Tai Po for use as an alternative energy for town gas production. The contractor of the SENT landfill will collaborate with the HKCG to provide on-site treatment facilities to convert surplus landfill gas into synthetic natural gas, which will be fed into the HKCG supply grid. We are also actively studying the feasibility of making beneficial use of the surplus landfill gas from the WENT landfill with the contractor. Some closed and restored landfills have also made use of landfill gas as an energy source to supply electricity for operation of landfills and/or serve as a source of thermal energy for leachate treatment process. Landfill gas collected from the restored Shuen Wan landfill is also treated and utilised as fuel at the HKCG's production plant in Tai Po. The amount of gas utilised and modes of current landfill gas utilisation are as follows:

Landfill gas collection point	Amount of gas utilised (cubic meter per hour)			Modes of landfill gas utilisation
	2013	2014	2015 (Estimate)	
<b>Strategic landfills:</b>				
SENT	3 193	3 249	3 249	Electricity, thermal energy
NENT	6 127	6 415	6 415	Electricity, thermal and alternative energy
WENT	2 980	2 917	2 917	Electricity, and thermal energy
<b>Restored landfills:</b>				
Shuen Wan	288	247	247	Alternative energy
Jordan Valley	3	4	4	Electricity
Tseung Kwan O	963	903	903	Electricity, and thermal energy
Gin Drinkers Bay	203	183	183	Thermal energy
Pillar Point Valley	444	444	444	Thermal energy

3. The Environment Bureau published the Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022 on 20 May 2013, which maps out the comprehensive strategy, specific targets, policies and action plans for waste management for the coming 10 years. As for the waste infrastructures, we have a pressing need to develop modern waste-to-energy (WTE) facilities in time to treat municipal solid waste (MSW) and reduce direct landfilling. In this connection, several WTE infrastructures including the Sludge Treatment Facility, the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities (OWTF) and Integrated Waste Management Facilities (IWMF), will be completed or commissioned. These facilities will generate large amount of energy that can be used directly for operating the facilities and the surplus energy can even be exported and used elsewhere.

4. The details of the future WTE waste management facilities are as follows:

<b>WTE Project Title</b>	<b>Details of WTE technology</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Proposed energy generation capacity</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Means of application</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, start date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Performance indicator</b>
OWTF Phase 1	Anaerobic digestion and composting technologies	Siu Ho Wan, North Lantau	Apart from electricity generation for the use of OWTF, it is estimated that about 14 million kWh of surplus electricity can be exported each year.	The project cost is \$1.5892 billion in money-of-the-day (MOD) prices.	Making use of anaerobic digestion technology to turn food waste into biogas for power generation and compost products.	The contract was awarded in December 2014. The facility is expected to be commissioned in 2017.	A daily capacity of 200 tonnes of food waste.
IWMF Phase 1	Moving grate incineration	An artificial island next to Shek Kwu Chau	Apart from electricity generation for the use of IWMF, it is estimated that about 480 GWh of surplus electricity can be exported each year.	The project cost is \$19.2037 billion in MOD prices.	Treating MSW	The prequalification of tenderers process was commenced in March 2015. The facility is expected to be commissioned in 2022-23.	A daily capacity of 3 000 tonnes of MSW, and 90% reduction of waste volume.
OWTF Phase 2	Anaerobic digestion technology	Sha Ling, North District	Apart from electricity generation for the use of OWTF, it is estimated that about 23 million kWh surplus electricity can be exported each year when the facility is fully commissioned.	--	Making use of anaerobic digestion technology to turn food waste into biogas for power generation or fuel gas.	The engineering feasibility study is expected to be completed in 2015.	A daily capacity of 300 tonnes of food waste.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB111****(Question Serial No.: 3243)**

**Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

**Programme:** (5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

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

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

**Question:**

1. Are the existing environmental impact assessment (EIA) criteria and procedures the same as those at the time of enactment in 1998? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?
2. Will the Administration regularly review the assessment items for EIA reports and applications for Environmental Permit (EP), with a view to making timely revision to the criteria in accordance with actual circumstances in Hong Kong? If yes, please set out in the table below the details of the revisions made to EIA criteria and procedures in any form in the past 5 years. If no, what are the reasons?

Year	EIA criteria involved	EIA procedure involved	Specific content of the revision	Rationale for the revision	Was any public consultation conducted before the revision? If yes, through what channels were the results released? If no, why?	Post(s) of the personnel involved; please list separately if any consultant was engaged for the revision

3. Will the existing mechanism for variations of EP involve public consultation again? If no, what are the reasons?
4. Please provide the relevant figures in the following table:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Number of EPs issued</b>					
<b>Number of cases where the EP conditions were violated</b>					
<b>Number of cases where warnings were given due to violation of EP conditions</b>					
<b>Number of cases where prosecutions were initiated due to violation of EP conditions</b>					
<b>Number of cases where the EPs were revoked due to violation of EP conditions</b>					

Reply:

- 1&2. The Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO) sets out the principles, procedures, guidelines, requirements and various standards for the EIA mechanism. It aims to assess the environmental impact caused by designated projects so as to protect the environment. Since the operation of the EIAO in 1998, the principles and procedures of the EIA mechanism have not been changed, and have become highly transparent after over ten years of operation and multiple court judgments. They have played an important role in balancing environmental protection and development needs. As for environmental protection standards, they are being reviewed from time to time in light of international studies and developments to ensure compliance with international standards. For instance, the Environmental Protection Department replaced the air quality objectives adopted since 1987 with a new set of objectives on 1 January 2014. The new objectives were enacted through amendment of the Air Pollution Control Ordinance and have become the new criteria for EIA at the same time.
3. If environmental permit (EP) holders need to vary the EP conditions, they have to apply in accordance with Section 13 of the EIAO. The variations under application must cause no material change to the environmental impact and comply with the relevant requirements of the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (TM) before the variations of EP may be approved under Section 13 of the EIAO without undergoing public consultation. In the event that the proposed variations will cause material change to the environmental impact, an EIA report has to be submitted by the applicant and the application has to go through the EIA process including public consultation under the EIAO before an EP may be issued for the variations.
4. Please see the figures required in the following table:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Number of EPs issued</b>	68	41	63	80	52
<b>Number of cases where the EP conditions were violated</b>	7	5	16	2	2
<b>Number of cases where warnings were given due to violation of EP conditions</b>	4	3	1	2	1
<b>Number of cases where prosecutions were initiated due to violation of EP conditions</b>	3	2	15	0	1
<b>Number of cases where the EPs were revoked due to violation of EP conditions</b>	0	0	0	0	0

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB112**

**(Question Serial No. 0366)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In the Estimates of 2015-16, how much will be spent on:

1. making necessary preparation for the introduction of the mandatory producer responsibility schemes (PRs) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and glass beverage bottles;
2. making necessary preparation for rolling out the Recycling Fund to facilitate the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiencies of the recycling industry;
3. implementing voluntary PRs;
4. monitoring the operation of the EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38;
5. raising public awareness of and enhancing community participation in waste reduction, recovery and recycling;
6. taking forward the development of organic waste treatment facilities for the treatment of source-separated food waste, the development of a WEEE treatment facility to handle WEEE locally generated and the project on the development of an integrated waste management facility?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kwan-yuen, Andrew (Member Question No. 3)

Reply:

1. & 3. Preparation for the introduction of the mandatory producer responsibility schemes (PRs) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and glass beverage bottles and implementation of the voluntary PRs is part of the work of the Waste Management Policy Division (WMD) of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), and is absorbed by existing resources. There are also staff members from other divisions to participate and provide assistance in their respective scope of work. We do not have breakdowns of manpower resources involved in individual programmes.
2. In 2015-16, the EPD will make necessary preparation for rolling out the Recycling Fund, including studying the operation of the local recycling industry and formulating the management regime and support measures for the Recycling Fund. The estimated expenditure is about \$950,000. Besides, the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council (LegCo) discussed and gave its support to the setting up of a Recycling Fund in July 2014,

which is now pending scrutiny of the Finance Committee of LegCo. We aim to launch the Recycling Fund at the earliest subject to the funding approval of LegCo.

4. Monitoring the operation of the EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38 is part of the work of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Division (WRD) of the EPD, and is absorbed by existing resources. We do not have a separate breakdown of monitoring of the EcoPark.
5. The EPD will allocate about \$72.18 million to implement publicity and educational activities in 2015-16 to enhance the public's awareness of, as well as community participation in, waste reduction, separation and recycling, with a view to soliciting the public's support for various waste reduction policy initiatives. Besides, to implement the "reduction first" waste management strategy and encourage public participation in green living, the EPD is progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts. We will appoint non-profit organisations by way of open tender to operate the CGSs and will provide funding for their operations, and will enhance publicity through environmental education. In parallel, we will provide the necessary logistic support to encourage public participation in waste reduction activities, with a view to promoting green living at community level.
6. The estimated expenditure of taking forward the development of organic waste treatment facilities for the treatment of source-separated food waste in 2015-16 is \$603.1 million. Separately, the EPD plans to develop a modern WEEE treatment and recycling facility at the EcoPark in Tuen Mun, with a designed capacity of 30 000 tonnes of WEEE per annum in support of the future mandatory PRS which will cover television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners and computer products. The funding application for this project was approved by the Finance Committee of the LegCo on 27 February 2015 and the approved project estimate is \$548.6 million. The estimated expenditure of \$180.4 million for 2015-16 is mainly for the upfront costs of the project, including the design expenses, etc. We expect that the Design-Build-Operate contract will be awarded in the first half of 2015. The facility is expected to be completed for commissioning in mid-2017.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB113****(Question Serial No. 1146)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (4) Water

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in paragraph 120 of the Budget that the Government plans to commission a new consultancy study on enhancing the leisure and recreational value of the coastal areas of Victoria Harbour in the long run. In this connection, would the Administration inform this Committee:

1. What was the expenditure on enhancing the leisure and recreational value of the coastal areas of Victoria Harbour in the past 3 years? What are the work details?
2. How much provision is reserved in this year's Budget for such work? Will the consultancy study be conducted in this financial year? What is the expenditure involved?
3. What is the expenditure to be used for enhancing the leisure and recreational value of the coastal areas of Victoria Harbour in the next 3 years? What are the details of the work plan?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. 1)

Reply:

Since the commissioning of the Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 1 and the advance disinfection facilities of the Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works in December 2001 and March 2010 respectively, the overall *E. coli* level in Victoria Harbour has been largely reduced. The Drainage Services Department is pressing ahead with the final phase of HATS Stage 2A, with the major works already completed. Upon the full commissioning of the works later this year, the water quality of Victoria Harbour will further improve. The expenditure for the consultancy studies and construction works of Stage 2A in the past 3 years (i.e. from 2012-13 to 2014-15) was about \$7.06 billion.

To enhance quality of the coastal waters of Victoria Harbour, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) plans to seek funding from the Legislative Council (LegCo) within this Legislative Session to conduct a study to identify the specific causes of near shore pollution through evidence-based review and detailed analyses. The Study will identify solutions through prevention at source and pollution control measures to remove aesthetic and odour problems and improve the environment of both sides of the Harbour, with a view to enhancing the leisure and recreational value of the coastal areas of Victoria Harbour in the long run. The estimated cost for the study is \$89.4 million in money-of-the-day prices. Subject to funding approval of the Finance Committee of LegCo, EPD plans to commence the study in 2015-16, and the fund earmarked for 2015-16 is \$26.4 million.

EPD also plans to install and improve flow interception facilities to enhance quality of the coastal waters of

Victoria Harbour. The construction of the flow interceptors at Kowloon Bay was completed in June 2014 to intercept the polluted flow from the Jordan Valley Box Culvert to Kai Tak Approach Channel. The project cost was \$0.588 billion. We plan to provide an automatic dry weather flow interceptor at the outlet of the Cherry Street Box Culvert. The estimated expenditure for the design work of the project is about \$13.5 million. Upon completion of the design work, we will prepare the implementation programme and the cost estimate for the project and will seek funding approval in accordance with the Public Works Programme procedures.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB114****(Question Serial No.1164)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (4) Water

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Residents living in the area of New Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter in West Kowloon, Hoi Sham Park in To Kwa Wan and Kowloon City Ferry Pier have long suffered from the nuisance of waterfront odour. Would the Administration advise this Committee:

1. Focusing on the work to improve the water quality of New Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter in West Kowloon, Hoi Sham Park in To Kwa Wan and Kowloon City Ferry Pier, including dredging away the sediment in the navigational channel and culvert outlets, as well as salvaging floating refuse, to reduce the impact of seawater odour on the nearby residents, what was the expenditure incurred in the past three years?
2. What is the provision earmarked for the above purpose in this year's Budget?
3. What will be the extent of increase in provision in the next three years?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No.19)

Reply:

To improve the water quality in West Kowloon, the New Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter (NYMTTS) and To Kwa Wan Typhoon Shelter areas, the Drainage Services Department (DSD) has carried out a number of projects to reduce the impact of seawater odour on nearby residents. The related budget plans are tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Expenditure Incurred in 2012-2014</b>	<b>Provision Earmarked in 2015-16</b>	<b>Estimated Provision for the Next 3 Years</b>
<b>West Kowloon and NYMTTS area</b>			
1. Drainage works in the catchment area:	\$9.5 million in total	\$3.2 million in total	\$10 million in total
- operation and maintenance works relating to storm water drains	\$9.05 million	\$3.03 million	\$9.5 million
- operation and maintenance of six dry weather flow interceptors (DWFIs)	\$150,000	\$50,000	\$150,000
- desilting works (three times per year) at the Cherry Street box culvert outlet	\$300,000	\$120,000	\$350,000

2. Special desilting works at the upstream areas of the Cherry Street box culvert outlet in the first half of 2013	\$3.8 million	On a need basis, the related budget estimate hence not available	
To Kwa Wan Typhoon Shelter area			
Drainage works in the catchment area:	\$8.8 million in total	\$2 million in total	\$7 million in total
- operation and maintenance works relating to storm water drains	\$8.75 million	\$1.98 million	\$6.95 million
- operation and maintenance of five DWFI's	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$50,000

In addition, DSD has conducted a consultancy study for the investigation, design and construction work for the DWFI at the Cherry Street box culvert outlet and will seek funding approval from the Finance Committee of the LegCo in accordance with the Public Works Programme procedures. Most of the improvement works of the sewerage system in the catchment of the To Kwa Wan Typhoon Shelter, including four DWFI's, was completed in early 2013. DSD plans to commence construction of the remaining works (mainly upgrading of sewers) in 2016 subject to funding approval.

The Marine Department (MD) has conducted sounding survey at the north-eastern end of the NYMTTS to determine whether safety of maritime navigation is affected and maintenance dredging by the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) is necessary. The total expenditure of CEDD on maintenance dredging in the NYMTTS and nearby waters to ensure navigation safety in the past three years was about \$16 million, and the provision earmarked for this purpose in 2015-16 is about \$5 million. As dredging works for the next three years are still being planned, the related expenditure is not yet available.

MD has outsourced the marine refuse cleansing services, which include scavenging floating refuse in Hong Kong waters, collection of domestic refuse from local vessels inside typhoon shelters and from ships at anchorages. MD's expenditure on the outsourcing contract in the past three years was about \$36 million, \$37 million and \$38 million. The estimated related expenditure in 2015 and from January to September 2016 is about \$40 million and \$31 million respectively. It is anticipated that expenditure will increase following contract renewal in October 2016.

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) meanwhile will continue to take joint enforcement action with other government departments concerned to rectify misconnections from buildings and illegal discharges identified in the catchment area. As the action forms part of EPD's routine integrated enforcement practices, there is no breakdown of the expenditure involved.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB115****(Question Serial No. 1170)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (4) Water

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Misconnections of sewers and storm water drains are found in many aged buildings in Hong Kong, and a large quantity of untreated sewage is discharged into the sea directly, constituting a major source of water pollution. Among all districts, water quality is particularly poor off Cherry Street, Tai Kok Tsui and at Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter, with serious odour problems causing nuisance to residents nearby. In this connection, would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

1. What was the progress of the Administration in rectifying sewer misconnections in the past 3 years? What were the resources deployed by the Administration each year? Will more resources be allocated in future to speed up the progress of rectification so as to bring early improvement to water quality? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?
2. What was the progress of the Administration's efforts to abate odour and dredge sludge off Cherry Street, Tai Kok Tsui and at Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter in the past 3 years? What were the resources deployed by the Administration by types of measures?
3. Will the Administration consider launching new measures in future, such as installing more flow interceptors to block pollutants or adopting biotechnology to decompose sludge? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

Our reply regarding the water quality off Cherry Street, Tai Kok Tsui and at the Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter is as follows:

1. The government departments concerned have been cooperating to handle cases of mis-connected sewers with their existing manpower and resources. As this is part of the routine work of the departments, no separate breakdown on such expenditure is available. In respect of the waters off Cherry Street, Tai Kok Tsui and in the vicinity of the Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has successfully rectified misconnections of sewers for more than 320 private buildings in the district between 2006 and late 2014. The number of new cases of misconnection identified by EPD in the district in the past three years and the progress of sewer rectifications are listed in the table below:

<b>No. of cases of mis-connected sewers</b>		
<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
6 (2 rectified)	9 (7 rectified)	9 (7 rectified)

Rectification of misconnection of sewers requires discussion and follow-up with relevant government departments, building owners, owners' corporations, etc. Some cases take a longer processing time. The Administration will continue to process the outstanding cases.

2. The Drainage Services Department (DSD) has increased the frequency of desilting works at the Cherry Street box culvert outlet to three times per year. In the past three years (2012-14), DSD spent about over \$4.1 million on desilting works at the Cherry Street box culvert outlet and its upstream areas. In addition, DSD's expenditure on the operation and maintenance of the stormwater drainage system in the new Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter catchment area in the past three years was about over \$9.5 million.

Besides, the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) has conducted maintenance dredging works in the waters near Yau Ma Tei and Tai Kok Tsui in the past three years to ensure safety of maritime navigation and the total expenditure was around \$16 million.

3. The Administration has plans to install an additional dry weather flow interceptor at the outlet of the Cherry Street box culvert. The design work of the project will soon be completed and the estimated expenditure is about \$13.5 million. After that, we will immediately prepare the implementation programme and the cost estimate for the project and will seek timely funding approval from the Finance Committee of LegCo in accordance with the Public Works Programme procedures. To work out a solution through prevention at source and pollution control measures, EPD plans to conduct a consultancy study on near shore pollution to identify the actual causes of near shore pollution through evidence-based studies and detailed analyses. Besides, since bioremediation needs to take into consideration factors such as flow and quality of water as well as sediment, and the degradation of organic pollutants takes time, studies need to be conducted to explore if biotechnology can be adopted in the respective areas.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB116**

**(Question Serial No. 1186)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 that the Department will “develop a Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) treatment facility to handle the WEEE locally generated”. Would the Department provide the following information:

- a. Please list the number of items collected and processed by the designated public collection points under the WEEE Recycling Programme and the Computer Recycling Programme in the past three years;
- b. Please list the number of items collected and processed by the Environmental Protection Department's mobile collection vehicles for the above two programmes in the past three years;
- c. Please list the expenditure for the above two programmes in the past three years;
- d. Whether the Department has plans in future to increase the number of the designated public collection points and the frequency of services provided by the mobile collection vehicles? If yes, what are the details and the estimated expenditure involved? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. 41)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) encourages the public to recycle waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) through various measures, including the WEEE Recycling Programme funded by the Environment and Conservation Fund and the Computer Recycling Programme self-financed by the trade. Apart from organising promotion and publicity activities and providing technical support, the EPD also provides logistics support through the mobile WEEE Collection Centre and organises collection programmes at schools and housing estates at specified time. The refurbished and repaired WEEE collected under these two programmes will be donated to the needy, and the rest will be dismantled to recover reusable components and materials.

- a. The number of items collected and processed under the WEEE Recycling Programme and the Computer Recycling Programme in the past three years are tabulated below.

	<b>WEEE Recycling Programme (unit)</b>	<b>Computer Recycling Programme (unit)</b>
2012	49 000	39 600
2013	50 500	27 000
2014	63 800	33 900

- b. Details of WEEE and computers collected by mobile WEEE collection vehicles are tabulated below.

	<b>WEEE (unit)</b>	<b>Computer (unit)</b>
2012	5 800	2 700
2013	11 800	8 000
2014	9 200	10 600

- c. The expenditure involved in the two programmes in the past three years was: about \$4.9 million in 2012, about \$5.1 million in 2013 and about \$4.8 million in 2014.
- d. Since the funding application of WEEE treatment and recycling facility was approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council on 27 February 2015, we aim to award the “Design, Build and Operate” contract to the selected operator in the first half of 2015 based on the tender results. According to the operation part of the contract, the contractor will provide collection and treatment services for WEEE with a handling capacity of 30 000 tonnes per annum. We anticipate that the collection service will be strengthened progressively in the future to tie in with the implementation schedule of the producer responsibility scheme. The frequency of collection service and expenditure involved will depend on the actual demand of service.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB117**

**(Question Serial No.: 1187)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

As the second berth of the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal came into operation in September 2014, the cruise industry will hopefully become a new growth area for the Hong Kong economy. However, pollutant emissions from cruises have also aroused public concern. In this connection, would the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

1. What are the resources deployed by the Administration to ensure the reduction of pollutant emissions from cruises at berth? Please list the expenditure of the various measures in detail.
2. With the commissioning of the second berth of the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal, the number of cruises berthing and homeporting in Hong Kong will gradually increase. The relevant pollution problems will tend to worsen. Will the Administration roll out new measures to control the pollution problem from cruises? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

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

Reply:

1. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has implemented the 3-year Port Facilities and Light Dues Incentive Scheme (the Incentive Scheme) since September 2012 to encourage the use of low sulphur fuel by ocean going vessels (OGVs) while berthing in Hong Kong waters to reduce the emission of sulphur dioxide and respirable suspended particulates. OGVs that participate in the Incentive Scheme would have their port facilities and light dues reduced by half. The Incentive Scheme is also applicable to cruises. Besides, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department engaged a consultancy service in November 2013 to conduct a technical feasibility study on the installation of on-shore power supply (OPS) facilities at the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal. The study was completed. The Government is now examining the findings of the study and will report the findings to the relevant panel of the Legislative Council in the first half of this year. The expenditure of the study is about \$1.6 million.
2. To reduce air pollution from OGVs, the EPD will require OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong through legislation. The regulation was tabled to the Legislative Council for vetting on 18 March 2015. If passed by the Legislative Council, the regulation, which is also applicable to cruises, will take effect on 1 July 2015. Hong Kong will be the first city in Asia to mandate OGVs to switch fuel at berth upon implementation of the regulation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB118**

**(Question Serial No. 1188)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Contract for the first phase of the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities (OWTF) at Siu Ho Wan, Lantau, has been awarded and it is expected that the plant will be commissioned within two years. What is the expenditure for the Siu Ho Wan OWTF for the next 3 years? Also, does the Administration plan to commence other projects targeting at waste reduction at source? If yes, please advise on the details and expenditure involved? If not, please give the reasons.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. 43)

Reply:

The construction works of OWTF Phase 1 was commenced in December 2014 after the approval of funding application by the Finance Committee. We expect to commission the plant in 2017. The expenditure for OWTF Phase 1 for the next 3 years is about \$1.3897 billion.

Regarding food waste reduction at source, we will continue to implement the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign to promote a food wise and waste less culture and encourage behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The "Big Waster" symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community. As at 15 February 2015, about 400 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste, and some 1 350 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held at various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. The Government will launch the "Food Wise Eateries" scheme in the coming year in collaboration with the catering industry for the purpose of encouraging the public to further reduce food waste at source. The estimated total expenditure for the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign in 2015-16 is about \$5 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB119**

**(Question Serial No. 3114)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 that the Department will “continue to take forward the development of organic waste treatment facilities for the treatment of source-separated food waste”. Would the Department advise on the details of the policy and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla (Member Question No. 49)

Reply:

The funding application of OWTF Phase 1 in Siu Ho Wan, North Lantau was approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council on 24 October 2014, and the construction works of OWTF Phase 1 have commenced in December 2014. It is expected that the facility will be commissioned in 2017 with a daily capacity of 200 tonnes of source-separated food waste. The food waste will be recycled to useful biogas for power generation and compost. For OWTF Phase 2 in Sha Ling, North District with a daily capacity of 300 tonnes of food waste, the engineering feasibility study is expected to be completed in 2015. As for further facilities, suitable locations still need to be identified. In 2015-16, the estimate for taking forward the development of organic waste treatment facilities for the treatment of source-separated food waste is \$603.10 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB120**

**(Question Serial No.: 0517)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding emissions from franchised buses, please inform this Committee of the following: So far, how many Euro II and III franchised buses in Hong Kong have been retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices? How many eligible franchised buses have not been retrofitted with such components? When will all the installation work be done? What is the expenditure of the whole exercise?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.: 1)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) to upgrade their emission performance comparable to that of Euro IV or above level. To ensure that the SCRs are of the right design for individual bus models, which is critical to their satisfactory performance afterwards, it is prudent for the franchised bus companies to identify qualified SCR suppliers through a pre-qualification trial on the selected bus models before inviting tenders for the large-scale retrofit. The franchised bus companies are carrying out the pre-qualification trial. As at mid-February 2015, about 186 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with the SCRs. Upon completion of the pre-qualification trial, the franchised bus companies will invite tenders for the large-scale retrofit. The entire retrofit programme is expected to complete by the end of 2016 with an expenditure of about \$320 million.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB121****(Question Serial No.: 0518)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding emissions from franchised buses, please inform this Committee of the following:

- a) Please set out by exhaust emission standards the number of vehicles of each franchised bus company running in the pilot low emission zones each year from 2011 onwards. Please set out by year, franchised bus companies and exhaust emission standards respectively.
- b) Please set out by exhaust emission standards the number of buses, the age of vehicles and the amount of pollutant emissions of each franchised bus company in each of the past 5 years. Please set out by year, franchised bus companies and exhaust emission standards respectively.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.: 1)

Reply:

Franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic at busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. The setting up of low emission zones (LEZs) for buses in these busy districts helps to improve roadside air quality and better protect public health. The Government has planned to set up LEZs on the busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok with the target of having only low emission franchised buses (including buses of Euro IV or above or Euro II & III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) and diesel particulate filters (DPFs)) running through these zones by 2015. To achieve this target, the franchised bus companies are deploying low emission buses to ply those routes passing the LEZs as far as practicable. At present, three franchised bus companies have buses travelling in the three LEZs, including The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited (KMB), Citybus Limited (CTB) and New World First Bus Services Limited (NWFB).

- (a) The number of buses of the franchised bus companies running through the LEZs from 2011 to 2014 by emission standards is as follows:

Table 1 Number of buses of franchised bus companies running through the LEZs

Bus company	Emission standard	End 2011	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014
		No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses
KMB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	9	0	0	0
	Euro II	246	243	195	97
	Euro III	609	586	453	426

Bus company	Emission standard	End 2011	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014
		No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses
	Euro IV	52	34	36	37
	Euro V	185	235	423	532
	Euro VI	0	0	0	3*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>1 095</b>
	CTB (1)	Pre-Euro	0	0	0
CTB (1)	Euro I	191	113	32	10
	Euro II	317	320 (1)	303 (1)	244
	Euro III	8	8	4	6 (4)
	Euro IV	19	16	14	16
	Euro V	110	213	304	392
	Euro VI	0	0	0	2*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>670</b>
	CTB (2)	Pre-Euro	0	0	0
CTB (2)	Euro I	2	2	0	0
	Euro II	124 (1)	117 (1)	84 (1)	61
	Euro III	0	0	0	4 (4)
	Euro IV	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	0	6	36	51
	Euro VI	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>116</b>
	NWFB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0
NWFB	Euro I	24	26	21	0
	Euro II	339 (1)	351 (1)	333 (1)	356 (74)
	Euro III	64	58	52	55 (18)
	Euro IV	34	31	25	31
	Euro V	41	48	70	79
	Euro VI	0	0	0	1*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>522</b>

\* The Government fully subsidised the franchised bus companies to procure 6 hybrid buses.

( ) The figures in brackets denote the Euro II or III buses retrofitted with SCRs and DPFs.

Remarks: CTB (1) stands for Citybus Limited (Franchise for the Hong Kong Island and cross-harbour bus network) ; CTB (2) Citybus Limited (Franchise for Airport and North Lantau bus network)

(b) The number and average age of the vehicles of the franchised bus companies by emission standards in the past five years are as follows:

Table 2 The number and average age of vehicles in the fleets of the franchised bus companies

Bus company	Euro type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses
KMB	Pre-Euro	97	1	0	0	0
	Euro I	932	855	653	423	161
	Euro II	1 506	1 518	1 533	1 539	1 546

	Euro III	1 098	1 099	1 097	1 097	1 097
	Euro IV	98	109	106	106	106
	Euro V	88	308	429	679	939
	Euro VI	0	0	0	0	3*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3 819</b>	<b>3 890</b>	<b>3 818</b>	<b>3 844</b>	<b>3 852</b>
	<b>Average age of vehicles</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>
CTB (1)	Pre-Euro	15	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	270	241	154	44	12
	Euro II	370	370	354	341	270
	Euro III	10	10	10	9	9
	Euro IV	28	28	28	28	28
	Euro V	73	117	232	355	460
	Euro VI	0	0	0	0	2*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>781</b>
<b>Average age of vehicles</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	
CTB (2)	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	4	5	2	0	0
	Euro II	168	165	163	133	105
	Euro III	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro IV	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	0	2	5	42	71
	Euro VI	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Average age of vehicles</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	
NWFB	Pre-Euro	11	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	80	65	55	35	13
	Euro II	480	481	479	479	487
	Euro III	75	75	75	75	75
	Euro IV	38	38	38	38	38
	Euro V	20	44	57	88	97
	Euro VI	0	0	0	0	1*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>711</b>
<b>Average age of vehicles</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	
Long Win Bus Company Limited	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	116	99	84	79	46
	Euro III	18	18	17	18	18
	Euro IV	31	31	32	32	32
	Euro V	0	15	32	43	83
	Euro VI	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>Average age of vehicles</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	

New Lantao Bus Company Limited	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0	0	0
	Euro II	13	8	6	0	2
	Euro III	66	67	67	62	61
	Euro IV	15	15	17	17	17
	Euro V	9	14	18	29	31
	Euro VI	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>
	<b>Average age of vehicles</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>

\* The Government fully subsidised the franchised bus companies to procure 6 hybrid buses

As we have not estimated franchised bus emissions according to individual franchised bus companies, we cannot provide the relevant emission data. EPD compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to grasp the main emission sources and formulate the relevant policies. Therefore, EPD also compiles vehicle emission inventory. In compiling the vehicle emission inventory, we have estimated the overall emissions from franchised buses. As it takes time to compile the vehicle emission inventory which involves the data collection and data checking such as the number of vehicles, overall change in vehicle emissions, traffic conditions and meteorological information, we anticipate that the 2013 Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory will be completed in the middle of this year. The estimated overall air pollutant emissions from franchised buses in the five years from 2008 to 2012 are as follows:

Table 3 Air pollutant emissions from franchised buses

<b>Air pollutant emissions (approximate)</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Respirable suspended particulates (RSP) (tonnes)	140	110	80	70	70
Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) (tonnes)	6 810	6 650	6 490	6 390	6 200
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) (tonnes)	180	140	130	130	130
Carbon monoxide (CO) (tonnes)	1 310	1 030	820	770	800

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB122****(Question Serial No.: 0519)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

- a) Regarding the provision for the trial of electric buses by franchised bus companies, please provide information on the procurement made and the number of orders placed by the franchised bus companies, as well as details of the trial run and the schedule; and
- b) Please provide the retirement schedule of franchised buses in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Franchised bus company</b>	<b>Euro I</b>	<b>Euro II</b>	<b>Euro III</b>	<b>Total</b>
2013	KMB				
	LW				
	NWFB				
	CTB				
	NLB				
	<b>Total</b>				
2014	KMB				
	LW				
	NWFB				
	CTB				
	NLB				
	<b>Total</b>				
2015	KMB				
	LW				
	NWFB				
	CTB				
	NLB				
	<b>Total</b>				
2016	KMB				
	LW				
	NWFB				
	CTB				
	NLB				
	<b>Total</b>				
2017	KMB				
	LW				
	NWFB				
	CTB				

Year	Franchised bus company	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Total
	NLB				
	<b>Total</b>				

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.: 1)

Reply:

- a) To improve roadside air quality, a funding of \$180 million has been approved for the Government to fully subsidise the 5 franchised bus companies to purchase 36 single-deck electric buses (including 8 supercapacitor buses and 28 battery-electric buses) and related charging facilities for trial run on a number of routes to assess their performance under the local conditions. The distribution of these electric buses is as follows:

Franchised bus company	Number of single-deck electric buses
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited (KMB)	18 (including 8 supercapacitor buses for trial on 2 routes; and 10 battery-electric buses for trial on 5 routes)
Citybus Limited (CTB)	6 (all battery-electric buses for trial on 3 routes)
New World First Bus Services Limited (NWFB)	4 (all battery-electric buses for trial on 2 routes)
New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited (NLB)	4 (all battery-electric buses for trial on 2 routes)
Long Win Bus Company Limited (LW)	4 (all battery-electric buses for trial on 2 routes)

Currently, KMB has procured 8 supercapacitor buses and started to install charging facilities, and the trial of supercapacitor buses is expected to commence in mid-2015. As regards battery-electric buses, CTB and NWFB have placed orders for 6 and 4 battery-electric buses respectively, while KMB, LW and NLB are assessing the tenders for the procurement of battery-electric buses. According to the progress, the trial of battery-electric buses is expected to commence progressively by the end of 2015. The trial will last for two years, with an interim review to be conducted about one year after the commencement of the trial.

- b) The retirement schedule of Euro I, II and III buses of the franchised bus companies is tabulated below:

	Franchised bus company	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Total
2013	KMB	215	0	0	215
	LW	0	0	0	0
	NWFB	0	0	0	0
	CTB	30	0	0	30
	NLB	0	5	0	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250</b>
2014	KMB	233	19	0	252
	LW	0	0	0	0
	NWFB	17	0	0	17
	CTB	20	0	0	20
	NLB	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>289</b>
2015	KMB	161	396	0	557
	LW	0	1	0	1
	NWFB	12	18	0	30
	CTB	11	55	0	66

	<b>Franchised bus company</b>	<b>Euro I</b>	<b>Euro II</b>	<b>Euro III</b>	<b>Total</b>
	NLB	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>654</b>
2016	KMB	0	442	0	442
	LW	0	44	0	44
	NWFB	0	158	0	158
	CTB	1	264	0	265
	NLB	0	2	9	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>920</b>
2017	KMB	0	239	0	239
	LW	0	0	0	0
	NWFB	0	225	0	225
	CTB	0	46	0	46
	NLB	0	0	13	13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>523</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB123****(Question Serial No.: 0520)**

**Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

**Programme:** (2) Air

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

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

**Question:**

Regarding emissions by ocean going vessels (OGVs), please advise on the following:

- a) In respect of the introduction of a regulation to mandate OGVs to switch fuel while at berth in Hong Kong, what are the action plan and timetable of the Administration? What are the expenditure and manpower involved?
- b) Are there any statistics on the annual quantity of air pollutants emitted by OGVs in the past 5 years? If yes, what are the expenditure and manpower involved? Please list the information by year and vessel type (cruise vessels, oil tankers, container vessels, and cargo vessels, etc.)

**Asked by:** Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.: 2)

**Reply:**

- (a) To reduce air pollution from ocean going vessels (OGVs), the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will require OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong through legislation. The regulation was tabled to the Legislative Council for vetting on 18 March 2015. If passed by the Legislative Council, the regulation will take effect on 1 July 2015. The implementation of the regulation will be undertaken by the EPD under existing resources and manpower.
- (b) Compilation of the annual Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory (including the emissions from OGVs) has been undertaken by the EPD under existing manpower and resources, and there is no separate breakdown on this area of work.

The Emission Inventory for 2013 and 2014 is still being compiled. The estimates for the quantities of major air pollutants emitted by OGVs in Hong Kong from 2008 to 2012 are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>OGV type</b>	<b>Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)</b>	<b>Nitrogen oxides (tonnes)</b>	<b>Respirable suspended particulates (tonnes)</b>
2008	Cruise vessels	1 100	1 560	90
	Oil tankers	640	390	50
	Container vessels	10 270	11 830	1 220
	General cargo vessels	360	400	40



	Others	760	830	80
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>13 130</b>	<b>15 010</b>	<b>1 490</b>
2009	Cruise vessels	700	1 070	80
	Oil tankers	770	440	60
	Container vessels	9 560	11 060	1 140
	General cargo vessels	450	490	50
	Others	780	780	80
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>12 260</b>	<b>13 850</b>	<b>1 420</b>
2010	Cruise vessels	790	990	70
	Oil tankers	780	440	60
	Container vessels	10 840	12 710	1 310
	General cargo vessels	320	350	40
	Others	870	890	90
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>13 610</b>	<b>15 380</b>	<b>1 580</b>
2011	Cruise vessels	910	1 070	90
	Oil tankers	590	410	50
	Container vessels	11 020	13 920	1 360
	General cargo vessels	340	350	40
	Others	790	860	90
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>13 660</b>	<b>16 610</b>	<b>1 630</b>
2012	Cruise vessels	810	1 000	90
	Oil tankers	640	430	60
	Container vessels	10 310	12 680	1 260
	General cargo vessels	310	300	40
	Others	860	940	90
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>12 930</b>	<b>15 340</b>	<b>1 540</b>

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total shown in the table because of rounding.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB124****(Question Serial No.: 0521)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding marine emission, please advise on the following:

- a) Are there any statistics on the annual quantity of air pollutants emitted by cruise vessels in the past 5 years? Are there any statistics on the emissions from cruise vessels at major berthing points? If yes, what are the expenditure and manpower involved? Please list the information by year and mode of operation (fairway cruise, slow cruise, maneuvering, hotelling, etc.);
- b) Are there any statistics on the annual quantity of air pollutants emitted by container vessels going into and out of Hong Kong Container Terminals in the past 5 years? If yes, what are the expenditure and manpower involved? Please list the information by year and vessel type (cruise vessels, oil tankers, container vessels, cargo vessels, etc.);
- c) After the commissioning of the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal, are there any statistics on the annual quantity of air pollutants emitted by cruise vessels berthing at the terminal? If yes, what are the expenditure and manpower involved?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.: 3)

Reply:

a) & b)

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year (including cruise vessels, container vessels and other emission sources). The work has been undertaken with existing manpower and resources, and there is no separate breakdown for that.

During the compilation of the Inventory, emission levels from vessels are estimated by the EPD mainly based on the mode of operation rather than the berthing location. The estimates for the quantities of major air pollutants emitted by cruise vessels under the following 4 modes of operation from 2008 to 2012 are tabulated below:

Year	Mode of operation	Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)	Nitrogen oxides (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (RSP) (tonnes)
2008	Fairway cruise	140	180	10
	Slow cruise	280	430	30

	<b>Maneuvering</b>	50	80	10
	<b>Hotelling</b>	620	870	40
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>Fairway cruise</b>	100	120	10
	<b>Slow cruise</b>	150	260	20
	<b>Maneuvering</b>	40	50	10
	<b>Hotelling</b>	420	630	40
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>Fairway cruise</b>	80	100	10
	<b>Slow cruise</b>	150	230	20
	<b>Maneuvering</b>	30	50	10
	<b>Hotelling</b>	520	620	40
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>Fairway cruise</b>	110	130	10
	<b>Slow cruise</b>	220	290	20
	<b>Maneuvering</b>	50	60	10
	<b>Hotelling</b>	540	590	50
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1 070</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>Fairway cruise</b>	100	130	10
	<b>Slow cruise</b>	200	280	20
	<b>Maneuvering</b>	40	60	10
	<b>Hotelling</b>	470	520	40
	<b>Total (approx.)</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>90</b>

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total shown in the table because of rounding.

The quantities of major air pollutants emitted by container vessels from 2008 to 2012 are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)</b>	<b>Nitrogen oxides (tonnes)</b>	<b>RSP (tonnes)</b>
2008	10 270	11 830	1 220
2009	9 560	11 060	1 140
2010	10 840	12 710	1 310
2011	11 020	13 920	1 360
2012	10 310	12 680	1 260

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

As the estimates for the quantities of air pollutants emitted by ocean-going vessels (such as cruise vessels, oil tankers, container vessels and general cargo ships) are not based on the berthing location, the relevant figures are not available.

- c) The Air Pollutant Emission Inventory is based on the mode of operation of the vessels rather than the berthing location. The Kai Tak Cruise Terminal came into operation in June 2013, and the air pollutants emitted within Hong Kong waters by those cruise vessels which berthed at the Terminal will be included in the Air Pollutant Emission Inventory for 2013 and 2014. We are still compiling the 2013 Air Pollutant Emission Inventory, which is expected to be completed within 2015.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB125****(Question Serial No.0522)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the ex-gratia payment scheme to phase out pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs), please advise on the following:

- a) How many Euro I, II and III DCVs were de-registered in the past five years respectively? What was the age distribution of the vehicles?
- b) The number of applications, by emission standard and vehicle type, received by the Administration so far, and the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.4)

Reply:

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

- a) According to the information of the Transport Department, the numbers of Euro I, II and III DCVs de-registered in the past five years are as follows:

Year	Number of DCVs de-registered		
	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III
2014	5 714	5 101	2 615
2013	641	1 802	185
2012	674	4 749	153
2011	761	2 202	158
2010	1 019	1 340	166

The age distribution of de-registered Euro I DCVs is as follows:

Year	Age distribution (%)		
	16 years or above	13 years – below 16 years	below 13 years
2014	92.2%	7.8%	0
2013	40.6%	59.4%	0
2012	36.9%	59.4%	3.7%
2011	6.6%	69.1%	24.3%
2010	0	67.3%	32.7%

The age distribution of de-registered Euro II DCVs is as follows:

Year	Age distribution (%)		
	16 years or above	13 years – below 16 years	below 13 years
2014	17.1%	66.2%	16.7%
2013	1.6%	56.5%	41.9%
2012	0	43.8%	56.2%
2011	0	39.6%	60.4%
2010	0	0	100%

The age distribution of de-registered Euro III DCVs is as follows:

Year	Age distribution (%)		
	16 years or above	13 years – below 16 years	below 13 years
2014	0	0.2%	99.8%
2013	0	0	100%
2012	0	0	100%
2011	0	0	100%
2010	0	0	100%

- b) As of end February 2015, about 23 600 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 29% of the eligible vehicles) were retired under this scheme, involving an ex-gratia payment of \$2.89 billion. The number of these vehicles by emissions standards and vehicle types is as follows.

Vehicle Type	No. of applications for ex-gratia payment (as of end February 2015)					No. of applications approved
	Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Total	
Light goods vehicle	5 402	4 834	2 668	1 470	14 374	13 510
Medium goods vehicle	3 957	1 057	1 699	940	7 653	7 249
Heavy goods vehicle	235	83	152	60	530	495
Public light bus	4	79	21	4	108	89
Private light bus	136	65	23	10	234	216
Non-franchised bus	57	43	113	521	734	660
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 791</b>	<b>6 161</b>	<b>4 676</b>	<b>3 005</b>	<b>23 633</b>	<b>22 219</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB126**

**(Question Serial No. 0523)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list in tabulated form the titles, responsible units, particulars, duration of trial period and expenditure/provision involved of the trial projects approved under the Pilot Green Transport Fund to test out green innovative transport technologies as at end of 2014.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.5)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department set up the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund) in 2011 to encourage the public transport sector and non-profit organizations to test out green and innovative transport technologies. As at end of 2014, the Fund approved 96 applications, including trials of electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles, solar air-conditioning system, replacing old bus engines with green engines, and retrofitting a ferry with a diesel-electric propulsion system and an exhaust gas scrubber. Depending on the trial technology, the trial period lasts for one to two years. Among the 96 approved applications, the approved applicants in 15 cases had terminated the preparation for the trial. The details of the other 81 trials are set out in the Annex. The Fund has approved a total of about \$98 million. To facilitate the successful applicants to get competitive bids in tendering exercise, we will not release the amount of subsidy for individual trial.

## Details of Pilot Green Transport Fund Approved Trials

<b>Name of Approved Organization</b>	<b>Trial Products/Technology and Quantity</b>
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric buses
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Federal Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 electric van type light goods vehicles
TNT Express Worldwide (HK) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Chi Shing Transportation Company	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Good Funds Services Limited	2 electric buses
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric buses
International Trademart Company Limited	2 electric buses
Kwai Bon Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
A. S. Watson Group (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
MTR Corporation Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Kerry Distribution (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Hong Kong Automobile Association	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
On Mei Tak Environmental Technology Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
UPS Parcel Delivery Service Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles
Shun Hing Logistics Company Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles
S.F. Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Sun Bus Limited	1 electric bus
Yan Yan Motors Limited	2 hybrid light buses
Teamwise Corporation Limited	2 hybrid light buses
Glory Success Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Hong Kong Metropolitan Bus Limited	1 hybrid light bus
Sunny Engineering Company	1 electric taxi
Shu Sang Taxi Company	2 electric taxis
Lai Sun Motors Company Limited	1 electric taxi
Discovery Bay Transit Services Limited	2 electric buses
Hong Kong & China Transportation Consultants Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Big Three Limited	1 hybrid light bus
China-Hong Kong Passenger Services Co. Limited	2 electric taxis
Fanling Motors Company Limited	2 electric taxis
Tai Po Motors Company	2 electric taxis
Wai Kit Trading International Limited	1 electric taxi
Chief Asia Group Limited	1 electric taxi
Ip Yiu Kwan	1 electric taxi
Gate Gourmet Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Kwok Kin Air Condition & Electrical Work Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Chun Dak Engineering (HK-Macau) Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
CM Geotechnics Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
BioCycle (Hong Kong) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
New Method Cleaning Services Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation	1 solar air-conditioning system
Hong Kong International School Association	1 electric van type light goods vehicle

<b>Name of Approved Organization</b>	<b>Trial Products/Technology and Quantity</b>
Limited	
C & C Logistic Services Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Ray Ray Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Swire Beverages Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Geotech Engineering Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Hotel ICON Limited	2 electric light buses
Kam Lung Trading Co	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Airport Authority Hong Kong	3 electric van type light goods vehicles
DHL Express (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	2 hybrid medium goods vehicles
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	4 buses engines retrofit
Cathay Pacific Catering Services (H.K.) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Vegetable Marketing Organization	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
E. Tech Management (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Welcome Construction Company Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Welcome Construction Company Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
China Prosper Engineering Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
China Prosper Engineering Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid medium goods vehicle
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 diesel-electric propulsion system
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 seawater scrubber
Kau Kee Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
K. C. Dat Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Jinda International Holdings Limited	2 electric taxis
Suen Po Yee Taxi Co.	2 electric taxis
Public International Group Limited	1 electric taxi
Cheer Honest Industrial Limited	2 electric taxis
Jinda Motor Limited	1 electric taxi
Green Mobility Innovations Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
French International School "Victor Segalen" Association Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
LF Logistics (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Waste & Environmental Technologies Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB127****(Question Serial No.: 0524)**

**Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

**Programme:** (2) Air

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

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

**Question:**

Regarding the ozone pollution problem, please advise on the following:

- a) Please provide the concentrations of ozone measured at various air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) in 1999 and 2014 and the change during the period in the following tabulated form:

	<b>Concentrations of Ozone (<math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math>)</b>			
	<b>AQMS</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Change (%)</b>
Urban Areas	Central & Western			
	Eastern			
	Kwai Chung			
	Kwun Tong			
	Sham Shui Po			
	Tsuen Wan			
New Towns	Sha Tin			
	Tai Po			
	Tung Chung			
	Yuen Long			
	Tuen Mun			
Rural	Tap Mun			

- b) Please provide the exceedances in the concentrations of ozone at various AQMSs in 2013 and 2014 in the following tabulated form.

	<b>AQMS</b>	<b>The Highest 8-hour Average</b>	<b>The 10th Highest 8-hour Average</b>
<i>Air Quality Objectives (No. of Exceedances Allowed)</i>		<i>160 (9)</i>	<i>160</i>
Urban Areas	Central & Western		
	Eastern		
	Kwai Chung		
	Kwun Tong		
	Sham Shui Po		
	Tsuen Wan		
New Towns	Sha Tin		
	Tai Po		
	Tung Chung		
	Yuen Long		
	Tuen Mun		
Rural	Tap Mun		

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.: 6)

Reply:

- a) The annual average concentrations of ozone measured at various air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in 1999 and 2014 and the change during the period are as follows:

	Annual average concentrations of ozone ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )			
	AQMS	1999	2014 (Note 1)	Change (%)
Urban Areas	Central & Western	37	43	16%
	Eastern	[Note 2]	43	[Note 2]
	Kwai Chung	24	36	50%
	Kwun Tong	25	46	84%
	Sham Shui Po	20	35	75%
	Tsuen Wan	26	39	50%
New Towns	Sha Tin	39	51	31%
	Tai Po	37	52	41%
	Tung Chung	[Note 2]	46	[Note 2]
	Yuen Long	18	41	128%
Rural	Tap Mun	68	72	6%

Note 1: The data of 2014 are preliminary and being validated.

Note 2: The amounts of data measured at Eastern and Tung Chung AQMSs in 1999 were below the quality control requirement for the calculation of annual average. Tuen Mun AQMS came into operation on 30 December 2013, and the amount of data measured in 2014 was also below the quality control requirement for the calculation of annual average, so the relevant data are unavailable.

- b) The 8-hour average values of ozone concentration measured at various AQMSs of the EPD in 2013 and 2014 are as follows:

AQMS	2013		2014 (Note 1)		
	Highest 8-hour average ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	10th highest 8-hour average ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Highest 8-hour average ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	10th highest 8-hour average ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	
Concentration limit under Air Quality Objectives: $160 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$					
Number of exceedances allowed: 9					
Urban Areas	Central & Western	224	144	237	147
	Eastern	161	115	230	132
	Kwai Chung	141	109	245	120
	Kwun Tong	182	127	207	133
	Sham Shui Po	146	113	208	132
	Tsuen Wan	148	117	279	142
New Towns	Sha Tin	244	167	229	164
	Tai Po	191	156	211	144
	Tung Chung	234	171	278	175
	Yuen Long	183	163	304	177
	Tuen Mun	[Note 2]		260	168
Rural	Tap Mun	246	180	285	181

Note 1: The data of 2014 are preliminary and being validated.

Note 2: Tuen Mun AQMS came into operation on 30 December 2013 and is therefore not included in the data of 2013.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB128****(Question Serial No.0526)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the vehicular emissions in the three pilot low emission zones (LEZs) (Causeway Bay, Central and Mong Kok), please provide the emission levels by different types of vehicle from 2011 to 2013 in the following tabulated form.

<b>Air Pollutant Emission</b>	<b>Vehicle Type</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
a) Respirable suspended particulates (RSP) b) Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) c) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) d) Carbon monoxide (CO)	Motorcycle			
	Private car			
	Taxi			
	Private light bus			
	Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)			
	Medium/Heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)			
	Non-franchised public/private bus			
	Franchised bus			
	<b>Total</b>			

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.8)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to help assess the overall air pollution and the main emission sources, and formulate the relevant air quality improvement policies. Given that Hong Kong is small in size, there are different air pollution

sources and vehicles are running around in different districts, assessing air pollutant emissions within specified road sections cannot reflect adequately the importance and effectiveness of the relevant improvement measures.

EPD plans to set up low emission zones (LEZs) for buses at the busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok as franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic in these busy corridors. Deploying low emission buses at the busy corridors can help reduce the emissions from franchised buses at these corridors and the roads nearby, thereby effectively reducing emissions accumulated in these roads, aside which there are many high-rise buildings and thus the accumulated emissions could cause serious roadside air pollution. To improve the roadside air quality and better protect public health, the Government announced in the 2010-11 Policy Address the setting up of LEZs at the busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok with the target of having only low emission franchised buses travelling in these zones by the end of 2015. To achieve this target, the franchised bus companies are deploying low emission buses (including buses of Euro IV or above or Euro II & III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices and diesel particulate filters) to ply those routes passing the LEZs as far as practicable.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB129**

**(Question Serial No.: 0529)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In the Matters Requiring Special Attention in both 2014-15 and 2015-16, it is mentioned that the department will “explore with the Guangdong authorities on the feasibility of mandating fuel switch for ocean-going vessels berthing in PRD ports”. In this connection, what are the outcome of such exploration, current progress and future work plans?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.: 15)

Reply:

To reduce air pollution from ocean-going vessels (OGVs), the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will require through legislation OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong through legislation. The regulation was tabled to the Legislative Council for vetting on 18 March 2015. If passed by the Legislative Council, the regulation will take effect on 1 July 2015. To maximise environmental benefits, we are exploring the feasibility of mandating fuel switch for OGVs berthing in the Pearl River Delta ports with the Guangdong authorities. We have explained the measures implemented in Hong Kong for reducing emissions from vessels to the governments of Guangdong Province and Shenzhen Municipality. We will report to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council when there is further progress.

- End -

## CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

ENB130

## (Question Serial No.: 0530)

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the roadside Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) pollution problem, please advise on the following:

- a) Please provide in the table below the exceedances of NO<sub>2</sub> concentration recorded at three roadside air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) in 2014;

AQMS	NO <sub>2</sub> Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		
	Highest 1-Hour Average	19th Highest 1-Hour Average	Annual Average
<i>Air Quality Objective (No. of Exceedances Allowed)</i>	200 (18)	200	40
Causeway Bay			
Central			
Mong Kok			

- b) It is stated in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 that the Administration will continue to expedite the implementation of various air quality improvement measures outlined in A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong with a view to attaining the new AQOs by 2020. Please provide in the table below the forecast of NO<sub>2</sub> concentration at three roadside air quality monitoring stations in 2020

AQMS	Forecast of Average Annual NO <sub>2</sub> Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) in 2020
Causeway Bay	
Central	
Mong Kok	

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.: 16)

Reply:

- a) The existing Air Quality Objectives took effect in January 2014, within which the concentration limit for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) is based on the ultimate air quality guidelines set by the World Health Organization. So it is a very stringent standard, especially for the annual average. The new objectives are applicable to general air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) and roadside AQMSs with busy traffic. Regarding roadside air quality, European countries such as the United Kingdom, France and Germany are still unable to meet the objectives for the annual average. The United Kingdom, for

example, is expected to meet the guidelines for annual average NO<sub>2</sub> levels along busy road sections only in 2025 or beyond. The annual average NO<sub>2</sub> concentration recorded at general AQMSs of the Environmental Protection Department in 2014 was about 49µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The 1-hour average and annual average NO<sub>2</sub> concentration at the roadside AQMSs in 2014 is as follows:

Roadside AQMS	NO <sub>2</sub> Concentration in 2014 (Note 1) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		
	Highest 1-Hour Average	19th Highest 1-Hour Average	Annual Average
<i>Air Quality Objective</i>	<i>Concentration limit: 200µg/m<sup>3</sup></i> <i>No. of exceedances allowed: 18</i>		<i>Concentration limit: 40µg/m<sup>3</sup></i>
Causeway Bay	429	340	103
Central	386	311	104
Mong Kok	357	289	100

Note 1: The data of 2014 are preliminary and being validated.

- b) Hong Kong is densely developed and packed with people and vehicles. It is an even greater challenge to meet the air quality guidelines along our busy roads. Therefore, upon full implementation of the air quality improvement measures stipulated in “A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong”, in 2020, the general annual average NO<sub>2</sub> concentration is forecast to be 30-40µg/m<sup>3</sup>, meeting the Air Quality Objectives; and the overall roadside annual average NO<sub>2</sub> concentration to be 70-80µg/m<sup>3</sup>, which will be higher than the Air Quality Objectives. Forecast on NO<sub>2</sub> levels at individual AQMSs is not available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB131****(Question Serial No.: 0531)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please set out in the table below the emissions from various vehicle types in Hong Kong in 2013.

Vehicle type	Air pollutant emission level in 2013			
	Respirable suspended particulates (RSP)	Nitrogen oxides (Nox)	Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Carbon monoxide (CO)
Motorcycle				
Private car				
Taxi				
Private light bus				
Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)				
Medium/Heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)				
Non-franchised public/private bus				
Franchised public bus				
<b>Total</b>				

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.: 17)Reply:

The Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory is compiled by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) every year to understand the major sources of air pollution and formulate relevant policies. Therefore, the vehicle emission inventory is also compiled by the EPD. That involves collection and analysis of data including number of vehicles, changes in overall emissions, traffic and meteorological conditions, etc. As such work is time-consuming, we expect to complete the 2013 Air Pollutant Emission Inventory in mid- 2015. Emission levels from various vehicle types in Hong Kong in 2012 are as follows:



Vehicle type	Air pollutant emission level in 2012 (tonnes)			
	Respirable suspended particulates (RSP)	Nitrogen oxides (Nox)	Volatile organic compounds (VOC)#	Carbon monoxide (CO)
Motorcycle	10	150	2 760	4 910
Private car	20	680	1 270	12 870
Taxi	0	7 320	680	15 840
Public light bus	70	990	610	3 520
Private light bus	10	130	40	410
Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	230	3 980	430	1 590
Medium/Heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	670	9 340	1 350	3 410
Non-franchised public/private bus	120	1 910	150	750
Franchised public bus	70	6 200	130	800
<b>Total (about)</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>30 700</b>	<b>7 420</b>	<b>44 100</b>

# Evaporative emission is included in the emissions from motorcycle, private car, private light bus and light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes).

Note: Apart from private light bus, emission data of public light bus are included as well.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB132****(Question Serial No. 0548)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the pilot scheme on municipal solid waste charging, please inform:

- a) the information relating to the scheme in table form as follows;

<b>Name of participating estate</b>	<b>Number of building blocks involved</b>	<b>Charging mode under trial</b>	<b>Number of participating households</b>	<b>Participation rate (no. of participating households/total no. of households in building blocks involved)</b>	<b>Waste reduction achievements under different charging modes</b>

- b) the actual expenditure and manpower required for the entire scheme.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

- a) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has since last April implemented the pilot scheme on municipal solid waste (MSW) charging in a total of 7 housing estates that have hired property management companies to try out the three MSW charging options put forward by the Council for Sustainable Development. The three options include (i) "Weight-based by buildings", under which the property management company (PMC) will pay a mock waste charge based on the weight of the waste disposed of by the whole building; (ii) "Volume-based by buildings", under which the PMC will pay a mock waste charge based on the volume of waste disposed of by the whole building; and (iii) "Volume-based by households", under which individual households will purchase designated garbage bags for disposal of waste. The details of the implementation of the pilot scheme are as follows:

<b>Name of participating estate</b>	<b>Number of building blocks involved</b>	<b>Charging mode under trial</b>	<b>Number of participating households *</b>	<b>Participation rate (no. of participating households/total no. of households in building blocks involved)</b>
Amoy Gardens	4 blocks in total	Volume-based by households	161	63%
		Weight-based by buildings	256	100%
		Volume-based by buildings	256	100%
Chai Wan Estate	2 blocks in total	Volume-based by households	738	93%
		Weight-based by buildings	794	100%
Chun Seen Mei Chuen	2 blocks in total	Volume-based by buildings	168	100%
Island Resort	4 blocks in total	Volume-based by households	317	80%
		Weight-based by buildings	350	100%
		Volume-based by buildings	398	100%
Kwong Tin Estate	4 blocks in total	Volume-based by households	625	100%
		Weight-based by buildings	401	100%
		Volume-based by buildings	615	100%
Tak Tin Estate	4 blocks in total	Volume-based by households	55	9%
		Weight-based by buildings	1 088	100%
		Volume-based by buildings	1 008	100%
The Orchards	2 blocks in total	Volume-based by buildings	221	100%

\*Note: The participating households of the Volume-based by households option refer to those households who use/purchase designated garbage bags. All households are involved in the Weight-based or Volume-based by buildings options as the waste charge is based on the volume of waste disposed of by the whole building.

The amount of waste disposed of by different housing estates varies. Such variation is believed to be related to the family status and living habits of the households. The amount of waste disposed of has generally decreased as a result of enhanced publicity and public education. Among the 7 participating estates, the amount of waste disposal by 6 participating estates have been reduced by about 10% on average, while no significant change has been found in the remaining estate.

- b) The pilot scheme is part of the work of the Waste Management Policy Division of EPD, and is absorbed by existing resources. No additional manpower will be deployed for the implementation of the pilot scheme. The expenditure for the implementation of the pilot scheme is about \$6.5 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB133**

**(Question Serial No. 0549)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please provide the dates, agendas, attendance lists and resolutions of all meetings held by the Steering Committee to Promote the Sustainable Development of the Recycling Industry since its establishment. What studies have been done or are being done? Has the Steering Committee submitted any reports to the Government? If yes, what are the contents? If not, what is the expected time for submission?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 34)

Reply:

The Steering Committee to Promote the Sustainable Development of the Recycling Industry (the Steering Committee) held 3 committee meetings in August 2013, January 2014 and May 2014. All members were present at all the meetings. The membership is as follows:

Chairman

Chief Secretary for Administration

Members

Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development or his representative  
Secretary for Education or his representative  
Secretary for the Environment or his representative  
Secretary for Development or his representative  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury or his representative  
Secretary for Food and Health or his representative  
Secretary for Labour and Welfare or his representative  
Secretary for Transport and Housing or his representative  
Director of Home Affairs or her representative  
Director of Information Services or his representative

Secretary

Assistant Director of Environmental Protection

The Steering Committee has discussed the local situation of collection and disposal of recyclables and the related policies and support measures, and has identified proactive approaches to facilitate development of 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 various councils and committees.

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, improving the network of community collection points, as well as fostering community support in recycling through enhancing public education and community involvement projects, and promoting technological research and training and development of the workforce. Besides, the need to study land requirements and arrangements for the recycling industry has been raised.

The Environmental Protection Department is following up on the issues raised by the Steering Committee and has commissioned consultancy studies on the land demand of the recycling industry and the tendering arrangements of short-term tenancy sites, expansion of the number of products with green specifications on the Government's procurement list and the certification mechanism, etc. The progress will be reported to the Steering Committee in a timely manner.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB134****(Question Serial No. 0550)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please provide the expenditure and manpower involved in the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign each year since its implementation. What are the expenditures for the design of "Big Waster" and the advertising and promotional activities on "Big Waster"? Please also advise on the performance targets and effectiveness of the Campaign.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 35)

Reply:

The Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee was set up in December 2012 to formally launch the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (the Campaign) in May 2013. The work involved in the Campaign is mainly carried out by the staff of the Food Waste Management Group of the Nature Conservation and Infrastructure Planning Division. We do not have separate breakdown on the manpower of individual tasks. As at end of March 2015, the expenditure spent on advertising and other related items was \$13.5 million and the total expenditure on the other major schemes and activities was \$8 million (including the expenditure on the design and publicity of the "Big Waster"), as shown in the table below:

Description	Expenditure 2012-13	Expenditure 2013-14	Expenditure 2014-15
Advertising for the Campaign (including those in public transport system, printed materials and electronic platform, etc.)	-	About \$10.4 million	About \$3.1 million
Drawing up and promoting good practices of food waste reduction in cooperation with the relevant trades and sectors	Not Applicable		
Launching the Food Wise Charter Scheme	Not Applicable		
Launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme	Not Applicable		
Meeting with the relevant sectors including women groups and the catering industry to conduct briefings and encourage participation	Not Applicable		
Establishing a supporting website for the Campaign, organising food waste reduction	About \$0.3 million	About \$0.5 million	About \$1.1 million

training workshops for launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme and participation by the relevant sectors and interested parties			
<p>Organising publicity activities to promote the Food Wise message, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launch ceremony of the Campaign</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee First Anniversary Ceremony/Food Wise Caroling</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kwun Tong District</li> <li>- Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Eastern District</li> </ul>	About \$0.3 million	About \$2.4 million	About \$3.4 million

Since its launching, the Campaign has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community. As at 15 February 2015, about 400 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste, and some 1 350 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held at various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. The Government will launch the “Food Wise Eateries” scheme in the coming year in collaboration with the catering industry for the purpose of encouraging the public to further reduce food waste at source.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB135**

**(Question Serial No.0551)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the "Waste Less" Mobile Application developed by the Administration, please advise on:

- (a) the expenditure and manpower involved in the development of the application;
- (b) the average monthly expenditure for maintaining and updating the application; and
- (c) the cumulative rate of downloading the application so far.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.36)

Reply:

In March 2014, the Environmental Protection Department launched "Waste Less", a free mobile application to provide information on the locations of the recyclable collection points in public places all over Hong Kong as well as the latest news and useful knowledge about waste reduction and recycling, so as to facilitate members of the public to participate in waste reduction and recycling. The costs of developing the mobile application as well as maintaining and updating it in the first year were \$753,400. As at 1 March 2015, the rate of downloading the mobile application reached 8 250 times.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB136****(Question Serial No.: 0553)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the development of strategies and measures for combating climate change, has the Administration compiled an inventory list on the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission from transportation? If yes, please set out in the table below the GHG emissions of various vehicle types in the recent 5 years. If no, what are the reasons?

	<b>GHG emissions from transportation (tonnes CO2-e)</b>				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Motorcycles					
Private cars					
Taxis					
Minibuses					
Light goods vehicles					
Medium/Heavy goods vehicles					
Non-franchised buses					
Franchised public buses					

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Member Question No.: 37)

Reply:

Hong Kong is a service economy. The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mainly come from generation and use of energy. According to the GHG emission inventory, the quantity of GHG emissions in Hong Kong amounted to about 42.7 million tonnes carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO2-e) in 2011, of which 69% was from power generation, 17% from transportation, 5% from waste treatment, and the rest from other sources of emission.

The table below sets out GHG emissions from transportation in Hong Kong between 2007 and 2011. Hong

Kong's GHG emission inventory is compiled based on the Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, which are developed by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and have been widely adopted by the international community.

<b>Year</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
GHG emissions from transportation (thousand tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	7 500	7 400	7 130	7 350	7 360

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB137**

**(Question Serial No. 0325)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding EPD's work on co-ordinating the Government's efforts in tackling climate change, please advise on:

- (a) the expenditure, as well as the contents and objectives of the expenditure items of the work on tackling climate change (including implementing the "Hong Kong's Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda") carried out by various government departments in the recent five years; and
- (b) the assessment on the compliance rate of the expenditure items.

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No.8)

Reply:

(a) & (b)

Since the Environment Bureau (ENB) published the "Hong Kong's Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda" (the Action Agenda) in 2010, bureaux and departments concerned have implemented various measures, including enhancing building energy efficiency, promoting green road transport, encouraging vehicles to use cleaner fuel, enhancing conversion of waste into energy, and consulting the public on improving future fuel mix for electricity generation, with a view to achieving the carbon intensity reduction target of 50 % to 60 % by 2020 against the 2005 level. Bureaux and departments have also implemented a wealth of measures and plans to strengthen Hong Kong's capacity for adapting to climate change. The expenditure for implementing these policies and measures are met by the bureaux and departments concerned.

On energy conservation and enhancing energy efficiency, the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance has come into full operation since September 2012 to enhance energy efficiency of key building services installations such as air-conditioning, lifts, electrical and lighting installations. The Government is also pursuing the provision of a more energy-efficient district cooling system for the non-residential premises at Kai Tak Development Area. A Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme has also been implemented to encourage users to opt for more energy-efficient products. In addition, the Government is promoting carbon auditing in the community, which enables better understanding of energy consumption characteristics and details of carbon emissions. This will help identify more room for achieving energy saving and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction. The Government also takes the lead in conducting energy-cum-carbon audits in about 120 public facilities in phases within 3 years starting from September 2012.

On greening road transport and promoting the use of clean fuels for motor vehicles, the Air Pollution Control (Motor Vehicle Fuel) (Amendment) Regulation 2009 came into force on 1 July 2010, providing for the specifications of biodiesel for motor vehicles, thereby boosting drivers' confidence in biodiesel. Separately, we launched the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund in March 2011, providing funding support for transport trades to try out green innovative transport technologies including electric and hybrid technologies, etc.

As regards turning waste into energy, we have recovered landfill gas and gas generated during wastewater treatment process for conversion into alternative energy. Also, the construction of a sludge treatment facility has been completed. The facility is being tested and will commence operation this year. The facility can turn thermal energy generated during sludge treatment process into electricity. The electricity so generated not only meets the internal electricity demands, any surplus thereof can also be transmitted to the grid.

The Inter-departmental Working Group on Climate Change (the Working Group) chaired by the ENB was set up in 2007 to co-ordinate efforts of the relevant Government bureaux and departments in formulating and carrying out measures to control GHG emissions and facilitate adaptation to climate change. The expenditure incurred by the Working Group is met by the recurrent expenses of member departments.

According to the GHG emission data, Hong Kong's carbon intensity in 2011 decreased by about 20% when compared to the 2005 level. We will continue to take forward measures as set out in the Action Agenda, with a view to achieving the carbon intensity reduction target of 50% to 60% by 2020 against the 2005 level.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB138**

**(Question Serial No. 0326)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The 2015-16 estimate for Programme (1) Waste of the Environmental Protection Department is over \$2,560 million, a substantial increase by 25% from the revised estimate for 2014-15. What are the reasons? The revised estimate for 2014-15 is 11.1% lower than the original estimate. What are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No. 9)

Reply:

The increase in provision by 25% in the estimate for 2015-16 as compared with the revised estimate for 2014-15 is mainly provided to cover the price fluctuation as required in accordance with the contract provisions of waste facilities, commencement of the Sludge Treatment Facility, implementation of the Waste Diversion Plan, operation of the Community Green Stations, implementation of new mandatory producer responsibility schemes and to meet the increased requirement of other operating expenses and the net increase of 26 posts.

The decrease in provision by 11.1% in the revised estimate for 2014-15 as compared with the original estimate is mainly due to rescheduling of commissioning date of the Sludge Treatment Facility to the first half of 2015, deferred commencement of the Waste Diversion Plan as a result of delayed passage of funding application for the South East New Territories Landfill Extension, longer than expected time required to take forward consultancy studies and operations of Community Green Stations in light of different conditions of respective selected sites, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB139****(Question Serial No.: 0328)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Liaison Group on Combating Climate Change (The Joint Liaison Group) co-chaired by the Secretary for the Environment and the Director-General of Guangdong Development and Reform Commission coordinates the measures and activities on combating climate change, as well as the relevant scientific research and technological development. In this regard, please list out:

- a) the expenditure/estimated expenditure for coordinating the measures on combating climate change in Guangdong and Hong Kong in each of the past three years (including 2015-16), the contents of the expenditure items and their expenditure/estimated expenditure (including the measures or activities involved); and
- b) the expenditure/estimated expenditure for the relevant scientific research and technological development in each of the past three years (including 2015-16), as well as the contents of the expenditure items and their expenditure/estimated expenditure.

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No.: 11)

Reply:

- a) The Co-operation Agreement between Hong Kong and Guangdong on Combating Climate Change was signed between Hong Kong and Guangdong at the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference (HKGDCJC) in 2011. The Hong Kong/Guangdong Joint Liaison Group on Combating Climate Change (JLGCCC) was set up by the Environment Bureau and the Guangdong Development and Reform Commission under the HKGDCJC with a view to co-operating on combating climate change, coordinating relevant measures and activities, and promoting related scientific research and technology development. Three JLGCCC meetings have been held to explore and exchange on various issues concerning climate change adaptation and mitigation. Relevant coordination work is undertaken by the Environment Bureau and the Environmental Protection Department under existing manpower and resources.
- b) Relevant bureaux and departments have integrated the expenditure for scientific research and technological development on climate change (such as meteorological monitoring, climate projection technology and data analysis, etc.) in their respective work portfolios. The resources required and staff establishments are met by the concerned bureaux and departments.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB140****(Question Serial No. 1079)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please set out the number of complaints about air pollution and odour in the vicinity of the three strategic landfills received in the past three years. Regarding these complaints, how did the Administration improve the air quality in the vicinity of the above facilities in the past three years? What was the expenditure involved?

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

Reply:

The numbers of complaints related to air pollution (including odour) in relation to the Northeast New Territories (NENT) landfill, Southeast New Territories (SENT) landfill and West New Territories (WENT) landfill between 2012 and 2014 are set out in the table below.

Year	NENT	SENT	WENT
2012	1	1 953 (1 513)	18 (10)
2013	2	2 462 (1 842)	20 (3)
2014	0	1 891 (1 333)	8 (4)

Note: The figures in brackets are the number of repeated complaints by complainants.

The design and operation of the three strategic landfills (NENT Landfill, SENT Landfill and WENT Landfill) are in compliance with very stringent environmental performance indicators and requirements as well as international standards.

On prevention and control of odour, to further mitigate the potential nuisance caused to the surrounding areas, a number of additional measures have been implemented at the landfills according to the situations of each landfill, including minimising the size of tipping areas, compacting and covering the waste with construction waste as soon as possible; covering the tipping areas with a layer of soil and/or a cement-based cover material (i.e. Posi-Shell Cover) at the end of the daily landfilling process; covering the non-active tipping areas with temporary impermeable liners or Posi-Shell Cover; providing deodorisers; installing extra landfill gas extraction wells and mobile landfill gas flaring units; upgrading the wheel washing facility and installing temporary screen barriers etc. In the past three financial years (2012-13 to 2014-15), the expenditure for installing these facilities were \$5 million, \$7 million and \$12 million respectively and the relevant recurrent costs have been included in the operation costs of the landfills. We have taken forward these measures in light of actual needs and through redeployment of staff.



Furthermore, the Sludge Treatment Facility has started commissioning tests since mid-2014. It is expected to commence operation by stages in the first half of 2015. By then, the sludge in the territory will be diverted to the Sludge Treatment Facility for high temperature treatment and will no longer be landfilled such that the odour problem at landfills will be further reduced.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB141****(Question Serial No.1080)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (3) Noise

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What were the numbers of complaints against different types of noise received in 2014-15? Please give a breakdown by cause of the noise problem (e.g. aircrafts, streets, works, etc.) and District Council district. What were the details of the measures taken by the Administration to address the noise problems, the effectiveness, as well as the expenditure and manpower involved in cases convicted as a result of prosecution under the Noise Control Ordinance?

Asked by: Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No.26)

Reply:

The number of complaints received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in 2014 against different types of noise is as follows:

Types of complaints	Industrial/ Commercial	Construction	Neighbourhood/ public areas	Traffic	Aircraft	Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.	Total (No. of cases)
Central and Western	182	129	25	3	0	1	340
Eastern	184	79	37	6	0	9	315
Southern	40	49	14	0	0	2	105
Wan Chai	170	90	27	1	0	5	293
Kowloon City	145	136	33	7	0	2	323
Kwun Tong	76	49	24	11	0	0	160
Sham Shui Po	201	66	34	2	0	2	305
Yau Tsim Mong	327	100	43	4	0	1	475
Wong Tai Sin	69	31	10	3	0	4	117
Islands	24	7	14	1	0	0	46
Kwai Tsing	65	35	46	3	0	1	150
North	90	32	23	3	0	3	151

Sai Kung	64	78	26	5	0	0	173
Sha Tin	109	61	48	13	0	2	233
Tai Po	71	19	11	2	0	2	105
Tsuen Wan	71	36	23	3	0	0	133
Tuen Mun	99	37	23	6	0	3	168
Yuen Long	176	48	25	15	0	3	267
Total	2 163	1 082	486	88	0	40	3 859

EPD will deal with every noise complaint received as soon as possible, and will take appropriate follow-up actions after contacting the complainants for details. According to our experience of handling cases of noise complaints, some 80% of the cases can be handled by means of giving advice through our investigation and intervention. For some complaint cases, however, the noise problems have to be resolved through implementing the Noise Control Ordinance. Regarding these cases, EPD served a total of 50 Noise Abatement Notices related to industrial and commercial premises, and issued a total of 97 prosecution summonses against noise nuisance cases involving law violations in 2014. In the same year, among the cases prosecuted, 87 were convicted. As handling of the above noise problems is part of EPD's routine integrated enforcement work, there are no separate breakdowns on the expenditure and manpower involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB142**

**(Question Serial No.2671)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the launching of the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme proposed in the 2014 Policy Address, it is reiterated in the 2015 Policy Address that the Administration will step up efforts in promoting the Scheme. In this connection, please advise this Committee:

- (a) What is the work progress of the Funding Scheme? When will the Administration expect to formally open the Scheme for application by Non-profit-making Organisations (NPOs) and National Sports Associations (NSAs).
- (b) It is mentioned in the 2014 Policy Address that \$1 billion has been earmarked for application by NPOs and NSAs. What are the application details and assessment criteria? How many organisations by estimation can the \$1 billion fund support and what purposes can the fund be used for?

Asked by: Hon MA Fung-kwok (Member Question No.1.28)

Reply:

- (a) To expedite the development of suitable facilities at restored landfills, the Government has earmarked \$1 billion under the Capital Works Reserve Fund to set up a "Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme" (the Scheme) to fund Non-profit-making Organisations (NPOs) or National Sports Associations (NSAs) to develop recreational facilities or other innovative proposals at restored landfills.

To take the Scheme forward, a Steering Committee has been established to advise on the operational arrangement and other related matters of the Scheme. The Steering Committee is chaired by a non-official Chairman and comprises members from the fields of accounting, architecture/engineering, sports, social services as well as representatives of District Councils with restored landfills. Representatives of concerned Bureaux/Departments also join the Steering Committee as ex-officio members.

The Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council (LegCo) supported the establishment of the Scheme in July 2014. We are now working on the operation details of the Scheme and aim to invite applications by mid-2015, depending on the progress of scrutiny of the Appropriation Bill.

- (b) The Steering Committee has discussed the assessment criteria, with initial considerations as follows:
  - (i) Engineering and environmental feasibility of the project;
  - (ii) Project benefits and acceptance by the community;

- (iii) Management capability of the applicant; and
- (iv) Financial viability and sustainability of the project.

Under the Scheme, the following funding support will be provided to the selected applicant(s):

- (i) capital grant to cover the cost for the capital works and related matters (including consultancy fees for pre-construction project studies e.g. detailed planning, architectural, landscape and engineering design and site investigation incurred), subject to a cap of \$100 million per project;
- (ii) a time limited grant to meet the starting costs and operating deficits (if any) of the selected projects for a maximum of the first two years of operation, subject to a financial ceiling of \$5 million per project; and
- (iii) nominal rental for the restored landfill site.

The \$1 billion earmarked can fund NPOs or NSAs to implement projects at the 7 restored landfills that are currently available for development so that the community can benefit from them at the earliest opportunity.

We will seek approval of capital works funding for individual project by making submission to the Public Works Subcommittee and the Finance Committee after consulting the Panel on Environmental Affairs pursuant to the established arrangement.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB143**

**(Question Serial No.: 3150)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the management of food waste, would the Administration inform this Committee:

- 1) Besides the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign, has the Administration approached the leading catering groups, supermarkets, restaurants, markets and bakery shops on the donation of surplus food for human consumption, so as to encourage them to actively donate food? If yes, what are the expenditure and details involved, and what groups and shops have pledged to participate?
- 2) Will the Administration proceed with the enactment of the Good Samaritan Food Donation Bill on the good practices of the above donation programme as soon as possible, so as to protect donors who act in good faith from unnecessary legal liabilities? If yes, what are the details? If no, what measures does the Administration have to encourage food donation?

Asked by: Hon MAK Mei-kuen, Alice (Member Question No.: 9)

Reply:

- 1) Apart from implementing the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (the Campaign), the Government will continue to support the work of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) on collecting surplus food from the commercial and industry sector (e.g. supermarkets, fresh food markets, restaurants, clubs and hotels) by facilitating food donation to charitable organisations and encouraging NGOs to apply for funding under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) to organise food donation projects that can help reduce waste to landfills.

As at end of 2014, the ECF has granted over \$12 million to 8 projects under the theme of collecting and distributing surplus food to facilitate the organisations to collect and distribute surplus food in various areas in Kowloon and the New Territories with the target of collecting about 800 tonnes of food and distributing them to some 500 000 people within two years.

- 2) As the donated food is not for sale, it is not subject to control under the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance. Nevertheless, the Government's Centre of Food Safety issued a set of food safety guidelines for food recovery in August 2013, where it sets out food safety principles that should be applied to food donated to charity, regardless of the types and sources of food. We note that under current food donation programmes, donors and recipients are able to work out through negotiation the relevant arrangements in respect of liability and food safety. As such, the concern of food donors about any potential liability that may arise from food donations can be overcome. An appropriate mechanism developed through practice would enable edible leftovers to be donated to people in need.

To promote food donation, food recipient organisations have been included as members of the Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee. In addition, information on food donation is provided on the website of the Campaign. In the food waste reduction workshops held regularly, organisers would invite representatives from food recipient organisations to speak on the salient points and ways of food donation to the relevant sectors (e.g. hotel sector) and encourage donation. 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**

**ENB144**

**(Question Serial No. 2428)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Transport Department will support the implementation of the Ex-gratia Payment Scheme for Phasing Out Pre-Euro IV Diesel Commercial Vehicles and the Tax Incentives Scheme for Environment-friendly Commercial Vehicles in 2015-16. Please provide the number of commercial vehicles with a valid licence in Hong Kong as at 31 December 2014 and their power sources (diesel, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), hybrid, electric driven and others) as well as the emission standards applicable to them in the following table.



	Pure electric	Petrol/LPG hybrid (Please specify emission standard)	Diesel/electric hybrid (Please specify emission standard)	LPG Euro I	LPG Euro II	LPG Euro III	LPG Euro IV	LPG Euro V	LPG Euro VI	Diesel pre-Euro	Diesel Euro I	Diesel Euro II	Diesel Euro III	Diesel Euro IV	Diesel Euro V	Diesel Euro VI	Petrol pre-Euro	Petrol Euro I	Petrol Euro II	Petrol Euro III	Petrol Euro IV	Petrol Euro V	Petrol Euro VI	Others (Please specify fuel/energy used & emission standard)
Taxi																								
Public light bus																								
Private light bus																								
Public bus (franchised)																								
Public bus (non-franchised)																								

	Pure electric	Petrol/LPG hybrid (Please specify emission standard)	Diesel/electric hybrid (Please specify emission standard)	LPG Euro I	LPG Euro II	LPG Euro III	LPG Euro IV	LPG Euro V	LPG Euro VI	Diesel pre-Euro	Diesel Euro I	Diesel Euro II	Diesel Euro III	Diesel Euro IV	Diesel Euro V	Diesel Euro VI	Petrol pre-Euro	Petrol Euro I	Petrol Euro II	Petrol Euro III	Petrol Euro IV	Petrol Euro V	Petrol Euro VI	Others (Please specify fuel/energy used & emission standard)	
Private bus																									
Light goods vehicle																									
Medium goods vehicle																									
Heavy goods vehicle																									
Articulated vehicle																									
Special																									

	Pure electric	Petrol/LPG hybrid (Please specify emission standard)	Diesel/electric hybrid (Please specify emission standard)	LPG Euro I	LPG Euro II	LPG Euro III	LPG Euro IV	LPG Euro V	LPG Euro VI	Diesel pre-Euro	Diesel Euro I	Diesel Euro II	Diesel Euro III	Diesel Euro IV	Diesel Euro V	Diesel Euro VI	Petrol pre-Euro	Petrol Euro I	Petrol Euro II	Petrol Euro III	Petrol Euro IV	Petrol Euro V	Petrol Euro VI	Others (Please specify fuel/energy used & emission standard)
purpose vehicle																								

Asked by: Hon MO, Claudia (Member Question No. 38)

Reply:

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

EPD also has launched a First Registration Tax concession scheme for commercial vehicles since April 2008 to incentivise vehicle owners to choose commercial vehicles with better emission performance.

According to the information provided by the Transport Department, the number of licensed commercial vehicles as at 31 December 2014 by power source and emission standard are tabulated as follows:

	Pue electric	Petrol/ LPG hybrid <sup>2</sup>	Diesel/ electric hybrid <sup>1</sup>	LPG EuroI	LPG EuroII	LPG EuroIII	LPG EuroIV	LPG EuroV	LPG Euro VI <sup>3</sup>	Diesel pe-Euro	Diesel EuroI	Diesel EuroII	Diesel EuroIII	Diesel EuroIV	Diesel EuroV	Diesel EuroVI <sup>2</sup>	Petrol pe-Euro	Petrol EuroI	Petrol EuroII	Petrol EuroIII	Petrol EuroIV	Petrol EuroV	Petrol EuroVI <sup>2</sup>	Others
Taxi	48	-	-	6101	5446	1488	2437	2527	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	0	0
Public light bus	0	-	-	0	494	1896	446	103	0	11	232	508	382	208	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private light bus	3	-	-	0	40	96	397	221	0	189	302	415	153	507	671	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public bus (franchised)	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	2456	1260	221	1681	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public bus (non-franchised)	4	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	72	412	1976	2861	1632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Bus	3	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	13	59	106	204	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light goods vehicle	54	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	3717	4914	8722	15733	23326	14368	0	39	22	155	179	326	157	0	0
Medium goods vehicle	2	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2807	1223	4451	8601	11349	8197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy goods vehicle	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	237	632	444	1483	1829	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Articulated vehicle	An articulated vehicle is comprised of a tractor and a trailer. A tractor can be categorised as a light, medium or heavy goods vehicle and hence the number has already been included in the number of the goods vehicles. As at 31 December 2014, the number of licensed trailers is 14 075. There is no exhaust emission from trailers.																							
Special purpose vehicle <sup>4</sup>	92	-	-	165						1193						80						0		

- End -

<sup>1</sup>Petrol/ LPG hybrid vehicles are categorised as LPG vehicles and diesel/ electric hybrid vehicles are categorised as diesel vehicles.

<sup>2</sup>The prevailing statutory emission standard for first registration in Hong Kong is Euro V.

<sup>3</sup> No statistics on the number of special purpose vehicles by emission standards.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB145**

**(Question Serial No. 2747)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration estimates that the tonnage of waste received annually in 2015 will be 600 000 tonnes less than the actual amount of waste received in 2014. What are the criteria and justifications for making such estimation? What are the amount and types of waste received by various landfills?

Asked by: Hon QUAT, Elizabeth (Member Question No. 76)

Reply:

The Administration estimates that the amount of waste received by landfills in 2015 is about 5.23 million tonnes, which is about 190 000 tonnes less than the actual amount of waste received in 2014 (about 5.42 million tonnes). This estimation is mainly based on the fact that all dewatered sludge produced in the course of sewage treatment will be delivered to the Sludge Treatment Facility (STF) for treatment when the STF comes into full operation in 2015.

For the estimation of the amount of waste received by landfills in 2015, we do not have separate breakdown for individual landfills and types of waste.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB146****(Question Serial No. 3134)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 that the Department will continue to take forward the development of Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts. What are the expenditure and manpower arrangements involved? What are the specific arrangements of the CGSs? Please elaborate in detail.

Asked by: Hon QUAT, Elizabeth (Member Question No. 77)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong. The capital works are coordinated by the Architectural Services Department and cost about \$400 million in total. We will appoint non-profit-making organisations by way of open tender to operate the CGSs and will provide funding for their operation. The specific operating expenditures will depend on the financial proposals submitted by the individual operators in the open tender. Staff from the EPD are responsible for the work of developing the CGSs, which is part of the work of the department. Since 2014, the EPD has created 16 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years for implementing this initiative and monitoring their future operation.

The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	Junction of On Ping Street and On Sum Street, Shek Mun	Construction works have been completed and we have appointed an operator. Service will start after the necessary preparation work is completed.
Eastern CGS	Between Oi Shun Road and Hing Man Street, Shau Kei Wan, underneath the Island Eastern Corridor	Construction works have commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of this year.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have commenced and we are preparing the tendering exercise for appointment of an operator. It is initially estimated that service will start in the first half of next year.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	
Central and Western CGS, Islands CGS, Northern CGS and Wong Tai Sin CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress.

We envisage that with the CGSs in place, they will gradually help to enhance the quality and quantity of recyclables collected, and recover more recyclables of different types for proper treatment. They will also help to enhance environmental education and community participation, with a view to promoting municipal solid waste charging and other waste reduction initiatives.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB147**

**(Question Serial No.: 3135)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 that the Department will continue to promote reduction of food waste under the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign. What are the expenditure and manpower arrangements involved, as well as the details and expected effectiveness of the Campaign? Please elaborate in detail.

Asked by: Hon QUAT, Elizabeth (Member Question No.: 78)

Reply:

The total estimated expenditure of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign for 2015-16 is about \$5 million, of which about \$1.5 million will be spent on advertisements, about \$2.5 million on promotional programmes and activities and about \$1 million on technical support and training. The manpower involved in the implementation of the Campaign is absorbed by the existing establishment.

Since its launching, the Campaign has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The "Big Waster" symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community. As at 15 February 2015, about 400 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste, and some 1 350 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held at various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. The Government will launch the "Food Wise Eateries" scheme in the coming year in collaboration with the catering industry for the purpose of encouraging the public to further reduce food waste at source.

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 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 participation to reduce food waste generation in Hong Kong.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB148**

**(Question Serial No.: 3251)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 that the Department will continue to work with franchised bus companies on the retrofitting programme for Euro II and Euro III franchised buses with catalytic reduction devices. Please advise how many buses were retrofitted with catalytic reduction devices in the past two years. In 2015-16, how many buses are expected to complete retrofitting with catalytic reduction devices and what is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon QUAT, Elizabeth (Member Question No.: 79)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) to upgrade their emission performance comparable to that of Euro IV or above level. To ensure that the SCRs are of the right design for individual bus models which is critical to their satisfactory performance afterwards, it is prudent for the franchised bus companies to identify qualified SCR suppliers through a pre-qualification trial on the selected bus models before inviting tenders for the large-scale retrofit.

As at mid-February 2015, about 186 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with the SCRs. In 2015-16, the SCR retrofit is expected to complete for about 150 buses with a cost of some \$36 million. The franchised bus companies are carrying out the pre-qualification trial, after which they will invite tenders for the large-scale retrofit. The entire retrofit programme is expected to complete by the end of 2016.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB149****(Question Serial No. 0101)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Environmental Protection Department stated that the number of non-directorate posts will be increased by 25 to 1813 post as at 31 March 2016. Please inform this Council of the nature of work, ranks and salaries of these new posts.

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. 30)Reply:

In 2015-16, there will be a net increase of 25 non-directorate posts in the Environmental Protection Department. The estimated salary expenditure is \$15.3 million. Details are as follows –

No. of Post / Rank	No.	Nature of work
(i) 1 SEPO 2 AEPO/EPOs 1 SEPI 3 EPIs 1 ACO	+8	To set up a territory-wide network of Community Green Stations and develop new mandatory Producer Responsibility Schemes
(ii) 1 SAO 1 SEPO 1 AEPO/EPO 1 SEPI 1 EOI 2 PSIs 1 CO	+8	To formulate Implementation Action Plan for Municipal Solid Waste Charging  (All posts are time-limited for three years from 2015-16 to 2017-18)
(iii) 1 SEPO 2 AEPO/EPOs 3 EPIs	+6	To support the development, management and operation of the three Landfill Extensions
(iv) 1 SEPO 1 AEPO/EPO 1 SEPI 1 EPI	+4	To support the Transport and Housing Bureau on housing supply  (All posts are time-limited for five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20)

No. of Post / Rank	No.	Nature of work
(v) 1 SEPI 1 EPI	+2	To enforce new legislations to control emissions from marine vessels
(vi) 1 SEPI 1 EPI	+2	To oversee the construction and prepare for the operation of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility  (Both posts are time-limited for three years from 2015-16 to 2017-18)
(vii) 1 AEPO/EPO	+1	To promote carbon audit in the business sector and to raise awareness of climate change in non-government sector
(viii) 1 AEPO/EPO	+1	To strengthen support in developing and implementing the Indoor Air Quality Management Programme
(ix) 1 EPI	+1	To process vehicle exhaust emission type approval applications
(x) 1 EOII	+1	To provide executive support to the Administration Group of Corporate Affairs Division
(xi) 1 EOII	+1	To provide executive support to the Environmental Campaign Committee
(xii) 1 SO	+1	To strengthen support in handling supplies and related matters
(xiii) 3 AEPO/EPOs 2 SEPIs 5 EPIs	-10	Time-limited posts to lapse on 1 April 2015
(xiv) 1 ASO	-1	To be deleted for overall deployment
<b>Net increase:</b>	<b>+25</b>	

Abbreviations

ACO	Assistant Clerical Officer
AEPO	Assistant Environmental Protection Officer
ASO	Assistant Supplies Officer
CO	Clerical Officer
EOI	Executive Officer I
EOII	Executive Officer II
EPO	Environmental Protection Officer
EPI	Environmental Protection Inspector
PSI	Personal Secretary I
SAO	Senior Administrative Officer
SEPI	Senior Environmental Protection Inspector
SEPO	Senior Environmental Protection Officer
SO	Supplies Officer

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB150**

**(Question Serial No. 0113)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Air  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

As at end of January 2015, there are 1 720 electric vehicles (EVs) in use, accounting for only 0.2% of all vehicles in Hong Kong. The effectiveness of promoting the use of EVs by exempting the First Registration Tax is in doubt. In this connection, will the Administration inform this Committee :

- (a) Given that the exemption would be extended up to the end of March 2017, how many EVs are expected to be registered in coming two years;
- (b) Whether it knows the usage of chargers for electric vehicles in the territory, particularly the chargers in Government car parks; if yes, please provide the details; as it was reported that the non-electric vehicles frequently occupied the parking spaces for EVs, whether the said situation is also found in Government car parks; if yes, please provide the details and remedy measures;
- (c) Whether it has plans to encourage private car parks to increase the number of chargers in the coming years?

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. 44)

Reply:

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

- (a) It is not possible to predict the numbers of EVs to be registered in the coming two years because the numbers are heavily influenced by the availability of suitable EV models on the local market and their prices as well as the views of prospective vehicle buyers and the economic situations. With the advancement in EV technology, the number of EVs in Hong Kong grew from less than 100 in end 2010 to 1 804 as at end February 2015.
- (b) In 2014, for EV chargers in the 16 Government car parks with a total of 460 EV charging-equipped parking spaces, the average number of charging was about 110 times per month per car park. We do not have the utilization statistics for EV chargers in private car parks.

In Government car parks, some parking spaces installed with chargers are set aside for priority use by EVs during non-peak hours. To achieve efficient use of resources, these parking spaces will be opened for use by other drivers when other parking spaces in the car parks are full.

(c) The Government has been working with the private sector in expanding the EV charging infrastructure in Hong Kong. Together with the charging facilities set up by the private sector, there are now more than 1 100 EV chargers for public use including over 150 medium and 30 quick chargers. To encourage private car parks to install EV chargers, the Government has introduced the following initiatives:

- 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 standard chargers; and
- iii. the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel: 3757 6222) to help EV owners or buyers to set up EV chargers at private car parks. In addition, the department has issued guidelines on the technical requirements and procedures for setting up chargers at car parks.

We shall continue to encourage the private sector to install more EV chargers to support the growth of EVs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB151**

**(Question Serial No. 2472)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is estimated that the waste received by landfills will decrease by 190,000 tonnes to 5.23 million tonnes, i.e. 3.5% only, in 2015. What plan does the Government have in 2015-16 to enhance the waste reduction work to further reduce landfill disposal?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

The Government promotes the reuse, recover and recycle of resources so as to achieve "Use Less, Waste Less" according to the comprehensive strategy, targets, policies and action plan of the "Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022" and "A Food Waste & Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022". Our aim is to achieve the target of reducing landfill disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) by 40 per cent in 2022. The main effort of the Government on promoting waste reduction in 2015-16 includes:

1. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will map out the way forward on MSW charging and make necessary preparation accordingly with the recommendations from the Council for Sustainable Development;
2. Establish the Recycling Fund. The proposal of establishing the Recycling Fund is now pending scrutiny by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council. We hope to launch the Fund as soon as possible after obtaining funding approval from the Legislative Council;
3. Implement the full extension of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags;
4. Introduce the mandatory producer responsibility schemes (PRs) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and glass beverage bottles;
5. In support of PRs and paving the way for MSW charging, EPD is progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts to enhance environmental education and support recycling at the community level;
6. EPD has launched the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign since December 2012 and will continue such effort;

7. Regarding waste infrastructure, apart from landfill extension, EPD is taking forward a number of waste-to-energy projects, including sludge treatment facility, organic waste treatment facilities and integrated waste management facility;
8. Continue to take the lead to procure environmentally friendly products and recycled materials so as to promote waste reduction and recycling; and
9. EPD will continue to support the recycling programmes in the community and promote sustainable development of the recycling industry.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB152****(Question Serial No. 2473)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the progress of the development of Community Green Stations in the 18 districts of Hong Kong? What is the specific work plan for 2015-16? What is the estimated provision?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 26)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong. The capital works will cost about \$400 million in total. We will appoint non-profit-making organisations by way of open tender to operate the CGSs and will provide funding for their operation. The specific operating expenditures will depend on the financial proposals submitted by the individual operators in the open tender.

The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	Junction of On Ping Street and On Sum Street, Shek Mun	Construction works have been completed and we have appointed an operator. Service will start after the necessary preparation work is completed.
Eastern CGS	Between Oi Shun Road and Hing Man Street, Shau Kei Wan, underneath the Island Eastern Corridor	Construction works have been commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of this year.
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have been commenced and we are preparing the tendering exercise for appointment of an operator. It is initially estimated that service will start in the first half of next year.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.

<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	
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	
Central and Western CGS, Islands CGS, Northern CGS and Wong Tai Sin CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB153****(Question Serial No. 2474)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the progress of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign? What are the specific work plans and the estimated provision in 2015-16? Will any indicators be set for measurement of food waste reduction?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 27)

Reply:

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

Since its launching, the Campaign has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The "Big Waster" symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community. As at 15 February 2015, about 400 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste, and some 1 350 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held at various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. The Government will launch the "Food Wise Eateries" scheme in the coming year in collaboration with the catering industry for the purpose of encouraging the public to further reduce food waste at source.

The total estimated expenditure of the Campaign for 2015-16 is about \$5 million, of which about \$1.5 million will be spent on advertisements, about \$2.5 million on promotional programmes and activities and about \$1 million on technical support and training. The manpower involved in the implementation of the Campaign is absorbed by the existing establishment.

The Environment Bureau unveiled in February 2014 “A Food Waste & Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022” (the Plan), mapping out a strategic framework, specific targets, policy initiatives and action plans for the treatment of food waste and yard waste. The Plan has set out four strategies as the backbone in addressing the challenge of food waste, namely reduction at source, reuse and donation, recyclable collection, and turning food waste into energy, with a view to reducing the food waste disposal at landfills by 40% by 2022.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB154**

**(Question Serial No. 2475)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the expenditure of the Sludge Treatment Facility (STF) in Tuen Mun in 2015-16? What are the numbers of vehicles and marine vessels transporting sludge, and the numbers of vehicle and marine vessel trips per day?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No. 28)

Reply:

The estimated operation cost of the sludge treatment facility in 2015-16 is \$294.5 million. In 2015-16, about 52 vehicle trips are anticipated to be taken each day for transportation of sludge by road to the STF. One marine vessel trip is anticipated to be taken each day for transportation of sludge by sea to the STF.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB155****(Question Serial No.: 2476)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (3) Noise

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the specific works for the programmes to mitigate noise from existing roads in 2015-16? Which roads will be included for tackling noise impact? What is the provision involved? What is the order of works in the coming few years for the roads in New Territories West which require noise mitigation?

Asked by: Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Member Question No.: 29)

Reply:

To reduce traffic noise on existing roads, we have completed noise barrier retrofitting works on 17 road sections and road resurfacing works with low noise material on 61 sections. Among them, retrofitting works on 6 road sections of Tuen Mun Road (between Tsuen Wan and Castle Peak Bay) were completed in late December last year. We have also completed the planning and design processes of retrofitting works for the following 2 sections, which have undergone tendering and related gazettal procedures respectively. We will seek funding approval for these 2 sections in 2015-16 so that the retrofitting works may commence as soon as possible.

	Road Section	District	Estimated Expenditure (\$ million, at money-of-the-day prices)
1	Tuen Mun Road (Town Centre Section)	Tuen Mun	827
2	Tuen Mun Road (Fu Tei Section)	Tuen Mun	786

As for road resurfacing works with low noise material, we are currently resurfacing Ngan Shing Street (from Siu Lek Yuen Road to Tak Wing Street) with low noise material and the works will continue in 2015-16. Subject to progress, we are planning to resurface the following 4 road sections with low noise material in 2015-16 with an expenditure of about \$6.8 million. We will also study the feasibility of resurfacing another 5 sections with low noise material.

	Road Section	District	Estimated Expenditure (\$ million)
1	Tin Sam Street (from Che Kung Miu Road to Hung Mui Kuk Road)	Sha Tin	3.3
2	Sha Tin Wai Road (from Sha Tin Road to Ngan Shing Street)	Sha Tin	2.7
3	Wan Hoi Street (from Dyer Avenue to	Kowloon City	0.5

	Tak On Street)		
4	Sau Mau Ping Road (from Sau Hong House to Sau Lok House)	Kwun Tong	0.3

In New Territories West, construction has yet to begin for 10 sections that have been included in the noise barrier retrofitting programme. Besides the 2 above sections of Tuen Mun Road for which funding approval will be sought in 2015-16, we are currently carrying out planning, review and preliminary design for the following 8 road sections in New Territories West (in alphabetical order). We will work out the implementation schedules and estimate the related expenditures through the Public Works Programme in accordance with the planning and review results.

1. Castle Peak Road (Hung Shui Kiu Section)
2. Castle Peak Road (Ping Shan Section)
3. Hoi On Road
4. Long Tin Road
5. Ma Wang Road
6. San Tin Highway
7. Tam Kon Shan Road
8. Tsuen Wan Road

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB156**

**(Question Serial No.0930)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

According to the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16, the Administration will continue to encourage franchised bus companies to deploy environmentally-friendly buses to serve busy corridors and test out hybrid buses and electric buses. Please provide the following information:

1. With regard to the implementation of low emission zones in busy areas as proposed in the 2015 Policy Agenda, when does the Administration expect that this measure can be implemented? What is the estimated reduction in pollution in the area as a result of the measure? What is the amount of emission allowed for buses running in the low emission zones? How many buses will be deployed away from their original routes as a result of the measure?
2. What is the performance of the hybrid buses and electric buses under trial currently? What is the percentage of reduction in emission of pollutants compared with general buses? Does the Department have any plan to subsidise bus companies to test out more new model environmentally-friendly buses next year?
3. In order to set up low emission zones, has the Department encouraged bus companies to test out new model environmentally-friendly buses in low emission zones?
4. South Lantau is a conservation area. There are suggestions that low emission zones be set up in this area to reduce pollution to the nature and balance the tourism needs at tourist attractions in the area. On what basis does the Department decide where to set up low emission zones currently?

Asked by: Hon TANG Ka-piu (Member Question No.1)

Reply:

1. Franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic at busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. The setting up of low emission zones (LEZs) for buses in these busy districts helps to improve roadside air quality and better protect public health. Our target is to have only low emission franchised buses (including buses of Euro IV or above or Euro II & III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) and diesel particulate filters (DPFs)) running through these zones by 2015. To achieve this target, the franchised bus companies are deploying low emission buses to ply those routes passing the LEZs as far as practicable. We do not have any information on the low emission buses having to be deployed away from their original routes serving other districts by the franchised bus companies.



At present, three franchised bus companies have buses travelling in the LEZs. The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited (KMB) has estimated that it can deploy low emission buses to all routes running through the LEZs by end of 2015. Citybus Limited (CTB) and New World First Bus Services Limited (NWFB) assessed in late 2014 that due to the possible delay of the new rail lines on Hong Kong Island, the slower than expected implementation of bus route rationalisation and the increase in demand for low emission buses in other districts, only about 87% of their buses in the LEZs will be low emission buses by end 2015. To achieve the target the soonest possible, CTB and NWFB decided in early 2015 to retrofit an additional 101 Euro II buses with SCRs to increase the number of low emission buses. According to the latest estimate by the two companies, NWFB expected that it would fully deploy low emission buses to routes serving the LEZs by end 2015, while CTB could have about 93% of its buses running through the LEZs being low emission buses by end 2015. As newly procured buses come into operation progressively, CTB estimated that they will be able to meet the LEZ requirement by the first quarter of 2016.

As at end of 2014, there were about 1 244 low emission buses running through the three LEZs, which was about 52% of the total. If all the franchised buses that ply the routes passing the LEZs were low emission buses, the amount of respirable suspended particulates and nitrogen oxides emitted from vehicles within the zones could be further reduced by about 20% and 35 % respectively.

2 & 3.

The Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to procure 6 double-deck hybrid buses and 36 single-deck electric buses to assess their performance under the local conditions. The 6 hybrid buses have already commenced trial runs on six routes by end of 2014, all running through the LEZs. The franchised bus companies are also procuring electric buses, the trial of which will start from mid-2015 progressively, with half of the trial routes running through the LEZs. The trials will last for two years. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will conduct an interim review jointly with the franchised bus companies around one year after the commencement of trial. If the trial results are satisfactory, the Government will encourage the franchised bus companies to use these environmentally friendly buses on a larger scale, taking into account the affordability of the bus companies and passengers.

The two-year trial for the hybrid buses just started at end of 2014. During the trial, we will gather information to assess the operational and emission reduction performances of these buses under the local conditions and will report the outcome to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council.

Meanwhile, we will closely monitor the development of other green bus technologies. Among which, KMB was funded by the Pilot Green Transport Fund to install Euro V engines for 4 serving Euro III buses to replace the old engines so as to reduce bus emissions and fuel consumption. It is expected that the first two buses with the engines replaced can come into service at end 2015. The trial will last for 12 months. EPD will gather the operational data with KMB and compile a report for publishing on the website of the Fund.

4 Franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic at busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. Furthermore, these districts are also congested with pedestrians. Therefore, setting up LEZs in these busy districts helps to improve the roadside air quality and better protect public health. In addition, EPD is also taking various measures to reduce emissions from different types of vehicles in an omnidirectional way, including:

- launching an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme with an aim to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (including goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses) with \$11.4 billion set aside for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners;
- strengthening the control of emissions from petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicles. EPD has used roadside remote sensing equipment to monitor emissions from petrol and LPG

vehicles since 1 September 2014. For vehicles that are detected with excessive emissions, EPD will issue an Emission Testing Notice to their owners requiring them to present their vehicles to Designated Vehicle Emission Testing Centres within 12 working days to conduct an emission test with the aid of a chassis dynamometer to ensure the vehicles have been repaired. Otherwise, their vehicle licences will be cancelled; and

- fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II & III franchised buses with SCRs to reduce their emissions and to upgrade their emission performance comparable to that of Euro IV or above level.

These measures can effectively help to improve the roadside air pollution in all districts of Hong Kong.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB157**

**(Question Serial No.0934)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the waste-to-energy (WTE) measures at landfills, can the Administration inform this Committee:

- 1) What is the amount of landfill gas supplied to the Towngas from the NENT Landfill each year? Has the Government provided any subsidy for this project? If yes, what are the details?
- 2) What is the estimated amount of energy turned from landfill gas from the SENT Landfill each year? Has the Government provided any subsidy for this project?
- 3) Is there any plan to carry out WTE projects at the WENT Landfill? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TANG Ka-piu (Member Question No.9)

Reply:

1. At present, apart from converting the landfill gas generated from the NENT Landfill to heat and electricity for the daily operation of the landfill, an average of about 2,900 m<sup>3</sup>/hr of treated landfill gas is being transferred to Hong Kong & China Gas's (HKCG) production plant in Tai Po as alternate fuel. The Government does not provide any subsidy for this landfill gas export scheme.
2. Upon commissioning of the landfill gas utilisation scheme at the SENT Landfill in collaboration with HKCG, an average of about 12,500 m<sup>3</sup>/hr of landfill gas currently generated from the SENT Landfill, (including the portion converted to heat and electricity for the daily operation of the landfill) will be fully converted from waste to energy. The Government does not provide any subsidy for this landfill gas utilisation scheme.
3. Apart from converting landfill gas to heat and electricity for the daily operation of the WENT Landfill, the contractor of the WENT Landfill is now exploring the opportunity for collaborating with other companies to converting the residual landfill gas generated from the WENT Landfill from waste to energy.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB158****(Question Serial No.0935)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the subsidy programme for the replacement of catalytic converters and oxygen sensors of petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) taxis and light buses, the Government was granted \$ 150 million in earlier years for the implementation of the programme. Will the Administration inform this Committee:

- 1) What is the total expenditure of the above programme?
- 2) Upon completion of the programme in April 2014, 13 942 taxis and 2 881 light buses participated in the programme, and the overall participation rate was close to 80%. However, there were still 4 196 taxis and 1 469 light buses which did not participate. Has the Administration looked into the reasons?
- 3) As more than 5 000 taxis and light buses still have not had their converters replaced, what measures does the Administration have to reduce exhaust emission from these vehicles? Will it consider extending the above programme? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon TANG Ka-piu (Member Question No.23)

Reply:

(1) & (2)

To improve roadside air quality, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched a one-off subsidy scheme to assist the owners of LPG and petrol taxis and light buses to replace catalytic converters and oxygen sensors in order to reduce vehicular exhaust emission and help vehicle owners to build up a habit to replace these major emission reduction devices timely. The replacement scheme was completed in April 2014 and the total expenditure was about \$80 million. Participation in the replacement scheme was voluntary. From our understanding, most of the owners who did not participate consider that their vehicles are newer and believe that the vehicles' catalytic converters are still effective.

(3)

To strengthen emission control of petrol and LPG vehicles, EPD has deployed roadside remote sensing equipment to detect exhaust emission from these vehicles since 1 September 2014. We will

issue Emission Testing Notices (ETNs) to owners of vehicles which are found to be emitting excessively as revealed by the roadside remote sensing equipment. The ETNs will require the vehicles concerned to be repaired and to pass an emission test done with the aid of a chassis dynamometer at a designated vehicle emission testing centre within 12 working days. Failing to comply, the vehicle licence will be cancelled. As at end of February 2015, EPD's remote sensing equipment has screened about 270 000 vehicles and EPD issued about 1 700 ETNs to vehicle owners requested them to rectify the excessive emission problems. During this period, a total of 42 private cars, 1 taxi and 1 light goods vehicle could not pass the emission test and their vehicle licences were cancelled. In addition, 44 private cars and 41 taxis were scrapped by their vehicle owners.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB159**

**(Question Serial No.: 0936)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the ex-gratia payment scheme for phasing out pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs), would the administration inform this Committee:

1. How many applications have been received in total since the implementation of the scheme on 1 March 2014? What is the expenditure involved?
2. As reflected by many vehicle owners, they tried to replace their pre-Euro IV DCVs in compliance with EPD's recommendation. They wanted but failed to do so as they were subject to a higher bank interest rate because of their age. In view of this, will the Administration consider taking up the role of a loan guarantor to help them replace their vehicles using a loan and increase the number of vehicles replaced, so as to improve the air quality problem? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?
3. Some small-and-middle-size commercial vehicle repair shops have indicated that despite EPD's efforts to implement the above scheme, many post-Euro IV vehicles have gradually switched to a computerized operational system and they lack vehicle data for maintenance, thereby giving rise to maintenance difficulties and indirectly reducing the number of vehicle owners who replace their vehicles. In view of this, what measures does the Administration have to help non-small-and-middle-size commercial vehicle repair shops to address maintenance problems, e.g. establishing a vehicle maintenance database to increase the percentage of replacement of vehicles?
4. Besides, as small-and-middle-size commercial vehicle repair shops have found it difficult to identify sites for operating repair workshops, worrying that they might commit offences out of oversight. What measures does the Administration have to help them address such problems, e.g. providing a list of locations for reference by the small-and-middle-size vehicle repair workshops?

Asked by: Hon TANG Ka-piu (Member Question No.: 28)

Reply:

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

1. As at the end of February 2015, some 23 600 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 29% of the eligible vehicles) were retired under the scheme. The amount of ex-gratia payment granted is about \$2.89 billion.

2. Under the ex-gratia payment scheme, eligible vehicle owners of pre-Euro IV DCVs are only required to scrap the relevant vehicles without having to replace them with new ones for the application. We understand from the banking sector that the specific conditions of vehicle purchase loans including the repayment interest rate are normally determined with reference to the credit analysis results of the vehicle owner, while the age of the vehicle owner is generally not part of the consideration. Preferential vehicle loans are also available from the banks. We believe that vehicle owners can choose from the vehicle loan services provided by a number of banks providing vehicle loan services in Hong Kong. Besides, vehicle owners who wish to purchase new vehicles can consider applying for the SME Loan Guarantee Scheme of the Trade and Industry Department subject to eligibility.
3. To assist the vehicle repair trade to acquire the technologies for maintaining new-generation DCVs, the Vocational Training Council (VTC) and vehicle suppliers have worked together to organise technical courses on maintaining new-generation DCVs. Apart from courses on diesel engine/heavy duty vehicles, the VTC plans to set up a database on vehicle maintenance and an enquiry hotline this year with a view to providing further technical support to the vehicle repair trade. The VTC will also continue to organise basic training courses on fault diagnosis and servicing for these vehicles. We will continue to liaise with the VTC and vehicle suppliers to help the repair trade master the repair skills.
4. Trade practitioners setting up their vehicle repair workshops may refer to the “Green Garage” section in the EPD’s website (<http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/greengarage/solutions/solutions.html>) to learn more about relevant environmental protection legislation and requirements. The information can also help them identify the appropriate locations for operating vehicle repair workshops and implement suitable environmental measures, in order to reduce the environmental nuisance from the operation and avoid contravention of environmental legislation. They may also call the EPD’s Compliance Assistance Centre (Tel.: 2838 3111) for enquiry.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB160**

**(Question Serial No. 1469)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the implementation of municipal solid waste (MSW) charging, the Government has indicated that it will gradually reduce the number of roadside litter containers and/or redesign them to prevent the public from using them for disposal of domestic and trade waste. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- a) The estimated number of litter containers to be recalled;
- b) The estimated expenditure of the provision of newly designed litter containers; and
- c) The estimated number of additional recycling facilities to be provided for the collection of different types of recyclables so as to further reduce waste at source.

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. 26)

Reply:

- a) At present, there are a total of about 21 000 litter containers (LCs) placed in public places in Hong Kong. To tie in with the implementation of municipal solid waste (MSW) charging scheme to be launched by the Environment Bureau, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) is now reviewing the distribution and design of the LCs, and plans to gradually reduce the number of LCs at several districts on a pilot basis in 2015-16. The FEHD will assess the hygienic condition at these locations in order to decide whether to expand the scope of the pilot scheme and the number of LCs to be reduced.
- b) Following the design of existing LCs, the outer shields and inner bins of the newly designed LCs will be made of fiberglass material and metal respectively. The cost is about \$800 each which is more or less the same with the existing ones.
- c) Under the coordination and promotion of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), various recycling schemes are in place to collect different types of cleansed recyclables, including waste paper, waste metals, waste plastics, waste electrical and electronic equipment, waste glass bottles, compact fluorescent lamps, rechargeable batteries, etc. from the public. We launched a free mobile application "Waste Less" in March 2014 to provide information on the locations of over 7 000 recyclable collection points collecting different types of recyclables in Hong Kong, as well as the latest information about waste reduction and recycling, so as to facilitate community participation.

The EPD is progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong. We envisage that with the CGSs in place, they will gradually help to enhance the quality



and quantity of recyclables collected, and recover more recyclables of different types for local processing. They will also help to enhance environmental education and community participation, with a view to promoting MSW charging and other waste reduction measures.

We will continue to take forward the development of Organic Waste Treatment Facilities (OWTF) for the treatment of source-separated food waste. The funding application of OWTF Phase 1 in Siu Ho Wan, North Lantau was approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council on 24 October 2014, and the construction works of OWTF Phase 1 were commenced in December 2014. It is expected that the facility will be commissioned in 2017 with a daily capacity of 200 tonnes of source-separated food waste. The food waste will be recycled to useful biogas for power generation and compost. For OWTF Phase 2 in Sha Ling, North District with a daily capacity of 300 tonnes of food waste, the engineering feasibility study is expected to be completed in 2015. As for further facilities, suitable locations still need to be studied and identified.

Moreover, many collectors or recyclers will be interested in collecting other recyclables. Many charitable organisations also provide collection services for used items. We will enhance cooperation with the stakeholders, set up more community collection points, broaden the types of recyclables to be recovered, encourage more proactive community participation so as to enhance the recycling rate in Hong Kong and promote the habit of clean recycling.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB161****(Question Serial No. 1470)****Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department**Subhead (No. & title):** (-) Not Specified**Programme:** (1) Waste**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)**Director of Bureau:** Secretary for the Environment**Question:**

On continuing to implement the extension of the three strategic landfills, namely the West New Territories (WENT) Landfill, South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill and North East New Territories (NENT) Landfill, please provide the following information:

a) Please tabulate as follows the quantities of waste received at these landfills in the past year, i.e. 2014.

	Overall Waste (Except Food Waste)			Food Waste	
	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Domestic	Commercial
WENT Landfill, Tuen Mun					
NENT Landfill, Ta Kwu Ling					
SENT Landfill, Tseung Kwan O					

b) What are the full capacities of various landfills and when will they be exhausted?

**Asked by:** Hon. TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. 27)

**Reply:**

(a) The quantities of waste (in tonnes per day) received at the three strategic landfills in 2014 is listed below:

	Municipal Solid Waste			Overall C&D Waste	Special Waste
	Domestic (Food Waste)	Commercial (Food Waste)	Industrial (Food Waste)		
South East New Territories Landfill (SENT)	696 (285)	847 (296)	171 (20)	2 500	297
North East New Territories Landfill (NENT)	1 655 (677)	219 (77)	382 (44)	568	270
West New Territories Landfill (WENT)	4 067	1 499	245	874	568

	(1 664)	(524)	(28)		
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Note: The figures shown in the above table are preliminary figures for 2014.

- (b) The design capacities of SENT, NENT and WENT Landfills are 43 million cubic metres (Mm<sup>3</sup>), 35 Mm<sup>3</sup> and 61 Mm<sup>3</sup> respectively. The three landfills are estimated to be saturated by 2015, 2016-17 and 2019 respectively. However, the actual years for these landfills to be saturated depends on the disposal quantities of municipal solid waste and other wastes, as well as any changes of other factors of the estimation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB162**

**(Question Serial No.: 1471)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

As regards the \$1 billion Recycling Fund being prepared for implementation, would the Administration inform this Committee:

- a) What are the details of expenditure items of the \$1 billion fund and the amount of funds allocated for each item?
- b) Is promoting the development of resource recycling industries covered by the \$1 billion fund?
- c) If yes for b), what is its share in the \$1 billion fund?
- d) If no for b), will the Government allocate extra funds to promote the development of recycling industries?
- e) If no for d), what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No.: 29)

Reply:

The Government has earmarked \$1 billion to set up a Recycling Fund to promote the development of resource recycling industries by facilitating the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiency of the recycling industry for sustainable development. The Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council (LegCo) discussed and gave its support to the setting up of a Recycling Fund in July 2014, which is now pending scrutiny of the Finance Committee of LegCo. We aim to commence the Recycling Fund at the earliest subject to the funding approval of LegCo.

To meet the actual operational and development needs of the local recycling industry, applications for grants from the Fund will be made by the industry on project basis. The applicants should, according to their own conditions and needs, formulate business plans which need assistance from the Fund and should make an effective use of the funds to expand their business. Besides, applications for upgrading and development of the recycling industry as a whole from non-profit making organisations and professional/trade associations will also be accepted. The share of the Fund will depend on the nature of the applications and the applications approved. We plan to engage the Hong Kong Productivity Council as a partner in the implementation of the Fund, and will set up an Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund to assess applications.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB163**

**(Question Serial No.: 1472)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the 2015-16 Budget Speech that the Government will continue to promote the use of electric vehicles (EVs) proactively. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) how many less air pollutants will be emitted by EVs as compared with general diesel vehicles?
- (b) what is the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by EVs;
- (c) while EVs themselves will not cause pollution, the use of coal as the main feedstock for power generation will cause environmental pollution. Does the Government have any measures to reduce pollution possibly caused by providing power to EVs, while encouraging vehicle owners to switch to EVs?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No.: 30)

Reply:

(a) & (b)

To improve roadside air quality and reduce global warming, the Government has been actively promoting the use of electric vehicles (EVs), including taking the lead in using EVs, providing tax concessions and working with the private sector to expand the charging network for EVs and encourage vehicle manufacturers to introduce suitable models of EVs to Hong Kong. EVs, which have no tailpipe emissions, can help reduce roadside air pollution in comparison to conventional vehicles. Preliminary trial data from the Pilot Green Transport Fund show that EVs emit about 10-40% less carbon dioxide on average per kilometre than conventional vehicles of the same class.

(c)

Local power plants are required to use the best practicable means to reduce air pollutant emissions, while the remaining waste gas is emitted from chimneys at a height of about a hundred metres or above. As the pollutants approach the ground level, they have been dispersed to a lower concentration and would not be accumulated at the street level to cause serious roadside air pollution as vehicle exhaust would. The impact of emissions from power plants to the public is relatively low in comparison to roadside emissions from vehicles.

As power plants are one of the major sources of pollution, the Government has been taking stringent measures to reduce emissions from power plants. The construction of new coal-fired generating units has

been banned since 1997. Since 2008, emission caps for the power generation sector in 2010 and beyond have also been stipulated and progressively tightened through promulgation of technical memoranda (TMs). So far, a total of 4 TMs have been issued. The latest Fourth TM was promulgated in December 2014 to further tighten the emission caps for the power plants in 2019 and beyond. Compared to the emission caps set out in the First TM for 2010, the overall emissions of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and respirable suspended particulates (RSP) from the electricity generation sector will be reduced by 63%, 40% and 44% respectively.

To meet the statutory emission caps, the two power companies have adopted additional emission reduction measures, including installing flue gas desulphurization systems and denitrification systems, prioritizing coal-fired generation units retrofitted with emission abatement facilities and increasing the use of low-emission coal and natural gas for electricity generation, etc. Compared to 2005 when we began to set emission caps for the power plants, the emission levels of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and RSP from the power plants were reduced by 81%, 26% and 60% in 2013 respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB164**

**(Question Serial No.1474)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the operation of the environmental impact assessment mechanism, would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- a) The existing air quality objectives (AQOs) have been adopted in Hong Kong since 1987 and have not been updated so far. Will the Government consider conducting a review?
- b) Apart from the above objectives, has the Government conducted any review on other objectives in the past five years?
- c) Further to the previous question, please provide the contents of review on the relevant objectives, improvement measures and the timing of next review. If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No.31)

Reply:

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in Hong Kong is regulated by the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap.499) (EIAO). The Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (TM) issued under the Ordinance sets out unified technical guidelines and criteria for EIA procedures. The TM requires EIA studies to adopt the environmental objectives or requirements stipulated under various pollution controls and other relevant ordinances as the criteria for assessment. When there is update to these statutory objectives or requirements, it will automatically be applicable to the EIAO at the same time and it is not necessary to conduct separate review or revision for the EIAO.

- a) The Environment Protection Department (EPD) replaced the objectives adopted since 1987 with new air quality objectives on 1 January 2014. The new objectives are implemented through amendment of the Air Pollution Control Ordinance, and they become the criteria for EIA at the same time.
- b) & c) EPD conducts reviews on various environmental objectives regularly in light of international studies and relevant developments. Currently, there are no other objectives that need revision except the air quality objectives mentioned above.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB165**

**(Question Serial No. 1479)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (1) Waste  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the mandatory producer responsibility scheme (PRS) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), would the Government advise this Committee on the following:

- a) Will any financial incentive be provided to the consumers?
- b) If yes for a), what is the upper limit of rebate for each piece of equipment?
- c) If no for a), what are the reasons?
- d) Has any expected target or effectiveness been set?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. 36)

Reply:

The funding application for the development of the waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) treatment and recycling facility was approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council on 27 February 2015. We aim to award the "Design, Build and Operate" contract to the selected operator in the first half of 2015 based on the tender results. According to the operation part of the contract, the operator is required to provide collection and treatment services for WEEE with a capacity of 30 000 tonnes per annum. We will pay the operating expenditure according to the financial proposal submitted by the operator in the open tender. The operator can provide financial incentive to consumers taking into account market conditions or other commercial considerations so as to collect more e-waste.

The Promotion of Recycling and Proper Disposal (Electrical Equipment and Electronic Equipment) (Amendment) Bill 2015, introduced by the Government on 18 March 2015, proposes that after distribution of regulated electrical equipment, a seller must arrange for removal services to consumers free of charge, in which there will be collectors to transfer the old items to proper recyclers. The provision of such customer-friendly service will facilitate proper collection of WEEE.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB166**

**(Question Serial No.: 1480)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the 2015-16 Budget Speech that the Government will continue to actively promote the use of electric vehicles (EVs) to increase the prevalence of EVs. However, one of the factors affecting the prevalence is the provision of adequate repair and maintenance. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee:

- a) How many technical training programmes are currently offered by the tertiary institutions on the repair of EVs?
- b) What are the enrolment rates of these technical training programmes? Are there enough training places?
- c) Does the Government provide any subsidy for those enrolled in these training programmes?
- d) If yes for c), what is the amount of subsidy?
- e) If no for c), what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No.: 51)

Reply:

In Hong Kong, electric car maintenance and technical training courses are mainly provided by the Vocational Training Council's Pro-Act Training and Development Centre (Automobile) [The Centre]. To meet the needs of the industry, the number of such classes conducted in the current academic year has increased from the original plan of three classes to the current 8th class now opens for enrollment (with 12 students per class). The Center also plans to run "Electric Car Troubleshooting" courses in the 2015/16 academic year. The Education Bureau subsidises 70% of the cost for each student attending the course who needs to pay a full tuition fee of \$370.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB167**

**(Question Serial No. 1481)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme, apart from giving priority to the 8 targeted industries including (1) chemical products; (2) food and beverage; (3) furniture; (4) metal and metal products; (5) non-metallic mineral products; (6) paper/paper product manufacturing; (7) printing and publishing; and (8) textiles, would the Administration inform this Committee of the following:

- a) What was the approximate percentage of applications not belonging to the above industries?
- b) How many of these applications were approved for funding support?
- c) What was the amount of subsidy and its percentage in the total amount?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. 52)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme (the Programme) in collaboration with the Economic and Information Commission of Guangdong Province in April 2008. The Programme aims to encourage and facilitate Hong Kong-owned factories operating in Guangdong and Hong Kong to adopt cleaner production technologies and practices, thereby contributing to improving the regional environment. As the majority of Hong Kong-owned factories belong to the above eight industries which have much room for improvements in the areas of energy saving and reduction of pollutant emissions, we have selected these industries as the targeted industries for promoting relevant cleaner production technologies so as to ensure effective use of the available resources of the Programme. Enterprises outside these eight industries can also apply for funding support under the Programme.

The number of applications received and approved since the commencement of the Programme are as follows: a total of two funding project applications not falling within the eight industries mentioned above have been received, which is less than 1% of the total number of funding project applications received (about 3 000). Both funding project applications had been approved with a total funding amount of \$460,000, which is about 0.6% of the total funding approved under the Programme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB168****(Question Serial No. 1514)****Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department**Subhead (No. & title):** (-) Not Specified**Programme:** (1) Waste**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)**Director of Bureau:** Secretary for the Environment**Question:**

Regarding the 6 refuse transfer stations in the urban areas, namely Shatin Transfer Station, West Kowloon Transfer Station, Island East Transfer Station, Island West Transfer Station, Northwest New Territories Refuse Transfer Station and North Lantau Transfer Station, please provide the following information:

Please tabulate as follows the quantities of waste received by various transfer stations, which landfills the waste is delivered to and the modes of delivery used in the past 3 years, i.e. 2012-14.

	2012			2013			2014		
	Quantities of Waste received		The landfill the waste is delivered to	Quantities of Waste received		The landfill the waste is delivered to	Quantities of Waste received		The landfill the waste is delivered to
	tonnes	%	tonnes/day	tonnes	%	tonnes/day	tonnes	%	tonnes/day
Shatin Transfer Station									
West Kowloon Transfer Station									
Island East Transfer Station									
Island West Transfer Station									
Northwest New Territories Refuse Transfer Station									
North Lantau Transfer Station									

**Asked by:** Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael

(Member Question No.28)

Reply:

The amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) received at the 6 refuse transfer stations (RTSs) in the urban areas, the respective landfills where the received waste is transferred to and the mode of transportation used in the past 3 years are as follows:

	2012		2013		2014	
	MSW received and transferred to landfill	Mode of transportation	MSW received and transferred to landfill	Mode of transportation	MSW received and transferred to landfill	Mode of transportation
	tonnes/day		tonnes/day		tonnes/day	
Shatin Transfer Station	998 (17%)	By land to North East New Territories Landfill	1,118 (18%)	By land to North East New Territories Landfill	1,096 (17%)	By land to North East New Territories Landfill
West Kowloon Transfer Station	2,331 (40%)	By sea to West New Territories Landfill	2,385 (39%)	By sea to West New Territories Landfill	2,640 (41%)	By sea to West New Territories Landfill
Island East Transfer Station	797 (14%)	By sea to West New Territories Landfill	798 (13%)	By sea to West New Territories Landfill	829 (13%)	By sea to West New Territories Landfill
Island West Transfer Station	531 (9%)	By sea to West New Territories Landfill	556 (9%)	By sea to West New Territories Landfill	599 (9%)	By sea to West New Territories Landfill
Northwest New Territories Transfer Station	993 (17%)	By land to West New Territories Landfill	1,045 (17%)	By land to West New Territories Landfill	1,081 (17%)	By land to West New Territories Landfill
North Lantau Transfer Station	178 (3%)	By sea to West New Territories Landfill	189 (3%)	By sea to West New Territories Landfill	197 (3%)	By sea to West New Territories Landfill
Total MSW amount received at and transferred from the above 6 RTSs	5,828 (100%)		6,091 (100%)		6,442 (100%)	

Remark: Apart from MSW, the West Kowloon Transfer Station also received and handled about 383 tonnes per day of grease trap waste, whereas the Outlying Islands Transfer Facilities also received about 43 tonnes per day of construction waste (2014 data), and individual RTSs also received small amounts of other wastes.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB169****(Question Serial No.1128)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the operation of refuse transfer stations (RTSs) in various districts, please advise on the following:

- Have these RTSs reached their original design capacities in terms of daily intake? Does the Bureau have any plans to provide additional RTSs or expand the existing RTSs? If yes, what are the details?
- What is the percentage of domestic waste in the daily waste intake of the various RTSs? What is its percentage in the total domestic waste in Hong Kong?
- Can waste collected from the various RTSs everyday be delivered to the three strategic landfills within the target time? What is the arrangement for its delivery to the landfills?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chuen, Tony (Member Question No.25)

Reply:

- According to the waste statistics of 2014, the daily handling capacity of the West Kowloon Transfer Station was close to saturation, while the other RTSs have not reached their design handling capacities. Apart from implementing a Waste Diversion Plan, we are looking for suitable locations to build new refuse transfer stations in the eastern part of Kowloon and the New Territories. We hope to identify locations with seafront access, but suitable inland locations including cavern sites will also be considered. Furthermore, in the planning stage of new development areas, we have requested reservation of sites for future provision of waste management and material recovery facilities to serve these areas.
- The percentage of domestic waste, compared to the total waste received at the various RTSs and the total domestic waste generated in Hong Kong are :

<b>Refuse Transfer Stations</b>	<b>Percentage of domestic waste compared to the total waste received at RTS</b>	<b>Percentage of domestic waste compared to the total domestic waste generated in Hong Kong</b>
Shatin Transfer Station	100%	17%
West Kowloon Transfer Station	61%	29%
Island East Transfer Station	75%	10%
Island West Transfer Station	74%	7%
Northwest New Territories Transfer Station	84%	14%
North Lantau Transfer Station	43%	1%
Outlying Islands Transfer Facilities	70%	1%

- (c) The waste received at the various RTSs each day will be loaded into containers and transferred to landfills for disposal by land or sea in accordance with the requirements of the operation contracts. Normally the transfer operation is completed within 24 hours.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB170**

**(Question Serial No.: 1129)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

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

- (a) How many registered vehicle owners have signed up since the implementation of the waiver of First Registration Tax on EVs? What is the percentage of the EVs concerned in the total number of vehicles in Hong Kong? Please list by vehicle type.
- (b) Please list in a table the current distribution of EV charging stations in various districts of Hong Kong, the types of charging facilities (quick/slow) and the usage levels.
- (c) Is there any assessment on whether the current 1,100 or so EV charging facilities in Hong Kong are sufficient to meet the demand? If yes, what are the assessment results and what are the corresponding measures and follow-up actions taken?
- (d) Among the buildings completed before 2012, what are the total numbers of parking spaces in government and non-government buildings respectively? In these buildings, what are the total number of parking spaces installed with EV charging facilities and their percentage in the total number of parking spaces?
- (e) Has the Department studied the feasibility of providing additional EV charging facilities in completed private buildings and whether there are corresponding measures to promote the use of EVs in future? If yes, what are the results and details? If no, what are the reasons?
- (f) Are there any enforcement difficulties in wider use of EVs in the government fleet? Will the Government consider further increasing the ratio of EVs in the government fleet in order to take the lead? If yes, what are the details? If not, why not?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chuen, Tony (Member Question No.: 26)

Reply:

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

- (a) The Government has exempted the first registration tax for EVs since 1994. As at the end of February 2015, the exemption has been granted to a total of 1 220 vehicle owners, involving 1 628 EVs. The percentage of EVs among all vehicles in Hong Kong by vehicle type is as follows:

<b>No. of registered vehicles as at end of February 2015</b>			
	<b>EVs</b>	<b>Total no. of vehicles in Hong Kong</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Private cars	1 412	546 878	0.26%
Motorcycles	50	64 468	0.08%
Buses	7	13 489	0.05%
Light buses	4	7 376	0.05%
Light goods vehicles	55	73 629	0.07%
Medium goods vehicles	2	37 406	0.01%
Heavy goods vehicles	0	5 197	0%
Taxis	48	18 138	0.26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>766 581</b>	<b>0.21%</b>

Note: Not including special purpose and government vehicles.

- (b) EV charging facilities are now available at 16 government car parks, involving a total of 460 car parking spaces. In 2014, the average number of charging was about 110 per month per car park. Details of the usage levels of the charging facilities at non-government car parks are not available. The distribution and types of EV chargers in the 18 districts are as follows:

<b>District</b>	<b>No. of chargers</b>			<b>District</b>	<b>No. of chargers</b>		
	Standard	Medium	Quick		Standard	Medium	Quick
Central and Western	164	34	1	Kwai Tsing	16	18	0
Eastern	110	19	1	Tsuen Wan	47	5	0
Southern	2	1	8	Sai Kung	29	7	0
Wan Chai	67	15	8	North	33	10	1
Kowloon City	55	0	6	Tai Po	15	0	0
Kwun Tong	60	16	2	Sha Tin	67	6	1
Sham Shui Po	43	8	0	Yuen Long	39	0	1
Wong Tai Sin	58	9	0	Tuen Mun	18	0	0
Yau Tsim Mong	103	6	1	Islands	9	5	1

- (c), (d) & (e)

The Government has been working with the private sector in expanding the EV charging infrastructure. There are now more than 1 100 EV chargers for public use in Hong Kong, covering all 18 districts in various types of buildings. Apart from standard chargers, there are now over 150 medium chargers and 12 CHAdeMO quick chargers set up at various districts. The Government will also launch a pilot scheme that enables suppliers of electric taxis to provide charging services for electric taxis by installing quick chargers at car parks administered by the Transport Department.

To encourage private car parks to install EV chargers, the Government has introduced the following initiatives:



- (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 EV charging infrastructure at the building construction stage, including provision of sufficient power supply and electrical wiring, to facilitate future installation of chargers ;
- (ii) In June 2011, planning guidelines for new buildings were amended to recommend 30% of private car parking spaces to be installed with standard chargers; and
- (iii) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel.: 3757 6222) to provide information and technical support to interested parties in setting up EV chargers. Besides, the Government has issued guidelines on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers.

From April 2011 to February 2015, 80% of car parking spaces under newly approved development plans have been equipped with the infrastructure and conditions for installation of EV chargers. Statistics on the number of car parking spaces and car parking spaces equipped with EV charging facilities in buildings completed before 2012 are not available. We will closely monitor the growth in the number of EVs and consider the need to further expand the charging network in a timely manner.

- (f) When replacing vehicles, the Government will continue to procure EVs to replace vehicles that are due for replacement subject to the availability of suitable models on the market and the performance of the EVs being able to meet the departments’ operational requirements.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB171**

**(Question Serial No.: 1130)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the implementation of measures to improve regional air quality in collaboration with the Guangdong authorities, what were the specific details, the expenditure and manpower involved and the progress and results of various work items in each of the past 3 years? What are the agenda and timetable for future work? Is there any target for such work for 2015-16? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons? Will such work be reviewed in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chuen, Tony (Member Question No.: 27)

Reply:

Improving regional air quality has been one of the key areas in environmental collaboration between Hong Kong and Guangdong. The governments of the two sides set up in 2000 a Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection (the Joint Working Group) which is underpinned by a number of special panels to follow up on environmental protection issues of mutual concern, including improving air quality of the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Region and promoting cleaner production. Please refer to Annex for major collaboration programmes on improving regional air quality in the past 3 financial years, including the expenditure and manpower involved and the results achieved.

In 2015-16, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and relevant Guangdong departments will continue to co-operate in implementing measures to improve regional air quality, which include collaborating with Guangdong and Macao to take forward the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study and continuing to promote the adoption of cleaner production in Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong Province, etc. A provision of some \$33.2 million has been earmarked under the Air Programme of the EPD for implementing various cross-boundary air co-operation projects, including around \$30 million for implementing the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme and \$3.2 million for conducting the "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study".

Collaboration projects or programmes on improving air quality  
between Hong Kong and Guangdong from 2012-13 to 2014-15

Title of project/ programme	Work details, expenditure and manpower involved	Progress and 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 work is absorbed by existing manpower and resources of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.	The Plan is an ongoing collaboration initiative drawn up in December 2003. From 2006 to 2013, 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) recorded a decrease by 62%, 13% and 15% respectively. 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.
Study on post-2010 emission reduction plan for PRD Region	To review the current air pollutants emission situation in the PRD Region, estimate emission levels for 2010-2020, consider possible emission reduction measures, and make suggestions on post-2010 emission reduction initiatives for the region. The study was conducted by existing officers of the Air Policy Division of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the resources and manpower involved.	The Study began in October 2009 and concluded in November 2012. Hong Kong and Guangdong have endorsed the emission reduction targets in the PRD Region for 2015 and the emission reduction target ranges for 2020, and rolled out various emission reduction measures. The two sides are preparing for a mid-term review on the emission reduction results for 2015 and will finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020.
Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM <sub>2.5</sub> Study	The 30-month Study aims to gain an understanding of the principles regarding formation and control of PM <sub>2.5</sub> pollution in the PRD Region. The total estimated expenditure for Hong Kong is about \$9 million (including an expenditure of about \$3.2 million for 2015-16) to appoint an independent consultant for the Study. There is no separate breakdown on management of the resources and manpower involved.	The Study began in late 2014 and is expected to conclude in 2017. The collected data and analysis results will be integrated to form a holistic understanding of PM <sub>2.5</sub> pollution characteristics to facilitate the joint formulation of appropriate and effective policies to combat regional air pollution.
Cleaner Production Partnership Programme (the Programme)	The Programme was launched in April 2008. It encourages and facilitates Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong to adopt cleaner production technologies and practices through funding support and technology promotion activities, thereby contributing to improving the regional air quality. The total expenditure for	As at end February 2015, the Programme has approved over 2 400 funding projects and organised 390 awareness and technology promotion activities. The current phase of the Programme will be completed by 31 March 2015. In light of the environmental benefits brought by the

<b>Title of project/ programme</b>	<b>Work details, expenditure and manpower involved</b>	<b>Progress and results achieved</b>
	implementing the Programme from 2008 to 2015 is around \$143 million.	Programme and positive feedback from the industries, the Government has earmarked \$150 million to extend the Programme for five years until 31 March 2020.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB172****(Question Serial No. 1133)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What were the enforcement details of and the manpower and expenditure for the statutory ban on idling vehicles with running engines in 2014-15? What is the number of successful prosecutions? How does the Administration assess the effectiveness of the Ordinance since its implementation? Will the Administration allocate additional resources and manpower to enhance the enforcement actions in 2015-16? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chuen, Tony (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

The Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance (the Ordinance), which came into operation on 15 December 2011, prohibits drivers from idling a vehicle engine for more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. It empowers traffic wardens (TW) and Environmental Protection Inspectors (EPI) to issue fixed penalty notices (FPNs) to offending drivers. The TWs enforce the ban in their daily patrol duties, and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is responsible for co-ordinating publicity activities. Enforcement-cum-publicity activities are conducted by EPD with TWs at idling engine black spots to help drivers foster a green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

The TWs of the Hong Kong Police Force and EPIs of EPD are responsible for the enforcement of the Ordinance. The total number of TWs is 266. EPD has 386 EPIs who are also empowered to issue FPNs. The EPIs will take joint enforcement actions with TWs at idling engine black spots. Expenditure on related work of EPD for 2015-16 will continue to be absorbed by existing resources and manpower under the "Air Programme".

From April 2014 to February 2015, law enforcement officers have timed 1 039 vehicles with idling engines. Among them, 42 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.

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. Our observation shows that most drivers have fostered the habit of switching off idling engines. The number of complaints against vehicles with idling engines in 2014 decreased by about 40% compared to 2012 when the Ordinance first came into operation. The Government will continue the two-pronged approach, i.e. enforcement and publicity, to promote the green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB173**

**(Question Serial No. 0658)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the regulation of safety of edible oils and the recycling of waste cooking oil:

- a) What were the quantities of waste cooking oil, recovery, export and that converted into biodiesel in Hong Kong in each of the past three years (2012, 2013 and 2014)?
- b) How many used cooking oil recyclers are there in Hong Kong currently? Will the Administration introduce a licensing system for waste cooking oil recyclers? If yes, what are the details? What is the estimated expenditure involved? If no, what are the reasons?
- c) Will the Administration implement a collection registration system for collection of all waste cooking oil? If yes, what are the details? What is the estimated expenditure involved? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Member Question No. 40)

Reply:

- a) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) commissioned the Hong Kong Productivity Council to conduct a consultancy study on, among other things, the current situation of waste cooking oil (WCO) recycling in Hong Kong during the period from August 2013 to May 2014. Findings indicate that an estimated 16 000 tonnes of WCO are produced locally each year, of which about 11 000 tonnes are used in biodiesel production by local factories. A separate breakdown on export declaration of WCO is not available.
- b) The Hong Kong Collector/Recycler Directory is now provided in the "Hong Kong Waste Reduction Website" of the EPD. Among all the organisations, 18 of which engage in WCO collection or recycling. The EPD has all along supported the testing and certification organisations to implement registration schemes for the local recycling industry so as to establish and promote standards of practice in the industry and identify responsible recyclers. In this connection, the Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency launched the Hong Kong Cooking Oil Registration Scheme (the Scheme) in December 2014. The WCO collectors and processors participating in the Scheme are required to keep and verify the transaction records of the WCO to ensure traceability.
- c) In addition, to strengthen the regulation and monitoring of the recycling of local WCO, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) and the EPD will work together to require, through the licensing conditions for restaurant and food factory licences of FEHD, that all WCO must be handed over

to WCO collectors and recyclers recognised by the EPD for treatment. All records should also be kept to promote proper recycling of WCO. Besides recognising eligible local WCO collectors and recyclers, the EPD will also consider legislative amendments to strengthen the regulation of recycling of WCO. The estimated expenditure involved will be subject to the specific regulatory arrangements stipulated in the legislation in future. Estimated expenditure is not available at this stage.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB174****(Question Serial No. 1274)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration has stated that it will continue to enforce the statutory ban on idling vehicles with running engines. Has it carried out any inspection and prosecution work after the legislation came into force? What are the coverage and the number of inspections? What are the numbers of complaints received and prosecution instituted so far?

Besides, with the advent of the hot weather, will the Administration step up enforcement actions and publicity under such weather conditions? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon WONG Ting-kwong (Member Question No. 60)

Reply:

The Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance (the Ordinance), which came into operation on 15 December 2011, prohibits drivers from idling a vehicle engine for more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. It empowers traffic wardens (TW) and Environmental Protection Inspectors (EPI) to issue fixed penalty notices (FPNs) to offending drivers. The TWs enforce the ban in their daily patrol duties, and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is responsible for co-ordinating publicity activities. Enforcement-cum-publicity activities are conducted by EPD with TWs at idling engine black spots to help drivers foster a green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

In order to strengthen the enforcement work against non-complying drivers, EPD will list locations where 2 or more complaints on idling vehicles were received over a 3-month period as idling engine black spots and hand over the black spots list to the Hong Kong Police Force every month to enable the TWs to pay more attention to these black spots during patrol duties. EPD will also conduct publicity-cum-enforcement activities at these locations.

From the commencement of the Ordinance to the end of February 2015, EPD has received a total of 4 182 complaints against vehicles with idling engines. Law enforcement officers have timed 4 146 vehicles with idling engines. Among them, 138 drivers who violated the Ordinance (i.e. not switching off their engines within 3 minutes) were issued with FPNs. The remaining drivers either switched off the engines or drove their vehicles away immediately. Moreover, the law enforcement officers conducted 963 enforcement-cum-publicity exercises at idling engine black spots.

To step up publicity efforts on fostering a green driving habit of switching off idling engines, EPD have distributed leaflets and posters, broadcasted reminders through radio stations, and displayed messages on parking meters and banners throughout the year. Our observation shows that most drivers have fostered the habit of switching off idling engines. The number of complaints against vehicles with idling engines in



2014 decreased by about 40% compared to 2012 when the Ordinance first came into operation. The Government will continue the two-pronged approach, i.e. enforcement and publicity, to promote the green driving habit of switching off idling engines and reduce the environmental nuisance caused by stationary vehicles with running engines.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB175****(Question Serial No. 2637)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the development of community green stations (CGSs) in the 18 districts, please provide details of the

CGSs by the 18 districts in the table below, including (i) district, (ii) proposed site, (iii) proposed site area, (iv) progress of the project and (v) expenditure and estimated expenditure of each CGS:

i)	ii)	iii)	iv)	v)

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 32)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong. The capital works will cost about \$400 million in total. We will appoint non-profit-making organisations by way of open tender to operate the CGSs and will provide funding for their operation. The specific operating expenditures will depend on the financial proposals submitted by the individual operators in the open tender.

The detailed information of individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	Junction of On Ping Street and On Sum Street, Shek Mun	The site area is confirmed to be about 1 600 m <sup>2</sup> . Construction works have been completed and we have appointed an operator. Service will start after the necessary preparation work is completed.
Eastern CGS	Between Oi Shun Road and Hing Man Street, Shau Kei Wan, underneath the Island Eastern Corridor	The site area is confirmed to be about 3 000 m <sup>2</sup> . Construction works have been commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of this year.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>	
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	The site area is confirmed to be about 3 000 m <sup>2</sup> . Construction works have been commenced and we are preparing the tendering exercise for appointment of an operator. It is initially estimated that service will start in the first half of next year.	
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.	
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O		
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor		
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street		
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street		
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street		
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road		
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road		
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed		District Councils were consulted on the potential sites and their views are being followed up.
Central and Western CGS, Islands CGS, Northern CGS and Wong Tai Sin CGS	Site to be confirmed		Site search is still in progress.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB176**

**(Question Serial No. 2638)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the need to oversee the measures to protect country park enclaves as mentioned in the Programme, please inform this Committee how many enclaves will go through the relevant procedures for inclusion into country parks or coverage by statutory plans in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

In the 2010-11 Policy Address, the Government undertook to either include the enclaves into country parks, or determine their proper uses through statutory planning to meet conservation and social development needs.

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department plans to incorporate three country park enclaves (namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan) into their respective country parks. Based on the principles and criteria for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, as well as other considerations, these three enclaves are assessed to be suitable for being designated as country parks. The Department will conduct consultation with the relevant stakeholders on the proposal and then initiate the relevant statutory procedures, which would include the preparation of draft maps, public inspection, objection hearing, submission of draft maps to Chief Executive in Council for approval and negative vetting at Legislative Council, etc. The entire designation process will take more than a year to complete.

On the other hand, the Planning Department has completed the preparation of Development Permission Area Plans for suitable country park enclaves. A total of 22 Development Permission Area Plans have been prepared covering 30 enclaves. The Planning Department is progressively preparing Outline Zoning Plans to replace Development Permission Area Plans previously published with a validity of 3 years. As at end of February 2015, 11 Development Permission Area Plans have been replaced by Outline Zoning Plans. The Planning Department will continue to prepare Outline Zoning Plans in accordance with the established procedures to replace the relevant Development Permission Area Plans.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB177****(Question Serial No. 1317)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The number of tyres disposed of annually has been increased in view of the increasing number of vehicles. Please inform this Committee of the average number of tyres disposed of each year in the past 3 years. How many of them were disposed of at landfills? Whether the Environmental Protection Department has considered introducing a mandatory producer responsibility scheme on discarded tyres, similar to those on waste electrical and electronic equipment and glass beverage bottles, or even promoting the waste tyre recycling within the industry? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 33)

Reply:

The quantity of waste tyres disposed of at landfills fluctuates every year, but has apparently reduced in recent years. The disposal figures in the past 3 years (as listed below) is far less than the level in 2005 (about 17 800 tonnes).

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quantity of tyres disposed of (tonnes)</b>
2012	1 500
2013	8 500
2014	7 700

We are introducing producer responsibility schemes (PRs) progressively and our work focuses on plastic shopping bags, waste electrical and electronic equipment and glass beverage bottles. According to the action plans under the Hong Kong Blueprint for the Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022, we will study between 2016 and 2018 the feasibility of including other recyclables (e.g. rubber tyres, packaging materials, rechargeable batteries, etc.) in the PRs.

- End -

## CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

ENB178

**(Question Serial No. 1318)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the ex-gratia payment scheme for phasing out pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs), please advise this Committee on the latest development of the scheme, and list out the numbers of various types of vehicles phased out, with their percentage in the respective vehicle type.

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No. 34)

Reply:

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

As at end of February 2015, about 23 600 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 29% of the eligible vehicles) were retired under this scheme, involving an ex-gratia payment of about \$2.89 billion. The number of these vehicles by emissions standards and vehicle types is as follows.

Vehicle type	Number of applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme* (take-up rate)					No. of applications approved
	Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Total	
Light goods vehicle	5 402 (55.4%)	4 834 (45.7%)	2 668 (25.0%)	1 470 (8.4%)	14 374 (29.6%)	13 510
Medium goods vehicle	3 957 (55.1%)	1 057 (43.8%)	1 699 (27.8%)	940 (9.7%)	7 653 (30.2%)	7 249
Heavy goods vehicle	235 (34.6%)	83 (26.5%)	152 (19.4%)	60 (11.7%)	530 (23.1%)	495
Public light bus	4 (26.7%)	79 (27.6%)	21 (4.1%)	4 (1.0%)	108 (8.9%)	89
Private light bus	136 (43.3%)	65 (18.2%)	23 (5.7%)	10 (5.1%)	234 (18.4%)	216
Non-franchised bus	57 (32.0%)	43 (32.8%)	113 (19.0%)	521 (20.0%)	734 (20.9%)	660
<b>Total</b>	9 791 (54.1%)	6 161 (43.8%)	4 676 (24.5%)	3 005 (9.7%)	23 633 (28.8%)	22 219

\*As at end of February 2015

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB179****(Question Serial No.: 1319)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

To promote the use of electric vehicles (EVs), the Financial Secretary mentioned in the Budget that 100 faster chargers for EVs were installed at 16 government car parks last year. Please inform this Committee of the details of the installation of 100 faster chargers for EVs at 16 government car parks as well as their average utilisation rate. In addition to the existing 1 100 chargers, does the Government have any plans to increase the number of charging facilities? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon YICK Chi-ming, Frankie (Member Question No.: 35)

Reply:

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

The Government completed in mid-2014 the installation of 100 medium chargers at 16 government car parks. These medium chargers can reduce up to 60% charging time as compared to standard chargers, and have been available for public use since 1 August 2014. In 2014, the average number of charging was about 110 per month at each of these government car parks.

The Government has been working with the private sector in expanding the EV charging infrastructure. Together with the charging facilities set up by the private sector, there are now more than 1 100 EV chargers for public use in Hong Kong, covering all 18 districts in various types of buildings. Apart from standard chargers, there are now over 150 medium chargers and 12 CHAdeMO quick chargers have been set up at various districts. The Government will also launch a pilot scheme that enables suppliers of electric taxis to provide charging services for electric taxis by installing quick chargers at car parks administered by the Transport Department.

To encourage private car parks to install EV chargers, the Government has introduced the following initiatives:

- (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 EV charging infrastructure at the building construction stage, including provision of sufficient power supply and electrical wiring, to facilitate future installation of chargers;
- (ii) In June 2011, planning guidelines for new buildings were amended to recommend 30% of private car parking spaces to be installed with standard chargers; and

(iii) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel.: 3757 6222) to provide information and technical support to interested parties in setting up chargers. Besides, the Government has issued guidelines on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers.

From April 2011 to February 2015, 80% of car parking spaces under newly approved development plans have been equipped with the infrastructure and conditions for installation of EV chargers. We will closely monitor the growth in the number of EVs and consider the need to further expand the charging network in a timely manner.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB180****(Question Serial No. 2361)**

**Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

**Programme:** (1) Director of Bureau's Office

**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

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

**Question:**

Would the Environment Bureau provide in the table below details of duty visits made by the Secretary and Under Secretary for the Environment in the past 3 years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15), including the date and place of visit, size of entourage, purpose of visit, expenses on hotel accommodation, air tickets and meals and total expenditure for each visit? Please list out the amount of sponsorship and name of sponsors (if any).

Date	Place of visit	Size of entourage	Purpose of visit	Hotel accommodation expenses	Air ticket expenses	Meal expenses	Total expenditure

**Asked by:** Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 17)

**Reply:**

Date (no. of visits)	Place of Visit	Size of entourage (Note1)	Purpose of Visit	Hotel Accommodation Expenses (Note 2) (A)	Air Ticket Expenses (Note 2) (B)	Other Expenses (Note2, 3) (C)	Total Expenditure (A) + (B) + (C)
2012-13 (14)	Mainland China, Sweden, Denmark, United Kingdom (UK), Macao, United	0-2 persons	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies.	78,000	466,000	100,000	644,000

	States of America (USA) <sup>(Note 4)</sup>						
2013-14 (22)	Mainland China, South Korea <sup>(Note5)</sup> , Singapore, Taiwan, Macao, UK, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, South Africa <sup>(Note6)</sup>	0-3 persons		98,000	502,000	87,000	687,000
2014-15 (Up to mid-March) (18 in total)	Mainland China <sup>(Note 7)</sup> , USA, Italy, Spain, Japan	0-2 persons		84,000 <sup>(Note 8)</sup>	436,000 <sup>(Note 8)</sup>	132,000 <sup>(Note 8)</sup>	652,000

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: Under Secretary for the Environment obtained sponsorship for accommodation when she attended an international conference in USA. We do not have information on the exact amount of sponsorship.

Note 5: Under Secretary for the Environment obtained sponsorship for local transportation when she attended an international conference in South Korea. We do not have information on the exact amount of sponsorship.

Note 6: Under Secretary for the Environment obtained sponsorship for accommodation when she attended an international conference in South Africa. We do not have information on the exact amount of sponsorship.

Note 7: Secretary for the Environment and Under Secretary for the Environment obtained sponsorship for accommodation and local transportation when they once attended the international conference in China separately. We do not have information on the exact amount of sponsorship. Besides, they obtained sponsorship for local transportation when they once visited Mainland China separately for experience sharing and liaison with Mainland officials during the same financial year. We do not have information on the exact amount of sponsorship.

Note 8: Information provided up to mid-March 2015. The remaining expenses are not included.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB181****(Question Serial No. 1674)**

**Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

**Programme:** (2) Power

**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

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

**Question:**

Please list the complaints against incidents involving instability in electricity and gas supply received by the Administration in the past 5 years. How did the Administration follow up and handle the complaints?

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

**Reply:**

The number of complaints against incidents involving instability in electricity and gas supply in the past five years is tabulated as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Complaints against incidents involving instability in gas supply</b>	<b>Complaints against incidents involving instability in electricity supply</b>
2010	0	0
2011	0	5
2012	0	6
2013	0	2
2014	0	7

Safety of town gas, liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas is regulated by the Gas Safety Ordinance. Gas supply companies are required to conduct leakage surveys and pressure tests on underground gas pipes regularly having regard to the gas properties and pressure, pipe material and pipe size. The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) carries out regular inspections on gas installations and conducts audits on maintenance works, pipe leakage surveys and pressure tests performed by gas supply companies. The EMSD also holds regular meetings and conducts regular emergency drills with gas supply companies to review and ensure the capability of the relevant staff in responding to gas incidents. EMSD has developed a set of procedures for following up on and handling complaints against incidents involving instability in gas supply. Upon receipt of reports or complaints, EMSD will seek information from the gas supply companies concerned about the incidents, take immediate follow-up action and conduct investigation. If violation of the Gas Safety Ordinance is found, EMSD will take appropriate law enforcement actions.

According to the Electricity Ordinance, if an electricity supply interruption occurs, causing distress or inconvenience to the public, the electricity supplier shall submit a report as requested by the Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services on or before the specified date to explain the cause of the interruption and the remedial action has been or will be done to prevent a recurrence of the interruption. The EMSD has established procedures for handling and following up on complaints against incidents involving instability in electricity supply. Upon receipt of complaints, the EMSD will contact the power companies concerned to understand the matter and will investigate and take follow-up actions if necessary.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB182**

**(Question Serial No. 1675)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding energy saving and light pollution, please reply on the following:

- (a) the projects subsidised or implemented by the Government to promote the use of energy efficient lighting installations, as well as their effectiveness and relevant expenditures.
- (b) Please list by administrative districts the number of complaints about light pollution or excessive external lighting received by the Government over the territory in the past 5 years. How were the complaints handled and followed up by the Government?

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

Reply:

- (a) The Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) had granted funding of about \$300 million in total to projects promoting the use of energy efficient lighting installations from 2009 to 2014. Lighting installations in 5,000 buildings and 300 non-government organizations were replaced with energy efficient models and installation work is still in progress. It is anticipated that these projects will bring about an annual saving of about 140 million kWh in electricity when completed.
- (b) To encourage the public and stakeholders to take early action to minimise light nuisance and energy wastage, the Government promulgated the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting in January 2012. The Guidelines set out some general good practices including operating hours for lighting, automatic controls for lighting, light pollution control measures and energy efficiency measures, etc. 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 concerned, and advise them to refer to the Guidelines and take appropriate measures to minimise the impact of the lighting to residents in the vicinity. Most of the persons responsible for the lighting installations concerned took measures to minimise light nuisance upon receipt of the complaints. The statistics on the number of complaints received by EPD in the past 5 years are provided in the Annex.

**Annex**

Statistics on the number of complaints received by EPD

<b>District</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Central & Western		25	20	23	27	19
Wan Chai		22	42	30	18	22
Eastern		15	20	22	17	21
Southern		2	9	8	2	2
Yau Tsim Mong		42	41	34	69	48
Sham Shui Po		17	4	9	14	17
Kowloon City		16	15	16	30	28
Wong Tai Sin		6	7	4	5	3
Kwun Tong		7	7	7	9	7
Tsuen Wan		5	13	2	12	9
Tuen Mun		4	8	13	3	7
Yuen Long		4	11	18	11	7
North		9	2	6	3	9
Tai Po		5	2	4	4	3
Sai Kung		14	6	4	9	9
Sha Tin		22	18	16	17	10
Kwai Tsing		9	4	7	8	6
Islands		2	5	2	1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>226</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>229</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB183**

**(Question Serial No.0153)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

For 2015-16, will the Administration advise this Committee:

- (1) What is the estimated expenditure on salaries of the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Political Assistant of the Bureau?
- (2) What are the estimated entertainment expenses within Hong Kong of the Director of Bureau's Office?
- (3) What is the estimated expenditure on duty visits and study tours overseas (including the Mainland) of the Director of Bureau's Office?
- (4) What are the numbers of days of leave of the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Political Assistant of the Bureau in 2014-15?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No.28)

Reply:

- (1) For budgetary purposes, the provisions for the salary in respect of the positions of Director of Bureau, Deputy Director of Bureau and Political Assistant to Director of Bureau in the Environment Bureau for 2015-16 are \$3.58 million, \$2.68 million and \$1.25 million respectively.
- (2) The provisions for departmental entertainment vote expenses for local entertainment for 2015-16 are about \$200,000.
- (3) The provisions for duty visits outside Hong Kong for 2015-16 are about \$700,000.
- (4) As at 6 March 2015, the numbers of days of leave taken by the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Political Assistant of the Environment Bureau in 2014-15 are 11, 17 and 21 respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB184**

**(Question Serial No.0154)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the operational expenditure, manpower establishment and estimated expenditure on remuneration under this Programme in 2015-16?

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

Reply:

In 2015-16, the estimate for Programme (2) is \$33.2 million, and the number of posts is 18. The estimated expenditure on remuneration under Programme (2) is about \$18.7million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB185**

**(Question Serial No.: 2989)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the consultancy studies commissioned by the Environment Bureau and the departments under its purview for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies, please provide information about the studies in the following format.

- a. Please provide details of the public policy studies and strategic public policy studies commissioned with funds allocated from 2011-12 to 2014-15.

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/tender/quotation/others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?

- b. Regarding the consultancy studies commissioned by the Environment Bureau and the departments under its purview for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies, are there any such projects for which funds have been reserved in 2015-16? If yes, what are the details?

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/tender/quotation/others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?



Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No.: 16)

Reply:

- a. For the public policy studies and strategic public policy studies commissioned with funds allocated from 2011-12 to 2014-15, their related information is provided in the table below.

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	To explore possible ways to recycle glass containers in Hong Kong	1,142,500	Jan 2008	Completed (Dec 2011)	The major findings of the study have been taken into account in drawing up the public consultation document on the new producer responsibility scheme on glass beverage bottles.	A consultation document on a New Producer Responsibility Scheme on Glass Beverage Bottles has been issued on 7 Feb 2013.
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd	Tender	To explore ways to reduce excessive packaging of consumer products in Hong Kong	1,080,000	Feb 2008	Completed (Nov 2011)	The results of the study are being analysed.	Relevant arrangements would be worked out upon the completion of the review of the study findings.
CityU Professional Services Limited and Hyder Consulting Limited	Tender	Review and Development of Marine Water Quality Objectives	9,621,000	Oct 2008	In progress	The First Stage Public Engagement was completed between September and December 2009.	Report of the First Stage Public Engagement has been uploaded onto the dedicated website for public viewing.
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	Tender	Study to evaluate the adverse impact of environmental noise on public health in Hong	1,428,000	Dec 2008	Completed (Feb 2012)	The related issues have been discussed in Jan and May 2013 in the Panel on Environmental Affairs,	The report has been uploaded to the Environmental Protection Department (EPD)'s

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
		Kong				Legislative Council.	website.
EDMS (HK) Limited	Tender	Study to evaluate the environmental implications on traffic management measures - to evaluate their practicability in Hong Kong by adopting overseas benchmarks	388,000	Feb 2010	Completed (Sep 2012)	The Administration will make reference to the findings of the study when considering traffic management scheme for mitigating the road traffic noise.	The report has been uploaded to the EPD's website.
Office of Service Learning, Lingnan University	Tender	Independent analysis of public views received during the public engagement process of the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) on "Combating Climate Change: Energy Saving and Carbon Emission Reduction in Buildings"	861,000	Jun 2011	Completed (Mar 2012)	The SDC submitted a report on the public engagement to the Government in March 2012.	The reports of both the Office of Service Learning, Lingnan University and the SDC have been uploaded to the SDC's website.
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Tender	Review of the Computer Aided Sustainability Evaluation Tool (CASET)	1,221,000	Jan 2012	Completed (Jan 2014)	The CASET has been updated according to the results of the review.	A new set of parameters has been uploaded to the website of the Sustainable Development Division of the Environment Bureau.
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Tender	To explore use of waste glass bottles in	700,000	Jun 2012	Completed (Mar 2014)	The results of the study are being analysed.	Relevant arrangements would be

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
		landfill operations					worked out upon completion of the review.
Department of Mechanical Engineering, the University of Hong Kong	Tender	Marine Engine Tests on Laboratory Setting	1,421,400	Jul 2012	Completed (Mar 2013)	Not applicable	Already uploaded to the EPD's website.
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Tender	Review on existing practice for removal of Corrugated Asbestos Cement Sheets (CACS) – to review current regulatory requirements and practices for the removal of low-risk CACS	1,298,000	Jan 2013	Completed (Jun 2014)	The Asbestos Administration Committee is being consulted on the implementation of the recommendations in the study report.	The study is mainly about the technical guidelines for asbestos professionals and does not involve policies. It will be disseminated to the sector after consultation with the Asbestos Administration Committee is completed.
Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Investigation on the Sources and Fates of Marine Refuse in Hong Kong	898,000	Mar 2013	In progress	Extracts of findings at various stages of the investigation have been updated onto the dedicated Clean Shorelines website on a regular basis. The Interdepartmental Working Group on Clean Shorelines will consider the study findings and implementation of the	The study report will be published on the dedicated Clean Shorelines website upon completion of the study.

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
						recommendations.	
Social Sciences Research Centre, The University of Hong Kong (HKU-SSRC)	Tender	Independent analysis of public views received during the public engagement process of the SDC on "Waste Reduction by Waste Charging - How to Implement?"	850,000	Mar 2013	Completed (Dec 2014)	The SDC submitted a report on the public engagement to the Government in December 2014.	The reports of both the HKU SSRC and the SDC have been uploaded onto the SDC's website.
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Business Impact Assessment on Producer Responsibility Scheme on Glass Beverage Bottles	1,430,000	Aug 2013	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable
Hong Kong Productivity Council	Tender	To study the recycling industry in Hong Kong and look into the ecosystems of individual waste types	550,000	Dec 2013	Completed (Dec 2014)	We are considering the findings of the study to map out the way forward.	Already uploaded to the EPD's Hong Kong Waste Reduction Website.
London Economics International LLC	Tender	Review on the permitted return under the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs)	420,500	Aug 2012	Completed (Jul 2013)	Study findings were considered in the context of the 2013 Mid-term Review of the SCAs.	Disclosure of the study report is not advisable as it contains sensitive commercial information.
Guangdong Electric Power Design Institute	Tender	Consultancy study on purchasing electricity from the China Southern Power Grid Company Ltd	1,300,000	Jan 2014	Completed (Jun 2014)	The Administration has made reference to the findings of the study in reviewing the future fuel mix	Disclosure of the study report is not advisable as it contains sensitive commercial information.

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
						for electricity generation.	
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Review the administrative and regulatory frameworks for implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	1,400,000	Mar 2015	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable
IPA Energy + Water Economics Limited	Tender	Review of electricity price setting mechanism	705,815	Jul 2014	In progress	The results of the study are being analysed.	Not applicable
Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Overview of electricity markets in overseas jurisdictions	239,956	Oct 2014	In progress	The results of the study are being analysed.	Not applicable
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Tender	To study the land demand and support for the recycling industry	4,800,210	Jan 2015	In progress	The consultant is carrying out the study and preparing the report.	Not applicable
AECOM	Tender	Study on the feasibility of wider use of biodiesel in Hong Kong	800,000	Sep 2014	In progress	The consultant is carrying out the study and preparing the report.	Not applicable
Hong Kong Productivity Council	Tender	To study the current situation of the recycling industry in Hong Kong and formulate support measures after the rollout of the Recycling Fund	1,360,000	Dec 2014	In progress	The consultant is carrying out the study and preparing the report.	Not applicable

- b. For projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting consultancy studies in 2015-16, the details are provided in the table below:

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
CityU Professional Services Limited and Hyder Consulting Limited	Tender	Review and Development of Marine Water Quality Objectives	9,621,000	Oct 2008	In progress	The First Stage Public Engagement was completed between September and December 2009.	Report on the First Stage of Public Consultation has been uploaded to the dedicated website for public viewing. Relevant arrangements would be worked out upon completion of the comprehensive study.
Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Investigation on the Sources and Fates of Marine Refuse in Hong Kong	898,000	Mar 2013	In progress	Extracts of findings at various stages of the investigation have been updated onto the dedicated Clean Shorelines website on a regular basis. The Interdepartmental Working Group on Clean Shorelines will consider the study findings and implementation of the recommendations.	The study report will be published on the dedicated Clean Shorelines website upon completion of the study.
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Business Impact Assessment on Producer Responsibility	1,430,000	Aug 2013	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
		Scheme on Glass Beverage Bottles					
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Review the administrative and regulatory frameworks for implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	1,400,000	Mar 2015	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Tender	To study the land demand and support for the recycling industry	4,800,210	Jan 2015	In progress	The consultant is carrying out the study and preparing the report.	Not applicable
AECOM	Tender	Study on the feasibility of wider use of biodiesel in Hong Kong	800,000	Sep 2014	In progress	The consultant is carrying out the study and preparing the report.	Not applicable
Hong Kong Productivity Council	Tender	To study the current situation of the recycling industry in Hong Kong and formulate support measures after the rollout of the Recycling Fund	1,360,000	Dec 2014	In progress	The consultant is carrying out the study and preparing the report.	Not applicable
–	Under planning	To study a territory-wide long term plan for waste treatment and transfer facilities and identify additional waste facilities for bulk transfer and	About \$20 million	3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2015	Under planning	Not applicable	Not applicable

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ quotation/ others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed (completion month and year))	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
		treatment of municipal solid waste and construction waste to meet Hong Kong's sustainable development needs.					
—	Under planning	Further enhancing quality of coastal waters of Victoria Harbour	89,400,000	To be confirmed	Under planning	Not applicable	Not applicable

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB186**

**(Question Serial No.: 2207)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list out the actual expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Political Assistant in 2014-2015, as well as the estimated expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Political Assistant in 2015-2016.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.: 4)

Reply:

The actual expenditure on the salary of the Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment in 2014-15 was \$1.2 million. For budgetary purposes, we will reserve \$1.25 million for the expenditure on the salary of the Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment in 2015-16. In 2014-15 and 2015-16, there are no expenditure and estimated expenditure on the regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB187**

**(Question Serial No. 2211)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (001) Salaries  
Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list out the actual expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Under Secretary in 2014-15, as well as the estimated expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Under Secretary in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 8)

Reply:

The actual expenditure on the salary of Under Secretary for the Environment in 2014-15 was \$2.56 million. For budgetary purposes, we will reserve \$2.68 million for the salary of Under Secretary for the Environment in 2015-16. In 2014-15 and 2015-16, there are no expenditure and estimated expenditure on the regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of Under Secretary for the Environment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB188**

**(Question Serial No. 2215)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Salaries  
Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list out the actual expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Secretary in 2014-15, as well as the estimated expenditure on the salary, regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of the Secretary in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 12)

Reply:

The actual expenditure on the salary of Secretary for the Environment in 2014-15 was \$3.42 million. For budgetary purposes, we will reserve \$3.58 million for the salary of Secretary for the Environment in 2015-16. In 2014-15 and 2015-16, there are no expenditure and estimated expenditure on the regular allowances, job-related allowances and non-accountable entertainment allowance of Secretary for the Environment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB189****(Question Serial No. 2245)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list the expenditure on air tickets and related carbon offsetting for the Secretary for Environment's overseas duty visits in the past 5 years, as well as the provision for the same for 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

The expenditures of air-travelling for duty visits by Secretary for the Environment in the past five years are as follows –

Year	Expenditure on Air-travelling (\$)
2010-11	374,000
2011-12	318,000
2012-13	139,000
2013-14	107,000
2014-15 (up to mid-March)	99,000

As duty visits are arranged on a need basis, we have not separately budgeted for air-travelling for such visits in 2015-16. There are no official expenditures or provisions for "carbon offsetting".

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB190****(Question Serial No. 2910)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. What were the total expenditure and work items of overseas visits made by officials of the Environment Bureau and their staff in the past 5 years? Please provide details of the scope of discussion, results and follow-up actions?

Year	Places visited	Participating officials	Expenditure	Work items	Scope of discussion	Results	Follow-up actions

2. Has the Administration calculated the carbon footprint of the entire trips (from Hong Kong to the destinations, as well as the means of transportation used in the cities)? If yes, please provide the details in the table below. If no, what are the reasons?

Year	Work items of overseas visits	Participating officials	Footprint from flights	Footprint from means of transportation used in the cities

3. Has carbon offsetting for the above-mentioned overseas visits been met by public funds or private money of the Secretaries and officials? If yes, please provide the details in the table below. If no, what are the reasons?

Year	Work items of overseas visits	Public funds involved	Private money of the Secretaries and officials	Total amount of carbon offsetting

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No.4.01)

Reply:

1. Information on the official duty visits carried out by the officers of the Environment Bureau; purposes of visits; places visited; number of visits and officials involved as well as the expenditure involved in the past five years is provided in the table below.

Year	Purposes of visits	Places visited	Number of visits	Number of Officials	Expenditure (HK\$)
2010-11	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies.	Mainland China, Taiwan, Macao, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Spain, Norway, Russia, U.S.A., Mexico, Brazil, South Africa	35	76	1,265,014
2011-12			22	45	1,052,432
2012-13			25	65	899,562
2013-14			33	102	813,751
2014-15 (up to 11 March 2015)			23	49	976,918*

\* Information is provided up to the end of January 2015 and it does not include the remaining expenditure.

2. Information on the carbon footprint of the official duty visits carried out by the officers of the Environmental Bureau in the past five years is provided in the table below.

Year	Carbon footprint of air flights involved (CO <sup>2</sup> emission)	Carbon footprint of in-town transportation
2010-11	About 25 tonnes	Calculation of carbon footprint of in-town transportation cannot be made because we do not have details of the means of transportation in the places visited.
2011-12	About 23 tonnes	
2012-13	About 18 tonnes	
2013-14	About 22 tonnes	
2014-15 (up to 11 March 2015)	About 19 tonnes	

3. The Secretary and the Under Secretary for the Environment have arranged for carbon offsetting with no public expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB 191****(Question Serial No. 2913)**

**Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

**Programme:** (3) Sustainable Development

**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

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

**Question:**

1. Please advise on the details of the expenditure involved and number of training programmes provided by the Sustainable Development Division (SDD) of the Environment Bureau (ENB) for bureaux and departments on the sustainable development (SD) principles and the sustainability assessment (SA) system in the past 5 years.
2. What is the specific work of SDD of ENB on providing training programmes for bureaux and departments on the SD principles and the SA system? How effective is it? Please provide the details in the table below.

<b>Project/ Programme title</b>	<b>Specific work details</b>	<b>Name of Bureaux and departments participating in the training programmes</b>	<b>Rank of officials participating in the training programmes</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, start date, anticipated completion date)</b>

**Asked by:** Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No. 4.04)

**Reply:**

1. In the past 5 years (2009-10 to 2013-14), SDD of ENB organised 27 SD workshops, 4 training sessions on principles and assessment system of sustainable development, as well as 48 Computer-Aided Sustainability Evaluation Tool (CASET) training courses. The expenditure involved was \$2.66 million.

2.

<b>Project/ Programme title</b>	<b>Specific work details</b>	<b>Name of Bureaux and departments participating in the training programmes</b>	<b>Rank of officials participating in the training programmes</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, start date, anticipated completion date)</b>
1. SD workshop	Introducing SD principles and SA system	Please see details at Annex	Officers at Master Pay Scale (MPS) Point 16 to Directorate Pay Scale (DPS) Point	Organised about once every two months

			2, or equivalent	
2. CASET training course	Introducing the application of CASET in conducting SA	Please see details at Annex	Officers at MPS 16 to DPS 2, or equivalent	Organised about once every 1-2 months
3. SD training for AOs	Introducing SD principles and SA system	Chief Secretary for Administration's Office; Commerce and Economic Development Bureau; Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau; Development Bureau; Education Bureau; Environment Bureau; Environmental Protection Department; Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau; Food and Health Bureau; Home Affairs Bureau; Home Affairs Department; Housing Department; Labour and Welfare Bureau; Labour Department; Security Bureau and Transport and Housing Bureau	AOs	Organised annually



**Bureaux and Departments which Participated in  
SD Workshops in the Past Five Years**

Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department; Architectural Services Department; Audit Commission; Buildings Department; Census and Statistics Department; Civil Aviation Department; Civil Engineering and Development Department; Civil Service Bureau; Commerce and Economic Development Bureau; Companies Registry; Correctional Services Department; Customs and Excise Department; Development Bureau; Drainage Services Department; Education Bureau; Electrical and Mechanical Services Department; Environment Bureau; Environmental Protection Department; Financial Secretary's Office; Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau; Fire Services Department; Food and Environmental Hygiene Department; Food and Health Bureau; Government Laboratory; Government Logistics Department; Government Property Agency; Department of Health; Highways Department; Home Affairs Bureau; Home Affairs Department; Hong Kong Observatory; Hong Kong Police Force; Housing Department; Immigration Department; Intellectual Property Department; Department of Justice; Labour and Welfare Bureau; Labour Department; Land Registry; Lands Department; Legal Aid Department; Leisure and Cultural Services Department; Marine Department; Official Receiver's Office; Planning Department; Post Office; Radio Television Hong Kong; Rating and Valuation Department; Security Bureau; Social Welfare Department; Transport and Housing Bureau; Transport Department; Water Supplies Department

**Bureaux and Departments which Participated in  
CASET Training Courses in the Past Five Years**

Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department; Architectural Services Department; Audit Commission; Auxiliary Medical Service; Buildings Department; Census and Statistics Department; Central Policy Unit; Chief Secretary for Administration's Office; Civil Aid Service; Civil Aviation Department; Civil Engineering and Development Department; Civil Service Bureau; Commerce and Economic Development Bureau; Companies Registry; Correctional Services Department; Customs and Excise Department; Development Bureau; Drainage Services Department; Education Bureau; Electrical and Mechanical Services Department; Environment Bureau; Environmental Protection Department; Financial Secretary's Office; Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau; Fire Services Department; Food and Environmental Hygiene Department; Food and Health Bureau; Government Laboratory; Government Logistics Department; Government Property Agency; Department of Health; Highways Department; Home Affairs Bureau; Home Affairs Department; Hong Kong Observatory; Hong Kong Police Force; Housing Department; Information Services Department; Inland Revenue Department; Intellectual Property Department; Department of Justice; Labour and Welfare Bureau; Labour Department; Lands Department; Legal Aid Department; Leisure and Cultural Services Department; Marine Department; Official Receiver's Office; Planning Department; Post Office; Rating and Valuation Department; Security Bureau; Social Welfare Department; Television and Entertainment Licensing Authority; Trade and Industry Department; Transport and Housing Bureau; Transport Department; Water Supplies Department

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB192****(Question Serial No.: 2914)**

**Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

**Programme:** (2) Power

**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

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

**Question:**

1. Regarding the public consultation on the future fuel mix for power generation, what are the details of staff establishment and ranks in the Administration? What are all the expenditure involved and the estimate for the coming year? Please set out the information in the following table.

<b>Number of posts / ranks</b>	<b>Specific work details</b>	<b>Work progress (% completed, start date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Salaries for 2014-15 (\$)</b>	<b>Salaries for 2015-16 (\$)</b>

2. Regarding the review of the regulatory framework for the post-2018 electricity market, what are the details of staff establishment and ranks in the Administration? What are all the expenditure involved and the estimate for the coming year? Please set out the information in the following table.

<b>Number of posts / ranks</b>	<b>Specific work details</b>	<b>Work progress (% completed, start date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Salaries for 2014-15 (\$)</b>	<b>Estimated Salaries for 2015-16 (\$)</b>

**Asked by:** Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 4.05)

**Reply:**

The Environment Bureau has launched in the period from March to June 2014 a three-month public consultation on the future fuel mix for power generation. As existing manpower and resources were deployed for the review, we do not keep a separate account for this specific activity.

For the review of the development of the post-2018 electricity market and its regulatory framework, the Environment Bureau has created one Administrative Officer Staff Grade C, one Senior Administrative Officer, one Senior Executive Officer and one Personal Secretary I. These posts are established for a period of two years (2014-15 to 2015-16).

The salary expenditure for 2014-15 and the estimated salary expenditure for 2015-16 for these staff are \$6.49 million and \$6.86 million respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB193****(Question Serial No. 2921)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. Please provide information on the work details and the expenditure of the Steering Committee for the Promotion of Green Building since its establishment in 2013 in the following table.

<b>Title of Project/ Programme</b>	<b>Specific work details</b>	<b>Name of participating government departments, institutions and organisations</b>	<b>Rank of government officer(s) involved</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>	<b>Work progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Follow-ups on the results or details of the policy changes</b>

2. Will the Administration further promote green building and enhance the energy efficiency of buildings by way of a blueprint, such as the Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022 and A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong? If yes, what are the policy objectives, measures, performance indicators, the expenditure and staff establishment involved, as well as the schedule of such blueprint? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No. 4.29)

Reply:

- (1) To further promote green building, the Government set up the inter-departmental Steering Committee for the Promotion of Green Building (the Steering Committee) in 2013 to coordinate the efforts of various departments in promoting green building. The Government is reviewing the existing green building policy on government buildings with a view to further promoting green building in Hong Kong and enhancing the environmental performance of government buildings. The Steering Committee has received proposals on promotion of green building from various stakeholders, including relevant professional and trade organisations, academic organisations and representatives from relevant industries and environmental groups. In the long run, the Steering Committee will continue to work with relevant bodies and public and private organisations to enhance the development of a low-carbon and energy efficient built environment. The Steering Committee is responsible for coordinating the efforts of various departments in promoting green building and handling policy-related matters, which do not involve implementation of individual projects. The progress schedule provided in part (1) of the question is therefore not applicable to the work of the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee's work is undertaken by the existing staff. As the staff concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have separate breakdown of the resources involved.

- (2) We are considering plans to enhance the overall energy efficiency in Hong Kong, including further promoting green building and enhancing the energy efficiency of buildings. These tasks are undertaken by the existing staff. As the staff concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have separate breakdown of the resources involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB194****(Question Serial No. 2167)****Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau**Subhead (No. & title):** (000) Operational expenses**Programme:****Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)**Director of Bureau:** Secretary for the Environment**Question:**

Please advise this Committee, in tabular form, on the estimated expenditure in respect of the following units in 2015-16, with information on the establishment, ranks, salaries and related allowances, as well as the amount of personnel related expenses:

- (1) Office of the Secretary for the Environment
- (2) Environment Bureau Headquarters
- (3) Sustainable Development Division
- (4) Energy Division
- (5) Financial Monitoring Division
- (6) Electricity Team
- (7) Electricity Market Development Sub-division

**Asked by:** Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Member Question No. 511)**Reply:**

In 2015-16, the estimated expenditure of salary, allowances and personnel-related expenses in the Environment Bureau (ENB) is about \$44 million. Details of the establishment by ranks are as follows:

	<b>Unit#</b>	<b>Rank@</b>	<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)	8

	<b>Unit#</b>	<b>Rank@</b>	<b>No.</b>
		Department)	
(2)	ENB Headquarters	1 AOSGB1 1 AOSGC 1 PSI 1 CA 1 OA  (Plus 1 SPS seconded from Environmental Protection Department)	5
(3)	Sustainable Development Division	1 AOSGC 2 SAO 1 SEPO 1 STP 1 TP 1 FO 1 Econ 2 SEO 1 EOI 2 EOII 1 PSI 3 PSII 2 ACO	19
(4)	Energy Division	2 AOSGC 3 SAO 1 SEO 2 PSI 1 PSII	9
(5)	Financial Monitoring Division	1 ADAS 2 STA 2 TA 2 AOI 1 PSI 1 PSII	9

Notes:

# The posts of the Electricity Team and its Electricity Market Development Sub-division are created under Head 42 – Electrical and Mechanical Services Department and outside the establishment of ENB.

@ Pay scale of the relevant posts is as follows:

<u>Posts</u>		<u>Pay scale</u>
AOI	Accounting Officer I	MPS 28-33
AOSGB1	Administrative Officer Staff Grade B1	DPS 4
AOSGC	Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	DPS 2
ACO	Assistant Clerical Officer	MPS 3-15
ADAS	Assistant Director of Accounting Services	DPS 2
CA	Clerical Assistant	MPS 1-10
Econ	Economist	MPS 27-44
EOI	Executive Officer I	MPS 28-33
EOII	Executive Officer II	MPS 15-27
FO	Forestry Officer	MPS 27-44

<u>Posts</u>		<u>Pay scale</u>
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
DPS	Directorate Pay Scale	
MPS	Master Pay Scale	

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB195**

**(Question Serial No. 0327)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Environment Bureau will co-ordinate the efforts of various bureaux and departments in promoting green building in Hong Kong in 2015-16. Please list out the relevant estimated expenditure and contents of the estimated expenditure items of various bureaux and departments.

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No.10)

Reply:

The inter-departmental Steering Committee for the Promotion of Green Building was set up in 2013 under the chairmanship of the Secretary for the Environment. The Steering Committee acts as the central coordinating body to coordinate efforts by various bureaux and departments in promoting green building in a holistic manner. The Steering Committee will continue to enhance coordination among departments, with a view to formulating appropriate strategy and specific proposals for promoting green building in both the public and private sectors. These tasks are undertaken by the existing staff. As the staff concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have a separate breakdown of the resources involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB196****(Question Serial No.: 0329)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (3) Sustainable Development

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please set out the Government's expenses and expenditure items for advocating and promoting green economy in the past 3 years.

Asked by: Hon LIAO Cheung-kong, Martin (Member Question No.: 12)

Reply:

The Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) is committed to promoting sustainable development in Hong Kong. It encourages community participation in different sustainable development topics and advises the Government on strategies that integrate economic, social, and environmental perspectives. SDC conducted two rounds of bottom-up, stakeholder-led public engagement in the past three years. They are the "Combating Climate Change: Energy Saving and Carbon Emission Reduction in Buildings" public engagement process conducted in 2011 and 2012 and the "Municipal Solid Waste Charging" public engagement process conducted in 2013 and 2014. Aspects covered include those related to green economy, such as encouraging the use of energy saving equipment in buildings and promoting long-term development of the recycling industry. Expenditure incurred in the two public engagement processes in 2012-13 to 2014-15 was \$6.23 million. The expenditure items are as follows:

Item	Expenditure for the "Combating Climate Change: Energy Saving and Carbon Emission Reduction in Buildings" Public Engagement Process	Expenditure for the "Municipal Solid Waste Charging" Public Engagement Process
1. Implementation of the public engagement process and related work	\$1.266 million	\$2.6119 million
2. Publicity (including TV and radio Announcements in the Public Interest and dedicated website, etc.)	\$0.8676 million	\$1.485 million
Total :	\$2.1336 million	\$4.0969 million

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB197**

**(Question Serial No.: 1067)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding 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 three 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 extent of energy conservation and emission reduction achieved?
3. Non-profit making organisations (e.g. schools and non-government organisations) are subsidized under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) to carry out green roofing and vertical greening projects as minor works projects. How many such projects were approved under the ECF in the past three 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.: 5)

Reply:

1. According to the Hong Kong Green Building Council (HKGBC) (HKGBC's website (<https://www.hkgbc.org.hk/eng/index.aspx>)), as at March 2015, about 600 building projects were registered under BEAM or BEAM Plus assessment in the past three years. Some 70 private sector projects were awarded “Platinum” or “Gold” rating. Among these 600 building projects, about 100 were “government, institution or community” projects, of which 26 were awarded “Platinum” or “Gold” rating.
2. According to the Development Bureau, as at the end of 2014, green roof and/or vertical greening have been adopted in 480 government buildings. In general, studies show that green roof and vertical greening can bring about various benefits including environmental benefits (such as reducing urban heat island effect) and economic benefits (such as enhancing building insulation and energy efficiency). As the overall enhancement of the energy efficiency of the building project involves various improvement works relating to the design and installations of the project, the Government currently has not conducted specific itemized assessment of energy saving and carbon emission reduction by each individual greening works.

3. In the past three years, the “Minor Works Projects/ Demonstration Projects” programme of the Environment and Conservation Fund approved 46 projects, involving a funding allocation of \$8.6 million in total to provide subsidies to non-profit making organisations, such as schools and non-government organisations, to carry out green roof and vertical greening projects.
4. During the Mid-term Review of the Scheme of Control Agreements in 2013, the two power companies agreed to set up an energy efficiency fund out of shareholders’ earnings to help the public enhance the energy efficiency of their buildings. In June 2014, the two power companies allocated about \$100 million in total to set up two energy efficiency funds to subsidise building owners to carry out improvement works to enhance the energy efficiency of residential buildings. The two funds provide, subject to a ceiling, subsidies on a matching basis to non-commercial building owners to carry out improvement works to enhance the energy efficiency of their buildings, with priority given to single residential blocks.

Besides, the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Loan Guarantee Scheme implemented by the Trade and Industry Department can help small and medium enterprises (SMEs) acquire business installations and equipment, including energy efficient installations and equipment. Under the SME Financing Guarantee Scheme implemented by The Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited, SMEs can also apply for loans from lending institutions for meeting their funding needs on working capital or acquisition of equipment and assets to support their business operations, including green projects that are related to their operation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB198**

**(Question Serial No. 1068)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government launched the Energy Saving Charter on “No Incandescent Light Bulbs (ILB)” in 2013 to promote energy efficient lighting equipment. In this connection, would the Government inform this Committee:

1. How many suppliers and retailers have signed the Charter? How does the Administration monitor if the retailers have put into practice the arrangement to stop selling the equipment?
2. What is the recovery situation since the implementation of the Fluorescent Lamp Recycling Programme? Has assessment been made on its effectiveness?
3. What are the estimated manpower and resources allocated for promoting the use of energy efficient lighting equipment in 2015-16? What if compared with last year?

Asked by: Hon LO Wai-kwok (Member Question No.10)

Reply:

With the support of the Legislative Council (LegCo) Panel on Environmental Affairs in 2012, the Administration has adopted a two-pronged approach in expediting the phasing out of incandescent light bulbs (ILB) by launching a Charter Scheme under which retailers and suppliers pledged to reduce the supply of ILB<sup>1</sup>, and stepping up public education on the benefit of using more energy-efficient lamps.

As at January 2015, a total of 36 suppliers and 28 retailers have signed the Charter. The participating suppliers and retailers have signed a charter and pledged to stop replenishing stock of targeted ILB and stop selling the targeted ILB by the end of 2013. The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department issued letters in December 2013 to suppliers and retailers who have signed the Charter to inform them to stop the sale of ILB. Site inspections were conducted afterwards to ensure suppliers' and retailers' compliance with the pledge.

<sup>1</sup> The Charter Scheme currently covers 25 watt or above non-reflector type ILB, including general lighting service lamps, candle shape, fancy round and other decorative lamps, but excluding tungsten halogen lamps.

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) encourages the public to recycle fluorescent lamps and tubes through various measures, including undertaking promotion and publicity, providing technical support, and organizing collection programmes at schools and housing estates. The amount of fluorescent lamps and tubes recovered under these measures in the past five years is tabulated below:

Year	Amount of fluorescent lamps and tubes recovered (no.)
2010	350 000
2011	470 000
2012	550 000
2013	500 000
2014	470 000

The EPD will continue to promote and support these recycling initiatives including enhancing various kinds of collection services, and implement mandatory producer responsibility schemes by legislation.

In 2015-16, we will continue to educate the public and major lamp users on the benefit of using more energy-efficient lamps. Promotional activities will include broadcasting of TV and radio APIs, distribution of posters and publicity materials, as well as dissemination of messages on the Internet. As the officers involved in the above work also handle other duties, we do not have a breakdown on the manpower resources involved in the above work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB199**

**(Question Serial No. 2421)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the detailed plan and estimated expenditure of the public consultation on the future development of the electricity market and its regulatory framework? What is the direction of the future public consultation in light of the previous analysis of the public consultation on the fuel mix for electricity generation?

Asked by: Hon MO, Claudia (Member Question No. 30)

Reply:

The current Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) run for a term of 10 years and will expire in 2018. The Government may exercise an option to extend them for five more years until 2023 according to the current terms of the SCAs. We will soon conduct public consultation on the future development of the electricity market and its regulatory framework. In conducting the reviews, we have considered the views gathered earlier in the public consultation on the future fuel mix for electricity generation. We will publish both the outcome of the reviews and the direction of the future public consultation undertaken in due course.

Regarding the reviews and public consultation on the future development of the electricity market and its regulatory framework, we have earmarked an expenditure of \$15.56 million for 2015-16.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB200****(Question Serial No. 3248)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Consumer Council has analysed the relationship between international crude oil prices and retail prices of 5 oil companies in Hong Kong over the past 2 years and suggested that as there are signs of “quick going up, slow coming down” in pricing practices by the oil companies, the Government should investigate if there is profiteering by the oil companies. Does the Administration plan to follow up on this? If yes, what are the plan/project, manpower establishment and estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon SIN Chung-kai (Member Question No.59)

Reply:

(1) & (2)

We have noticed the Consumer Council (CC)'s report and are aware that CC's analysis is based on the international oil prices. This is a different approach compared with the Government's bases for analysis. First, apart from import prices of refined oil, the retail prices of local auto-fuels also include tax and other operating costs. Since tax remains unchanged, and the operating costs do not follow the change in oil price, the magnitude of retail prices adjustment will be smaller than that of the import prices of refined oil. Besides, as oil companies generally provide various kinds of discounts and promotions to consumers, the actual prices paid by consumers are effectively lower than the pump prices listed at petrol filling stations. According to our observations, in many cases, the different kinds of discounts in general result in consumers paying \$2 or more per litre less than the retail prices.

Besides, oil companies import refined oil (such as unleaded petrol, diesel for motor vehicles etc.) instead of crude oil. Refined oil is a product produced from crude oil after refinery processes and is different from crude oil. Therefore, changes in international crude oil prices and prices of unleaded petrol and diesel are not necessarily the same.

Due to the above reasons, when comparing international oil prices and the local retail prices of auto-fuels, the Environment Bureau has made reference to Singapore free-on-board (FOB) prices (i.e. Means of Platts Singapore (MOPS)) and the prices of importing oil products by oil companies. According to our observations, although the trend movements of crude oil prices and MOPS are generally in line in the long term, changes in prices are not exactly the same in terms of magnitude and frequencies.

(3) In our monitoring of the trend movement of MOPS and local retail prices, we do not observe any signs of “quick going up, slow coming down”.

(4) We noted that from the second half of 2014 till now, the price reductions of the auto-fuels by local oil



companies are generally in tandem with the drops in prices of importing oil products by oil companies.

To sum up, the retail prices of auto-fuels in Hong Kong are determined by oil companies having regard to commercial practices and their operating costs. We have been monitoring the changes in local retail prices of auto-fuels and comparing them with the trend movements of international oil prices (benchmarked against the Singapore FOB prices for unleaded petrol and motor vehicle diesel). We have also been in close contact with oil companies and, in time of international oil price reduction, urge them to adjust prices promptly to lessen the burden on the public.

Regarding establishment and budget, the relevant task is part of the work of existing staff and thus the actual expenses for the relevant work cannot be separately identified.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB201****(Question Serial No.: 0952)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the supply of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), the Government currently lacks transparency in the tendering and pricing of domestic LPG (including piped LPG and cylinder LPG), making it difficult for the public to monitor its product and service quality. In this connection, would the Administration inform this Committee:

- 1) What measures have been taken this year to monitor LPG supply and prices? If yes, what are the details?
- 2) Has the Administration grasped and monitored domestic LPG price data from oil companies, including changes in the cost price, the import price and the retail price? If yes, what are the details?
- 3) During the construction of housing estates by the Government and the Hong Kong Housing Society, did energy suppliers obtain the energy supply services of such estates by way of public tender or appointment?

Asked by: Hon TANG Ka-piu (Member Question No.: 50)

Reply:

1) & 2)

The prices of domestic LPG are determined by oil companies having regard to commercial practices and their operating costs. The Government understands and is concerned about the impact of domestic LPG prices on the public and therefore encourages the industry to enhance transparency on price setting. In this respect, a major local LPG supplier (the Company) has established, since 1999 and on its own initiative, a price adjustment mechanism of domestic LPG to enhance the transparency of price setting. We understand that other oil companies in the market generally make reference to the adjustments of the Company when adjusting their listed prices of piped LPG and wholesale prices of cylinder LPG.

In monitoring domestic LPG prices, same as before, we will make reference to the movement of international LPG prices (calculated using Saudi Arabia monthly exporting Contract Price<sup>1</sup>) and local LPG import prices and assess whether the Company's price forecasts are reasonable. We will regularly meet with the Company to discuss and provide views on the price forecasts during its price review; and also follow up with the Company the positive or negative price adjustments due to actual and forecast price difference in the last review, and assess if the annual adjustment in operating cost is reasonable.

<sup>1</sup> Please refer to [http://www.emsd.gov.hk/emsd/eng/sgi/lpg\\_pub\\_price.shtml](http://www.emsd.gov.hk/emsd/eng/sgi/lpg_pub_price.shtml)

Under the above price adjustment mechanism, the Company has, since mid last year, adjusted the price of domestic LPG three times, at end July and end October 2014 as well as end January 2015 respectively. The listed price of domestic piped LPG has reduced by around 20% from \$38/cubic metre at the beginning of July 2014 to the latest price of less than \$31/cubic metre. The wholesale price of cylinder LPG has also been adjusted by the same magnitude. Comparing to the LPG import prices of the same period (\$7.29/kg for July 2014 and \$5.81/kg for December 2014)<sup>2</sup>, the relevant adjustment magnitude is in tandem with the downward movement of the LPG import prices. Please refer to *Annex 1* for the import price and retail price data of domestic LPG.

3)

We understand from Hong Kong Housing Society that it will make provisions for energy supplies generally used in the local market, i.e. electricity and gas, in its housing developments. Electricity will be supplied to a housing development by the power supply company responsible for the geographical location of the development concerned. For gas supply, LPG or towngas will be considered depending on the site area and design of each development project. Selection will be confirmed by way of tendering. If LPG cannot be accommodated due to site area and design constraint, towngas will be provided.

We also understand from the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA) that in public housing developments undertaken by it, both electricity and fuel gas supplies will be provided to each residential unit for lighting, cooking, water heating and other usage. Electricity is supplied by the power supply company responsible for the geographical region concerned. As regards fuel gas supply for cooking and water heating, the HA will adopt piped LPG supply only when Towngas is not available.

<sup>2</sup> Please refer to LegCo Paper No. CB(4)433/14-15(01)

**Import Price and Retail Price Data of Domestic LPG****(1) Import Price of Domestic LPG**

The import price data of Liquefied Petroleum Gas provided to Legislative Council (LegCo) monthly by Census & Statistics Department are tabulated below:

2013-2014 (Jan to Dec)	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	
	2013 (HK\$/Kg)	2014 (HK\$/Kg)
Jan	8.30	8.97
Feb	8.00	9.07
Mar	7.90	8.09
Apr	7.35	7.59
May	6.76	7.25
Jun	6.78	7.25
Jul	6.93	7.29
Aug	7.19	7.13
Sep	7.10	7.05
Oct	7.28	6.85
Nov	7.72	5.93
Dec	8.56	5.81

Source : The paper provided by Census & Statistics Department to LegCo, no. CB(4)433/14-15(01) - Table 1 : Import Unit Values of Major Oil Products (refer to website of LegCo for details at : <http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr14-15/chinese/panels/e/dev/papers/edevcb4-433-1-ec.pdf>) °

**(2) Retail Price of Piped Domestic LPG**

The retail prices of piped domestic LPG are tabulated below:

Effective Date	Piped Domestic LPG (HK\$/cu metre) <sup>(Note)</sup>
End of Jan 2013	39.90
End of Apr 2013	35.15
End of Jul 2013	37.76
End of Oct 2013	39.86
End of Jan 2014	42.20
End of Apr 2014	38.04
End of Jul 2014	39.16
End of Oct 2014	33.29
End of Jan 2015	30.61

Note : The retail prices of piped domestic LPG of major gas suppliers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB202**

**(Question Serial No.: 0953)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the work on the future fuel mix for electricity generation, would the Administration inform this Committee:

1. When will the Administration announce to this Council the public consultation results?
2. After the announcement of the public consultation results, what follow-up action will be taken by the Administration? What is the timetable? And
3. Apart from conducting a public consultation on the future fuel mix for electricity generation, what measures does the Administration have to promote electricity saving by domestic and commercial users, including the implementation of a progressive electricity tariff for commercial users? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TANG Ka-piu (Member Question No.: 51)

Reply:

1 & 2

The current Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) run for a term of 10 years and will expire in 2018. The Government may exercise an option to extend them for five more years until 2023 according to the current terms of the SCAs. We will soon conduct public consultation on the future development of the electricity market and its regulatory framework. In conducting the reviews, we have considered the views gathered earlier in the public consultation on the future fuel mix for electricity generation. We will publish both the outcome of the reviews and the direction of the future public consultation undertaken in due course.

3.

The Government attaches great importance to the efforts on energy conservation and emission reduction and has brought the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance into full operation since September 2012 to mandatorily implement the basic energy efficiency standards for four key types of building services installations (including air-conditioning installation, electrical installation, lift and escalator installation and lighting installation) specified in the Building Energy Code (BEC) to enhance the energy efficiency of buildings. The newly constructed buildings of the Government and private sectors as well as the existing buildings where major retrofitting works are carried out must comply with the relevant requirements. We anticipate that in the first ten years of implementation of the BEC, the new buildings can achieve energy savings by 2 800 million kilowatt-hours and reduce carbon dioxide emission by 1.96 million tonnes.

The Government has also introduced the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme (MEELS) through the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance. Under MEELS, energy labels are required to be shown on the prescribed products (including room air conditioners, refrigerating appliances, compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), washing machines and dehumidifiers) for supply in Hong Kong to inform consumers of their energy efficiency performance. The new grading standards for three types of the electrical appliances were announced in October 2014, and full implementation will take place in November 2015. The upgrading exercise can bring about an estimated annual saving of 300 million kilowatt-hours in electricity consumption and annual saving of \$300 million in electricity expenses in Hong Kong.

In addition, the Government is constructing a first-of-its kind District Cooling System (DCS) at the Kai Tak Development (KTD) to supply chilled water to non-domestic buildings in the district for air-conditioning purpose. The DCS is an energy-efficient air-conditioning system as it consumes 35% less electricity as compared with traditional air-cooled air-conditioning systems. Phases I and II of the project have been completed and Phase III (Package A) of the works have commenced. Currently, the DCS has supplied chilled water to users of the first stage of KTD, including Kai Tak Cruise Terminal Building and Ching Long Shopping Centre. Due to better energy efficiency, the maximum annual saving in electricity consumption upon completion of the entire DCS project is estimated to be 85 million kilowatt-hour, with a corresponding reduction of 59 500 tonnes of carbon dioxide emission per annum.

In proposing changes to the tariff structure, we have to fully take account of various factors including fairness of the tariff, the extent it reflects the cost of electricity supply, the impact on the existing customer groups, the cost involved as well as whether it is easy for customers to understand, etc. Currently for high demand commercial customers, on top of energy units consumed, the two power companies will also additionally impose a Demand Charge or Load Charge according to the maximum demand of the customers, i.e. the higher the demand is, the Demand Charge or Load Charge will increase accordingly, so as to encourage the customers to reduce their electricity demand. Every tariff charging mode has its advantages and disadvantages. Any change to the current tariff structure will inevitably cause some customers to pay more tariff than they do now. Therefore, a consensus has to be reached among all sectors of society before any change is made.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB203**

**(Question Serial No. 1468)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the measure to conduct energy audits on major buildings and promote green building, will the Government inform this Committee:

- a) How does the Government define major buildings and non-major buildings?
- b) How many government buildings and public facilities have undergone carbon audits at present?
- c) What are the estimated manpower, expenditure and time required for completion of the entire audit project?
- d) Has the Government set by-phase targets for promotion of green building? If yes, does the Government have any measures to help major government buildings to meet the audit standards if some of these buildings fail to do so? If there are no by-phase targets, what are the reasons?
- e) Apart from conducting energy audits on major government buildings, has the Administration compiled statistics on the number of private organisations participating in the carbon reduction scheme?
- f) Does the Government have any specific plans to encourage more private organisations to participate? If yes, what are the details? If not, why not?
- g) What was the total expenditure in the 2014-15 revised estimate for conducting carbon audits on major government buildings? What is the total expenditure in the 2015-16 estimate for conducting carbon audits on major government buildings? What are the main reasons for the increase/decrease in the total expenditure in these two financial years?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

- a) The Government is setting a new target of achieving a 5% saving in the electricity consumption of government buildings in the coming five years, under comparable operating conditions in 2013-14. Energy audits will be conducted for major government buildings to identify opportunities to enhance energy-saving performance and green building measures. For this electricity saving target, we adopt 500,000 kilowatt-hours of annual electricity consumption per building in 2013-14 as the yardstick to define major buildings and non-major buildings.
- b) Since the implementation of the guidelines on carbon audit in July 2008, carbon audits have been conducted for about 250 government buildings and public facilities. To promote carbon audits, the Government has taken the lead by rolling out a 3-year programme in September 2012 to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for about 120 government buildings and public facilities.

- c)&g) Regarding the 3-year energy-cum-carbon audits programme commenced in 2012, we have completed the audits for about 60 government buildings and public facilities and the total expenditure involved was about \$4.12 million. We are currently conducting the audits for some 60 remaining government buildings and public facilities and the total expenditure involved in 2014-15 was about \$2.08 million. We anticipate that this 3-year programme will be completed in 2015-16 and has earmarked a provision of about \$920,000.

The promotion of carbon audit is an integral part of the Government's work on managing climate change and the manpower and expenditure were funded by the recurrent expenses of the Environment Bureau.

- d) The Government has been taking the lead in promoting environmental performance and energy saving in government buildings. The Government has laid down a target-based green performance framework for new and existing government buildings since 2009. Under the target-based framework, we have set specific environmental performance targets in different areas including requiring new government buildings to outperform the minimum energy efficiency standards of the Building Energy Code by 5%-10%; the target for indoor air quality to reach Excellent Class; and setting targets for the adoption of renewable energy. In respect of green building assessment, new government buildings with a construction floor area of more than 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> should aim to attain second highest or above rating under BEAM Plus developed by the Hong Kong Green Building Council. At present, 28 government buildings have registered under BEAM Plus, and the temporary office accommodation for the Energizing Kowloon East Office has been rated "Platinum". The Cruise Terminal Building in Kai Tak Development and the Fire Station cum Ambulance Facility at Cheung Yip Street in Kowloon Bay have obtained "Provisional Platinum" rating. To further promote green building, the Steering Committee for the Promotion of Green Building (the Steering Committee) was set up in January 2013, with members drawn from relevant bureaux and departments, to coordinate efforts by various bureaux and departments in implementing relevant green building measures. The Steering Committee has received a number of suggestions on possible ways to promote green building in Hong Kong from the stakeholders, including relevant professional and trade organisations, academic institutions as well as representatives from relevant industries and green groups. The Government is reviewing its existing green building policy on government buildings with a view to further enhancing the environmental performance of government buildings.
- e) The Government launched the Green Hong Kong • Carbon Audit activity in 2008, inviting organisations from different sectors of the community to join and sign the Carbon Reduction Charter. So far, a total of over 350 organisations from real estate development and property management sector, hotel industry, banking industry and logistics industry, as well as professional groups, universities, non-profit making organisations, etc. have joined the Charter. The Government also launched a carbon footprint repository in December 2014 to facilitate listed companies to disclose carbon audit findings, and share carbon management experience and practices. So far, a total of 65 listed companies have disclosed their carbon audit findings through the carbon footprint repository.
- f) The Government has been encouraging the private sector to participate in carbon reduction initiatives. Apart from launching the Green Hong Kong • Carbon Audit activity in 2008, the Government has published technical guidelines for conducting carbon audits and has also provided \$10 million funding support to a CarbonSmart Programme through the Environment and Conservation Fund to provide a matching fund of up to \$30,000 each to about 360 private enterprises to conduct carbon audits. The Government also launched a carbon footprint repository in December 2014 to facilitate listed companies to disclose carbon audit findings, and share carbon management experience and practices. The Government will continue to encourage private organisations to conduct carbon audit and take carbon reduction action.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB204**

**(Question Serial No. 1124)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the promotion of green building in Hong Kong and the promotion of environmental protection and energy conservation in government buildings, please advise on the following:

- (a) What are the manpower arrangement and expenditure involved in the relevant work in 2014-15 and 2015-16, the specific measures to be implemented in 2015-16 and the short, medium and long term targets; as well as the work progress of the Steering Committee for the Promotion of Green Building?
- (b) What was the works cost spent on promoting environmental protection and energy conservation in various government buildings or public facilities in the past five years? What was the total cost saving per year? What is the payback period of the works cost based on the current energy conservation and emission reduction performance?
- (c) The Chief Executive has indicated in the 2015 Policy Address that the Government is setting a new target of achieving a 5% saving in electricity consumption for government buildings under comparable operating conditions in the coming five years. In this connection, what are the specific implementation measures and work plans? What are the expenditure and manpower involved in various projects? Has the Government planned to promote this energy conservation target to buildings leased but not owned by the Government? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chuen, Tony (Member Question No.21)

Reply:

(a)

The Government has been leading by example in promoting environmental protection and energy conservation in government buildings. Since 2009, we have been implementing a target-based green performance framework for government buildings. It sets out specific targets for various aspects including requirement for newly-built government buildings to exceed the minimum energy performance standards in the Building Energy Code by 5%-10%, the target to reach the "Excellent" Class of the Indoor Quality objective and the target of adopting renewable energies, etc. As regards green building rating, all new government buildings with construction floor areas of more than 10 000 square metres should aim to obtain the second highest grade or above under the BEAM Plus conferred by the Hong Kong Green Building Council. Currently, 33 government buildings have been assessed under the BEAM Plus. The provisional office of Energizing Kowloon East has been awarded the highest "Platinum" rating. The cruise terminal at the Kai Tak Development and the Fire Station cum Ambulance Facility at Cheung Yip Street, Kowloon Bay have also been awarded the provisional "Platinum" rating. For new government buildings, the Architectural

Services Department (ArchSD) obtained the approval of the Public Works Sub-Committee and Finance Committee for 7 funding applications for new government buildings in 2014-15. The total costs of these projects were \$4.09 billion, of which a total estimate of \$55.1 million was spent on the installation of energy saving, greening and recycling features. The estimated annual energy saving to be achieved by these features is about 10% of the total energy consumption of these projects. There were other projects adopting energy efficient features funded by resources allocated to the respective departments or project votes for individual capital works projects. The ArchSD and the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) will continue to promote environmental protection and energy conservation in 2015-16. These tasks are undertaken by the existing staff. As the staff concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have a separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.

The inter-departmental Steering Committee for the Promotion of Green Building was set up in 2013 under the chairmanship of the Secretary for the Environment to further promote green building. The Steering Committee acts as the central coordinating body to coordinate efforts by various bureaux and departments in promoting green building. The Steering Committee will continue to enhance coordination among departments, with a view to formulating appropriate strategies and specific proposals for reviewing and enhancing the environmental performance of government buildings and measures to promote green government buildings, with a view to further promoting green building in the public and the private sectors.

(b)

In the past five years (2010-2014), the estimated expenditure of the Government on investing in the energy conservation installation, green features and recycling facilities were about \$790 million. A breakdown is provided in the table below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Buildings/facilities involved</b>	<b>Expenditure of Green projects (including energy conservation project)</b>	<b>Annual saving in electricity cost (approximately)</b>
2010-11	art and cultural venues; carpark buildings; court buildings;	\$189.4 million	A \$11 million
2011-12	cooked food centres; dockyards; clinics; community centres; departmental headquarters;	\$138.5 million	About \$11 million
2012-13	fire stations; government offices; government quarters; libraries;	\$210.9 million	About \$8 million
2013-14	markets; museums; parks and playgrounds; police stations; prisons; public toilets;	\$195.6 million	About \$9.9 million
2014-15*	recreational centres; regional depots; schools; sewage treatment plants; sports centres; stadiums; swimming pools; town halls; hospitals; cruise terminal; monitoring centres for food safety; crematoriums; workshops, etc.	\$59.2 million	About \$4.2 million

\* Projects in 2014-15 are in progress and the expenditure involved is subject to change.

(c)

To achieve the electricity saving target of reducing the electricity consumption in government buildings by 5% in the coming five years (i.e. 2015-16 to 2019-20) under comparable operating conditions in 2013-14, the bureaux and departments will formulate proposals for enhancing energy management through conducting energy audits on major government buildings and reviewing the management practices.

The above electricity saving target applies to all government buildings. The relevant bureaux and departments will formulate energy management enhancement measures for government buildings having regard to the energy audit results, including the implementation of electricity saving projects. We do not have information about the expenditure and manpower, which will depend on the details of the proposals to be formulated.

As for buildings rented by the Government, the electricity saving target also applies to the electricity consumption on the part of the Government. We encourage the relevant bureaux and departments to enhance energy management measures under their purview for the purpose of reducing electricity consumption.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB205**

**(Question Serial No.: 0054)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses  
Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the estimated salaries and allowances of the Secretary for the Environment in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No.: 15)

Reply:

For budgetary purposes, the provision for the salary in respect of the position of Secretary for the Environment for 2015-16 is \$3.58 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB206**

**(Question Serial No.: 0070)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses  
Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the estimated salaries and allowances of the Under Secretary for the Environment in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No.: 16)

Reply:

For budgetary purposes, the provision for the salary in respect of the position of Under Secretary for the Environment for 2015-16 is \$2.68 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB207**

**(Question Serial No.: 0071)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses  
Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the estimated salaries and allowances of the Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon WONG Yuk-man (Member Question No.: 17)

Reply:

For budgetary purposes, the provision for the salary in respect of the position of Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment for 2015-16 is \$1.25 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB208**

**(Question Serial No. 2502)**

Head: (704) Capital Works Reserve Fund: Drainage

Subhead (No. & title): (4229DS) North District and Tolo Harbour sewerage, sewage treatment and disposal—high priority works— expansion of Shek Wu Hui sewage treatment works and Ting Kok Road pumping station No. 5

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding Subhead 4229DS (North District and Tolo Harbour sewerage, sewage treatment and disposal—high priority works— expansion of Shek Wu Hui sewage treatment works and Ting Kok Road pumping station No. 5), funding was approved by the Finance Committee in 2005 for scheduled completion in 2009

(<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr04-05/english/panels/ea/papers/ea0324cb1-1133-3-e.pdf>).

However, the project is still one of the budget items. Would the Drainage Services Department advise on:

- 1) the reasons for the delay in completion of the project;
- 2) the expected completion date of the project; and
- 3) whether the project cost will overrun due to the delay.

Asked by: Hon LEONG Kah-kit, Alan (Member Question No. 25)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill. Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund do **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

- 1) The main works of the project under Subhead No. 4229DS were completed in 2009. Subsequently, as some minor improvement works had to be carried out to enhance the daily operation of the sewage treatment works, we grouped such works with other projects into one single works contract for implementation. The relevant works were completed in 2014. The project still needs to be kept in the Estimates of the budget and will only be removed upon account finalisation of the above works contract.
- 2) All works under the above contract have been completed. We expect to complete the account finalisation in 2016-17 at the earliest.
- 3) Based on the current assessment, the approved project estimate is sufficient to cover the cost of all the works involved.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB209**

**(Question Serial No. 2506)**

Head: (704) Capital Works Reserve Fund: Drainage

Subhead (No. & title): (4224DS) Outlying Islands sewerage, stage 1 phase 1C—upgrading of Siu Ho Wan sewage treatment works

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding Subhead 4224DS (Outlying Islands sewerage, stage 1 phase 1C—upgrading of Siu Ho Wan sewage treatment works) under the Capital Works Reserve Fund, the project commenced in 2000-01 for expected completion in 2006-07 (see the discussion paper for Public Works Subcommittee of Finance Committee at <http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr99-00/english/fc/pwsc/papers/p00-13e.pdf>). However, the project is still in progress and the revised estimate for 2014-15 is \$406,000 whereas the estimate for 2015-16 is increased to \$21,250,000.

Why was the project extended? What is the expected completion date of the project?

Asked by: Hon LEONG Kah-kit, Alan (Member Question No. 26)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill. Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund do **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

The upgrading of Siu Ho Wan sewage treatment works was completed and put into operation in 2009. The revised estimate for 2014-15 is mainly for account finalisation of the completed consultancy services of the project. The estimate for 2015-16 is for monitoring of effluent quality and installation of a solar power system to reduce electricity consumption at the sewage treatment works. The monitoring of water quality is expected to commence in June 2015 for completion in May 2020, while the works for the solar power system commenced in February 2015 for expected completion in August 2016.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB210**

**(Question Serial No. 4873)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department plans to include selected country park enclaves into country parks. What are the locations and the sizes of the selected sites, as well as the country parks involved and the number of villagers affected?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 125)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department plans to continue with the consultation of stakeholders and to initiate the statutory procedures for the incorporation of three country park enclaves, namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan, into their respective country parks in 2015-16. They are assessed to be suitable for incorporation into country parks based on the principles and criteria for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, as well as other relevant considerations. While there is no private land or indigenous village in these country park enclaves, there is currently a small fishing community in Sai Lau Kong and a small rural settlement at the site near Nam Shan. The respective area of the three enclaves and the country parks into which they will be incorporated are as follows:

<b>Enclaves</b>	<b>Country parks into which the enclaves 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****ENB211****(Question Serial No. 4874)**

**Head:** (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

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

**Programme:** (-) Not Specified

**Controlling Officer:** Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation (Alan WONG)

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

**Question:**

The expenses and charges of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department on minor conservation projects and studies in the past year was \$6.47 million. What were the projects and studies, organisations, manpower, as well as expenditure involved?

**Asked by:** Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 126)

**Reply:**

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has launched various nature conservation projects and studies. The names, contractors/co-organisers and expenditures of the minor conservation projects and studies launched in respect of wetland, fauna and marine conservation over the past year are as follows:

<b>Name of the Project/Study</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Revised Expenditure for 2014-15 (\$ million)</b>
Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site Baseline Ecological Monitoring Project	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	1.30
Mai Po Nature Reserve Habitat Management Project	World Wide Fund For Nature Hong Kong	1.19
Habitat mapping for the Ramsar Site	Hong Kong Geomatics Consultants Limited	0.13
Update of the wetland inventory with site verification	Environmental Resources Management Consultants Hong Kong Limited	0.21
Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site Waterbird Monitoring Programme	Hong Kong Bird Watching Society	0.82
Survey of Black-faced	Hong Kong Bird Watching	0.55

<b>Name of the Project/Study</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Revised Expenditure for 2014-15 (\$ million)</b>
Spoonbills and breeding Terns	Society	
Satellite tracking to monitor the migratory route of sea turtles	Collecte Localisation Satellites and Telonics, Inc.	0.12
Monitoring of marine mammals	Hong Kong Cetacean Research Project	1.34
Marine mammals stranding investigation and publicity programme	Ocean Park Conservation Foundation as collaborator	0.50
Hong Kong Reef Check 2014	Reef Check Foundation	0.20
Miscellaneous expenses on conservation projects	Not applicable	0.11
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>6.47</b>

Depending on the scope, scale and research mode of each project and study, the manpower involved ranges from tens to hundreds persons.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB212**

**(Question Serial No. 4875)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Subhead (No. & title): (610) Minor recreational facilities and roadworks in country parks (block vote)

Programme: (2) Nature Conservation and Country Parks

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Provision of \$10,048,000 under Subhead 610 Minor recreational facilities and roadworks in country parks (block vote) in the past year was for minor works such as fire lookouts, shelters and roads and for building materials for recreational facilities such as barbecue pits, information boards, shelters and outdoor furniture. Please set out in tabular form the major works projects, locations and the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 127)

Reply:

The minor works for recreational facilities and roads in country parks carried out and the expenditure involved in 2014-15 are as follows:

<b>Works</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
Upgrading of hiking trails and footpaths (e.g. parts of MacLehose Trail, Wilson Trail and Tai Lam Chung Country Trail)	1.4
Minor road rehabilitation works (e.g. sections of Tai Lam Forest Track in Tai Lam Country Park)	1.1
Reconstruction of rain shelters in Sai Kung and Pat Sin Leng Country Parks	1.6
Installation, replacement and improvement of exhibits and facilities in visitor centres, visitor information and educational displays along hiking trails, and exhibitions for the promotion of country parks	2.0
Other routine maintenance of recreation facilities such as information boards, signs, barbecue pits, etc.	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.0</b>

In 2015-16, \$10.0 million has been earmarked under Subhead 610 for similar minor works to be carried out in country parks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB213**

**(Question Serial No. 3538)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Department advises that it will include selected country park enclaves into county parks. What are the locations and the total area of the enclaves involved, as well as the areas of private land involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 70)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department plans to continue with the consultation of stakeholders and to initiate the statutory procedures for the incorporation of three country park enclaves, namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan, into their respective country parks in 2015-16. They are assessed to be suitable for incorporation into country parks based on the principles and criteria applied for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, as well as other relevant considerations. There is no private land in these country park enclaves. Their respective area and the country parks into which they will be incorporated are as follows:

<b>Enclaves</b>	<b>Country parks into which the enclaves 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.4</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB214**

**(Question Serial No. 5251)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the licensing control of international trade in endangered species and curbing of illegal trade in endangered species in Hong Kong, please advise on the following:

(a) Please set out by year the numbers of cases handled by the Government involving the licensing control of international trade in endangered species, the numbers and distribution of species, expenditures and manpower resources involved each year over the past five years.

(b) Regarding the curbing of illegal trade in endangered species in Hong Kong, please set out by year the numbers of cases handled by the Government, the species involved, destinations of illegal trade, the numbers of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted, as well as the maximum and minimum penalties imposed respectively each year over the past five years.

(c) Does the Government have any plans to step up its effort in combating the illegal trade mentioned in (b) in future? If yes, what are the details of work, timetable as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 147)

Reply:

(a) Regarding the licences/certificates issued with respect to the licensing control of trade in endangered species, the types of endangered species covered are various, with the more commonly encountered species including crocodile and python (leather products), lizard (leather products or live), turtle/tortoise and coral (live) and American ginseng. The number of licences/certificates issued, the expenditure and manpower involved with respect to the trade in endangered species over the past five years are as follows:



Year	Number of licences / certificates issued	Expenditure* (\$ million)	Number of staff
2010	20 097	5.1	13
2011	21 614	5.0	13
2012	25 909	5.6	13
2013	26 935	6.2	13
2014	25 894	7.3	14

\* The expenditure is for the past five financial years (i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15).

(b) Various types of endangered species were involved in the enforcement actions taken to combat illegal trade of 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 five years are set out below:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of cases	129	155	167	412	462
Quantity of products	3 402 kg and 1 239 pcs	4 275kg and 2 516 pcs	6 710 kg and 3 885 pcs	28 800 kg and 3 746 pcs	138 300 kg and 6 696 pcs
Value of products	\$17 million	\$46 million	\$51 million	\$110 million	\$92 million
Number of arrests	98	132	129	271	357
Number of convictions	67	85	102	134	222
Maximum penalty	imprisonment for 8 months	imprisonment for 6 months	imprisonment for 8 months	imprisonment for 4 months	imprisonment for 10 months
Minimum penalty	a fine of \$100	a fine of \$100	a fine of \$100	a fine of \$100	a fine of \$100

Destinations of the above smuggled endangered species seized are believed to be various cities in the region.

(c) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) will continue to work closely with the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) in combating the illegal trade in endangered species. Major activities carried out in co-operation with C&ED include: (a) prompt gathering and exchange of intelligence with overseas enforcement authorities; (b) conducting joint operations to inspect suspected illegal imports; (c) assisting C&ED in the investigation into illegal imports/exports of endangered species with our expertise in endangered species; and (d) enhancing the awareness and vigilance of the public about such offences through displaying posters at border control points and railway

stations, broadcasting of Announcements of Public Interests on radio, holding exhibitions at public venues, as well as organising talks and seminars.

To take enforcement actions under the Convention, the expenditure and manpower incurred by AFCD in 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively are as follows:

	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
Expenditure (\$ million)	19.6	21.4
Number of staff	33	34

Regarding C&ED, as the financial resources involving in combating smuggling activities of endangered species have been included in the general operational expenses, no separate breakdown of expenditure is available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB215**

**(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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please set out the area of land/waters, details of work by the Government, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources allocated respectively over the past two years in respect of the following:

- (a) country parks;
- (b) special areas;
- (c) marine parks;
- (d) marine reserves;
- (e) wetlands;
- (f) sites of high scientific value and sites of special scientific interest; and
- (g) the Geopark.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 159)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department carries out management, conservation, maintenance of facilities, law enforcement, education and publicity programme at country parks, special areas, geopark, marine parks and marine reserve. Conservation management of wetlands includes law enforcement, monitoring of the ecological conditions, wetland habitat management of the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site and providing advice on wise use of wetland for planning / development proposals in the Ramsar Site. The work conducted in Sites of Special Scientific Interest includes vegetation management, habitat enhancement and ecological monitoring.

The area, the total expenditure and manpower involved in the management of various protected areas in the past two years are shown as follows:

	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
(a) Country Parks (ha)	43 455	43 455
(b) Special Areas outside country parks (ha)*	845	845
(c) Marine Parks (ha)	2 410	2 410
(d) Marine Reserve (ha)	20	20
(e) Wetlands (ha)**	1 500	1 500
(f) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (ha)	7 473	7 473
(g) Geopark (ha)***	4 985	4 985
Total Expenditure (\$ million)	340.0	355.5
Manpower****	827	802

\* Area of special areas within country parks is not included to avoid double-counting.

\*\* This refers to the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site.

\*\*\* As the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China comprises various sites either covered by country parks or special areas, the areas shown in (a) and (b) have also included the area in (g).

\*\*\*\* The manpower allocated has decreased as a result of the Department's continued effort to enhance the efficiency in delivering the services through re-engineering, redeployment of resources and alternative means such as outsourcing of some non-core duties.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB216**

**(Question Serial No. 5722)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the work by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department on nature conservation and country parks, please advise on the following:

(a) Regarding seedlings produced and planted, the estimated number in 2015 is lower than the actual numbers in 2013 and 2014. The Government stated that it would focus on “the quality of planting instead of quantity”. Please advise on the basis for determining “quality” and “quantity”, the difference in the manpower resources and expenditure involved between “focusing on the quality” and “focusing on the quantity”, as well as the difference in the types, numbers and diversity of the seedlings.

(b) Regarding endangered species prosecutions, the estimated number in 2015 is higher than the actual numbers in 2013 and 2014. What are the reasons for that? What is the difference in the manpower resources and expenditure involved as compared with the two previous years?

(c) Regarding endangered species inspections, the estimated number in 2015 is lower than the actual numbers in 2014. What are the reasons for that? What is the difference in the manpower resources and expenditure involved as compared with 2014?

(d) Regarding hill fires attended to, what were the numbers of hill fires occurred each year over the past three years? Please set out the numbers by year. While the actual number of hill fires in 2014 is higher than that in 2013, the estimated number in 2015 is the lowest among the three years. What are the reasons for that? What is the difference in the manpower resources and expenditure involved as compared with the two previous years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 162)

Reply:

(a) In the early stage of afforestation in country parks, the planting strategy was to grow a large quantity of trees to provide quick establishment of vegetation cover at barren hillside to improve the landscape of the country parks and to prevent soil erosion (“quantity planting”). As such, exotic tree species with hardy and fast growing characteristics were selected and widely used. After several decades of extensive tree planting, most of the country park areas are now well vegetated. In recent years, the planting strategy and focus in country parks have been shifted from soil erosion control to enhancement of the ecological value and biodiversity of woodlands (“quality planting”). As native tree species could provide better food sources and habitats for local birds and animals, the tree species used in afforestation have been changed from exotic species to native species. Tree species commonly used for “quantity planting” are exotic species such as *Acacia* spp. (相思屬), *Casuarina equisetifolia* (木麻黃) and *Lophostemon confertus* (紅膠木), etc., while *Schima superba* (木荷), *Liquidambar formosana* (楓香), *Castanopsis fissa* (鬘菊錐) as well as over 100 native species including some rare and protected species such as *Aquilaria sinensis* (土沉香), *Camellia granthamiana* (大苞山茶) and *Rhodoleia championii* (紅花荷), etc. are used for “quality planting”.

Owing to the lower germination rate, higher mortality, slower growth and more stringent growth requirements of these native species as compared with the exotic ones in general, additional efforts and resources are required to collect quality viable seeds, investigate optimum growth conditions for individual species, and take care of the seedlings after planting in country parks. Therefore, though the total number of seedlings to be produced and planted in 2015 will be lower than that in the past two years, the estimated expenditure and manpower involved will remain the same.

(b) and (c) The estimated numbers of endangered species prosecutions (i.e., 270) and inspections (i.e., 33 000) in 2015 are comparable to the corresponding actual numbers (i.e., 266 prosecutions and 33 357 inspections) in 2014 and the differences are mainly due to rounding up or down of the figures for approximation purpose. As such, the expenditure and manpower involved in the work relating to endangered species prosecutions and inspections in 2015-16 would be similar to that in 2014-15. \$21.43 million and 34 staff have been earmarked for this area of work in 2015-16.

(d) The number of hill fires within country parks (CP) and special areas (SA) in 2012, 2013 and 2014 is 15, 23 and 26 respectively. The total number of hill fires in CP and SA in 2014 was slightly higher than that in 2013 probably owing to the growth of vegetation and hence accumulation of fire fuel since the preceding fire seasons. The estimated number of hill fires in 2015 is 21, which is based on the average of the number of hill fires in the last three years.

The expenditure and manpower involved in the prevention and fighting of hill fires in CP and SA over the past three years and in 2015-16 are provided in the table below:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>
2012-13	34	200
2013-14	34	200
2014-15 (revised estimate)	33	190
2015-16 (estimate)	33	190

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB217**

**(Question Serial No. 5723)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please set out, with a breakdown by year, the details of, the expenditure and manpower involved in as well as the effectiveness of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department's work in the following areas over the past three years:

- (a) The conservation and management of the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar site;
- (b) The management of the Hong Kong Wetland Park; and
- (c) The management and operation of the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 163)

Reply:

(a) The work carried out the by Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) for the conservation and management of the 1 500-hectare Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site (the Site) included (i) conducting regular patrol to the Site and taking enforcement actions against illegal activities under the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170); (ii) monitoring of the ecological conditions of the Site through implementing various programmes including the Baseline Ecological Monitoring Programme and Waterbird Monitoring Programme; and (iii) providing advice on wise use of wetlands in planning / development proposals in and around the Site. In addition, AFCD also works closely with, and provides financial support to, the World Wide Fund for Nature Hong Kong for managing the wetland habitats of the Mai Po Marshes Nature Reserve within the Site. With these measures in place, the Site remains as a globally important wetland and a vital transit point for migratory birds. Some 60 000 to 80 000 migrating waterbirds stop over there every winter, including globally endangered species such as Black-faced Spoonbill and Nordmann's Greenshank.



The expenditure and manpower involved in this area of work over the past three years is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>
2012-13	15.0	13
2013-14	15.9	13
2014-15 (revised estimate)	18.0	13

(b) Over the past three years, AFCD maintained a team of 75 staff for the management and operation of the Hong Kong Wetland Park (HKWP). The work carried out mainly included (i) installation and maintenance of visitor facilities and exhibits; (ii) implementation of habitat management measures to enhance the ecological functions of HKWP; (iii) organising a wide range of education programmes and activities such as guided tours, seminars, wildlife watching classes, contests, dramas, art workshops and thematic events for visitors of all ages to attract more visitors to HKWP; and (iv) promotion of HKWP through both conventional channels (e.g. participation in trade fairs, advertising on television, posters and flyers) and the electronic media (e.g. online, social media). Through these efforts, HKWP has continued to fulfil its primary role in wetland conservation and education while serving as an attractive eco-tourism destination for both local and overseas visitors. The ecological surveys conducted at HKWP have recorded 252 species of birds, 52 species of dragonflies, 10 species of amphibians and 29 species of reptiles. The number of visitors to HKWP has remained stable at around 460 000 per year over the past three years.

The expenditure involved in this area of work over the past three years is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2012-13	47.6
2013-14	48.9
2014-15 (revised estimate)	51.7

(c) The work carried out by AFCD for the management and operation of the Hong Kong Global Geopark of China (the Geopark) included (i) conducting patrol and enforcement operations; (ii) arranging cleansing and litter collection services; (iii) setting up and maintenance of visitor facilities such as visitor centres, geo-trails, displays and panels; (iv) organising education and publicity activities; (v) engaging local communities in geo-conservation and sustainable tourism activities; (vi) upskilling of the Geopark guides through continuous training; (vii) conducting geological research and studies; and (viii) overseas promotion through the international platform of the Global Geoparks Network and in collaboration with the Hong Kong Tourism Board. Since joining the Global Geopark Network in 2011, the Geopark has been popular with locals and tourists. Over the past three years, we have registered 1.4 million visitors per year.

The expenditure and manpower involved in this area of work over the past three years is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>Number of Staff</b>
2012-13	29.2	21
2013-14	29.2	21
2014-15 (revised estimate)	29.2	21

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB218**

**(Question Serial No. 3662)**

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 (Alan WONG)

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 2014-2015, as well as the respective estimated numbers of refuse bags to be used and the related expenditure in 2015-2016? 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 Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 71)

Reply:

The plastic refuse bags used in 2014-15, and the same number will be used in 2015-16, by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) in managing country parks is about 200 000. The estimated expenditure involved in 2014-15 and 2015-16 is \$0.22 million and \$0.23 million respectively.

The corresponding number of plastic refuse bags used/to be used by AFCD's contractors is about 340 000. Since the contractors are responsible for the provision of plastic refuse bags when they carry out litter collection, the cost of refuse bags is unknown to AFCD.

Most of the green wastes (e.g. branches, leaves) generated from daily operation are stockpiled in the nearby natural habitats to provide niches for wildlife. When they decompose, they will return nutrients back to nature. Some tree logs are suitable for recycling. They are used to make furniture or decorative materials for the recreational facilities in the country parks such as animated features, waymarks, and benches, etc. In 2014, all the green wastes generated from vegetation maintenance in country parks were stockpiled or recycled, and hence no green wastes were disposed of at landfills.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB219**

**(Question Serial No. 5812)**

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 (Alan WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In view of the frequent illegal felling of Agarwood (Incense Tree) in Hong Kong in recent years, does the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department have any plans to compile statistics on Incense Tree throughout the territory? What measures will be taken to prevent the problem of 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. 190)

Reply:

Incense Tree is a common native species mostly found in lowland broadleaf forests or in fung shui woods behind rural villages. 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 survey on this species due to its widespread distribution and difficulty of access.

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

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB220**

**(Question Serial No. 6696)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the inclusion of selected country park enclaves into country parks, please inform this Committee of the geographical locations, the total area and the original land use of the enclaves involved, as well as the future conservation measures.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 584)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department plans to continue with the consultation of stakeholders and to initiate the statutory procedures for the incorporation of three country park enclaves, namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan, into their respective country parks in 2015-16. They are assessed to be suitable for incorporation into country parks based on the principles and criteria applied for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, as well as other relevant considerations. There is no private land in these country park enclaves. Suitable management measures and facilities will be put in place after their incorporation into country parks. Their respective area and the country parks into which they will be incorporated are as follows:

<b>Enclaves</b>	<b>Country parks into which the enclaves 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
	<b>Total</b>	12.4

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB221**

**(Question Serial No. 5322)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise on the details of the provision for the Hong Kong Biodiversity Education Centre in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 160)

Reply:

In 2015-16, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has earmarked \$4.5 million for the management and operation of the Woodside Biodiversity Education Centre. This includes the expenditure on educational programmes, cleansing, security, building maintenance and staff costs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB222**

**(Question Serial No. 5323)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government produced 549 900 seedlings in 2014, and is estimated to produce 400 000 seedlings in 2015. Please advise on the expenditure on organic fertiliser among the total expenditure on fertiliser involved in producing seedlings in the 2015-16 Estimates.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 161)

Reply:

The estimated expenditure on fertilisers for seedlings production in 2015-16 is \$21,000, of which \$17,000 will be used for purchasing organic fertilisers.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB223**

**(Question Serial No. 5324)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise on the expenditure of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department on the promotion of public education and publicity on nature conservation over the past five years, as well as the Department's estimated expenditure on the same aspects in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 162)

Reply:

The expenditure of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department on the promotion of public education and publicity on nature conservation over the past five years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) and the estimated expenditure in 2015-16 are given in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2010-11	27.8
2011-12	34.1
2012-13	36.0
2013-14	41.1
2014-15 (revised estimate)	40.6
2015-16 (estimate)	41.4

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB224**

**(Question Serial No. 5325)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise on the expenditures of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department on the management, maintenance and improvement of facilities in country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves over the past five years, as well as the Department's estimated expenditure on the same aspects in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 163)

Reply:

The expenditure of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department on the management, maintenance and improvement of facilities in country parks, special areas, marine parks and marine reserves over the past five years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15) and the estimated expenditure in 2015-16 are given in the following table:

<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>					
<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15 (revised estimate)</b>	<b>2015-16 (estimate)</b>
125.8	133.1	163.5	164.4	173.9	173.9

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB225**

**(Question Serial No. 5326 )**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Over the past five years, what were the expenditures incurred by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) on collecting rubbish in country parks? What was the total volume of rubbish collected by the AFCD? What were the numbers of prosecutions initiated by the AFCD for littering in country parks? What is the estimated expenditure to be incurred by the AFCD in 2015-16 for education and publicity on protection of country parks and its details?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 164)

Reply:

The expenditure incurred by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) for collecting rubbish in country parks and total volume of rubbish collected over the past five financial years are given in the following table:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15 (Projected Estimate)</b>
Expenditure for Collecting Rubbish in Country Parks (\$ million)	33	34	36	38	41	45
Total volume of Rubbish collected in Country Parks (tonnes)	3 400	3 400	3 800	3 700	3 700	3 800

The number of prosecutions against littering in country parks over the past five years is given in the table below:

Calendar Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Prosecutions	375	310	269	200	126

In 2015-16, AFCD will continue to promote the protection of country parks through a series of public education and publicity activities including school visits, guided tours, field studies, volunteer schemes, tree planting, coastal clean-up events, theme-based competitions and campaigns as well as seminars, workshops and roving exhibitions. The estimated expenditure involved is \$15 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB226**

**(Question Serial No. 3957)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the protection of country park enclaves (enclaves), please advise on the following:

(a) What are the number of patrols in country parks, expenditure and manpower involved over the past five years, as well as the estimated expenditure in 2015-16?

(b) Has the Department reviewed patrol routes and the effectiveness of specific arrangements, including whether the frequency of patrolling enclaves is adequate? If yes, what are the details of the review and the improvement measures?

(c) Please set out the numbers of cases of unauthorised development, pollution or vandalism in enclaves received or detected by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, follow-up cases, as well as the numbers of warnings, prosecutions and convictions instituted by the Department over the past five years.

(d) Among the existing 77 enclaves, how many have been or will be incorporated into country parks and how many are not covered by any protection measures? What are the respective locations and areas involved? Will the Department put in place any measures to enhance monitoring on these enclaves which are not covered by protection measures? If yes, what are the measures?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 4.25)

Reply:

(a) The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducts regular patrols in country parks including the enclaves. The expenditure and manpower involved over the past five years are shown in the table below. Similar level of resources as in the case of 2014-15 has been earmarked for 2015-16.

Year	Expenditure (\$ million)	Manpower
2010-11	33	120
2011-12	42	124
2012-13	57	125
2013-14	52	126
2014-15 (projected)	50	135

(b) A comprehensive review on the patrol programme for country parks was conducted in 2013. It covered the length, coverage, checkpoints and target frequency of all the patrol beats, and the adequacy of the work relating to monitoring enclaves. Improvement measures including the revision of patrol beats and their frequencies, and addition of checkpoints, and strengthening of the record keeping of patrol data have been implemented since April 2014.

(c) AFCD conducts regular patrols in country parks including the enclaves. If any suspected unauthorised development is detected in the enclaves which have been incorporated into country parks, AFCD would take enforcement action under the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) or refer such cases to relevant departments for follow-up under relevant legislation or land lease conditions as appropriate. On the other hand, Planning Department (PlanD) conducts regular patrols in Development Permission Areas (DPA) to inspect if there is any unauthorised development under the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap. 131). Over the past five years (i.e. 2010-2014), PlanD conducted 5, 25, 37, 23 and 35 inspections respectively in enclaves incorporated into DPA. In 2011, PlanD detected 2 cases and the Planning Authority (i.e. Director of Planning) issued Enforcement Notices to 5 persons concerned, requiring them to discontinue the unauthorised excavation works. The 2 unauthorised developments, located in Tai Long Sai Wan and Pak Lap respectively, were discontinued according to the Reinstatement Notice and the damaged land was reinstated according to the Reinstatement Notice subsequently issued by the Planning Authority.

(d) Among the 77 enclaves, 23 of them had already been covered by Outline Zoning Plans (OZPs) before the Sai Wan incident in 2010. For the remaining 54 enclaves, Sai Wan, Kam Shan and Yuen Tun have become part of the Sai Kung East, Kam Shan and Tai Lam Country Parks respectively since December 2013. AFCD plans to continue with the consultation of stakeholders and to initiate the statutory procedures for the incorporation of another three country park enclaves, namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and a site near Nam Shan into their respective country parks in 2015-16. They are assessed to be suitable for incorporation into country parks based on the principles and criteria for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, as well as other relevant considerations. Besides, PlanD has so far included 25 enclaves into 18 DPA Plans, of which Sai Wan was incorporated into a country park and 6 enclaves covered by OZPs. The locations and area of the remaining 19 enclaves are set out in the **Annex**. AFCD will continue to conduct regular patrols in country parks including the enclaves. If suspected unauthorised

development is detected in the enclaves, AFCD would refer such cases to relevant departments for follow-up action.

<b>Name of enclave</b>	<b>Area (hectares)</b>
Site near Chuen Lung	10
Site near Tso Kung Tam	9
Tsing Fai Tong	26
Sheung Tong	10
Sheung Fa Shan	26
Ping Shan Chai	15
Hung Shek Mun Tsuen	10
Lai Tau Shek	10
Tung Sam Kei	4
Nam Shan Tung	5
Lai Chi Chong	16
Tai Hom	5
Wong Chuk Long	4
Site near Wong Mau Kok	3
Tsin Yue Wan	4
Tei Tong Tsai	15
Yi Tung Shan	7
Man Cheung Po	2
Site near Peaked Hill	5
<b>Total area</b>	<b>186</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB227**

**(Question Serial No. 3798)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the enforcement of the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208) and the Marine Parks Ordinance (Cap. 476), please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What were the numbers of prosecutions and convictions initiated under the said Ordinances over the past three years?
- (b) Will the Department conduct any review in 2015-16 to see if the penalties of the said Ordinances have sufficient deterrent effect for the purpose of nature conservation, recreation, nature based tourism and education?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 68)

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 are given in the table below:

Calendar Year	Cap. 208A		Cap. 476A	
	Number of prosecutions	Number of convicted cases	Number of prosecutions	Number of convicted cases
2012	807	788	50	50
2013	923	911	26	25
2014	838	822	33	33

- (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 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 two regulations provides sufficient deterrent effect for protecting the country and marine parks for the purposes of nature conservation, recreation, ecotourism 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**

**ENB228**

**(Question Serial No. 3799)**

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 (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the prosecutions and enforcement actions on endangered species under this Programme, please inform this Committee of the following:

(a) How many of the prosecution cases in the past year ended up with convictions and penalties? What was the amount of fines imposed or the term of imprisonment for each case?

(b) How many of the prosecution cases in 2014-15 were related to the felling or smuggling of Agarwood (Incense Tree)? Please provide the information on the cases involved, numbers of prosecutions, convictions and penalties.

(c) What were the numbers of reported cases of felling or smuggling Incense Tree within the Department's jurisdiction received in the past year? Please set out the number of Incense Tree involved.

(d) Will there be any measures to step up the efforts against felling or smuggling of Incense Tree? If yes, what are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 72)

Reply:

(a) In 2014, there were 266 prosecutions taken under the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586) (the Ordinance), resulting in 263 convictions. The amount of fines imposed or the term of imprisonment sentenced in these cases ranged from \$100 to \$180,000 and two weeks to ten months respectively.

(b) - (c) All species of Agarwood, including the native Incense Tree, are controlled under the Ordinance. In 2014, there was one case of illegal export of Agarwood involving two offenders intercepted by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED). They were prosecuted under the Ordinance and both of them were sentenced to ten months of imprisonment on conviction.

To combat the illegal felling of Incense Trees in Hong Kong, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) works closely with the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) in taking enforcement actions. Suspects are mainly charged with criminal offences on theft, criminal damage, possession of offensive weapon, going equipped for stealing, etc. In 2014, the Police handled 134 criminal cases involving illegal felling of 240 Incense Trees. There were 30 prosecutions, resulting in 20 convictions so far. The maximum penalty imposed was imprisonment for 55 months. Some of the remaining cases are still under court proceeding.

(d) In 2015-16, AFCD will continue to strengthen its efforts in addressing the problem of illegal tree-felling. Apart from stepping up patrol at sites where illegal tree-felling had been reported and putting more emphasis on promoting public knowledge and awareness of tree protection through our education and publicity programmes on nature conservation, AFCD will continue to work closely with the Police in combating the illegal felling of trees including Incense Trees. Major activities carried out in co-operation with the Police include: (i) gathering and exchange of intelligence; (ii) conducting joint operations at black spots; (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 (警訊) television programme. The resources involved in this area of work will be absorbed in the allocation for nature conservation and the management of country parks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB229**

**(Question Serial No. 4319)**

Head: (22) Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

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

Programme: (-) Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation (Alan WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise this Committee on the details and the expected date of completion of the works costing \$9.13 million for "Provision of sitting out area at Sai Wan in Sai Kung East Country Park" (Item 885) under the Subhead.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 72)

Reply:

Upon the incorporation of the country park enclave of Sai Wan into Sai Kung East Country Park at the end of 2013, the Government, with the support of the Country and Marine Parks Board, is now working closely with the local community in Sai Wan to formulate and implement the Sai Wan management plan with an innovative mindset, among other things, the provision of a sitting-out area at a suitable location. The pre-construction preparatory works of the sitting-out area at Sai Wan commenced in early 2015 with the onset of the topographic survey and ground investigation of the site. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has engaged a local university to produce an innovative design compatible with the environment while consulting local villagers and hikers. The detailed design will commence in due course.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**(Question Serial No. 6025)**

Head: (33) Civil Engineering and Development Department

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

Programme: (7) Management of Construction and Demolition Materials

Controlling Officer: Acting Director of Civil Engineering and Development  
(Kevin F M LUK)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- (1) What was the average daily number of dump trucks dumping construction fill at Chai Wan Public Barging Point from January 2014 to February 2015? What was the quantity of construction fill involved?
- (2) Did the Government receive any complaints about traffic or hygiene problem arising from Chai Wan Public Fill Barging Point in the past year? Please provide the relevant data and the follow-up actions by the Government as well as the expenditure involved according to the types of complaint contents

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 351)

Reply:

(1) The average daily numbers of dump trucks by month entering the Chai Wan Public Fill Barging Point during the period from January 2014 to February 2015 and the associated quantities of public fill received are as follows:

	Year 2014						
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Average daily number of truckloads	556	564	694	679	705	837	755
Quantity of public fill received by month (tonnes)	150 553	144 809	202 315	177 612	214 809	249 232	216 999

	Year 2014					Year 2015	
	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
Average daily number of truckloads	602	593	684	759	823	834	701
Quantity of public fill received by month (tonnes)	183 695	165 184	211 352	249 588	277 797	297 891	200 178

(2) In the past year from March 2014 to February 2015, the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) received 5 complaints about traffic congestion and 1 complaint about pedestrian safety in relation to the operation of the Chai Wan Public Fill Barging Point.

To relieve the traffic impacts caused by dump trucks making use of the barging point, CEDD has been actively coordinating projects that delivered large quantities of public fill to the barging point and has requested persons in charge of these projects to arrange for the direct delivery of surplus public fill to the recipient projects, thereby reducing the traffic loading in the vicinity of the barging point. We have also requested the persons in charge of these projects to divert some of the truckloads to other public fill reception facilities or make use of the barging point during non-peak hours.

In addition, CEDD has deployed barges with larger capacities to enhance the operation efficiency of the barging point and reduce the queuing time of the dump trucks. CEDD has fully utilized the buffer zone within the barging point for temporary queuing of dump trucks to avoid affecting the traffic on the streets outside, and appealed to the truck drivers to avoid blocking up road junctions in order to reduce the impacts to other vehicles and to keep the walkway clear in order to safeguard pedestrian safety. We will continue to closely liaise with relevant government departments and users with a view to minimizing the traffic and pedestrian impact induced by the operation of the barging point.

The above measures and arrangements were handled by CEDD staff and no additional expenditure was involved.

– End –

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB231**

**(Question Serial No. 4717)**

Head: (33) Civil Engineering and Development Department

Subhead (No. & title): Not specified

Programme: (7) Management of Construction and Demolition Materials

Controlling Officer: Acting Director of Civil Engineering and Development  
(Kevin F M LUK)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government has pointed out in this programme that the estimated quantity of public fill to be delivered to the Mainland for beneficial re-use is 12 million tonnes in 2015, an increase of nearly 20% over 2014, but the recycling of inert hard construction and demolition materials is only 0.12 million tonnes. Regarding this, can the Government advise this Committee:

- (1) What were the operating expenses for the delivery of public fill to the Mainland in 2014-15? What are the estimated expenses in 2015-16?
- (2) The recycling of inert hard construction and demolition materials is only 0.12 million tonnes in 2015-16, can the Government advise this Committee the operating expenses, establishment, estimated annual expenses for emoluments for formulating the policy of handling construction and demolition materials in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 117)

Reply:

(1) The revised estimated expenditure in the financial year 2014-15 and the estimated expenditure in the financial year 2015-16 of the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) for the management of public fill are \$886.8 million and \$946.0 million respectively. The expenditures mainly cover the operation and maintenance costs of the public fill reception facilities, costs for the delivery of public fill to the Mainland and the supply to local projects for use, associated staff costs and administrative expenses. As the delivery of surplus fill to the Mainland and the supply of public fill to local projects are undertaken by one single contractor, there is no cost breakdown for individual operations in the contract.

(2) The CEDD recycles inert hard construction and demolition materials according to the demand and the nature of material. This is part of the management of public fill. There is no cost breakdown for recycling of inert hard construction and demolition materials in the contract. The operations are managed by the existing staff of CEDD and no additional manpower and expenditure is involved.

– End –



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB232**

**(Question Serial No. 4721)**

Head: (39) Drainage Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Sewage Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is stated under this programme that the provision for 2015-16 is \$260 million higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15 and that 32 posts will be created. In this connection, please advise this Committee of the post titles, functions and annual salary of these 32 posts in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 120)

Reply:

A breakdown showing the 32 posts to be created, their respective functions, ranks, numbers of post and estimated annual salaries are provided as follows:

<b>Nature of Work</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Post</b>	<b>Notional Annual Mid-point Salary of the Rank (\$)</b>
Professional services for sewage treatment facilities	Electrical & Mechanical Engineer/ Assistant Electrical & Mechanical Engineer	2	673,860
Technical support for operation and maintenance of drainage and sewerage facilities	Assistant Inspector of Works	1	373,440
	Works Supervisor I (Civil)	1	307,200
	Works Supervisor II (Civil)	1	247,200
Technical support for operation and maintenance of electrical and mechanical facilities	Senior Electrical Inspector	2	781,980
	Senior Electronics Inspector	1	781,980

<b>Nature of Work</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Post</b>	<b>Notional Annual Mid-point Salary of the Rank (\$)</b>
	Assistant Electrical Inspector	3	373,440
	Assistant Mechanical Inspector	2	373,440
	Assistant Electronics Inspector	1	373,440
	Works Supervisor I (E&M)	5	307,200
	Works Supervisor II (E&M)	7	247,200
	Senior Radio Mechanic	1	262,680
	Senior Artisan (E&M)	4	219,720
	Artisan (E&M)	1	193,680
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

<b>ENB233</b>
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**(Question Serial No. 3706)**

Head: (39) Drainage Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Sewage Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is stated under Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015–16 that the Department will continue with the investigation, planning and design for replacement and rehabilitation of sewer systems.

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

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

Asked by: Hon MO Claudia (Member Question No. 56)

Reply:

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

<b>Date and time</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Duration (Note 4)</b>	<b>Age of sewer</b>	<b>Whether the burst incident incurred any claims from the public or shop operators; if yes, the amount claimed</b>	<b>Expected date for the next full replacement of relevant pipes</b>
20.2.2012	Rear lane of 44-46 Portland Street	7 days	about 20 years	No	Note 1
10.4.2012	15 Soy Street	7 days	about 20 years	No	Note 2
2.5.2012	Junction of Chatham Road South and Salisbury Road (pedestrian way)	10 days	about 20 years	No	Note 2
4.6.2012	330 Junction Road	3 days	over 10 years	No	Note 1
6.12.2012	1042 Canton Road	6 days	about 20 years	No	Note 1
28.2.2013	274 Prince Edward Road West	5 days	over 10 years	No	Note 1
7.3.2013	Outside Maryknoll Convent School, Boundary Street	4 days	over 10 years	No	Note 1
23.3.2013	63-67 Winslow Street, Hung Hom	5 days	about 20 years	No	Note 2
19.4.2013	Junction of Waterloo Road and Peace Avenue, Ho Man Tin	2 days	about 20 years	No	Note 1
15.7.2013	Heng Lam Street near Tsing On Street	4 days	over 10 years	No	Note 1
19.8.2013	25-47 Man Cheong Street	18 days	about 20 years	No	Note 2
23.8.2013	7 Tak Ku Ling Road	4 days	over 10 years	No	Note 1
26.8.2013	15 Thistle Street	1 day	about 20 years	No	Note 2
6.9.2013	80 Hau Wong Road	4 days	over 10 years	No	Note 1
14.9.2013	Sai Yeung Choi Street South near Prince Edward MTR Station	52 days	about 15 years	No	Note 2

<b>Date and time</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Duration (Note 4)</b>	<b>Age of sewer</b>	<b>Whether the burst incident incurred any claims from the public or shop operators; if yes, the amount claimed</b>	<b>Expected date for the next full replacement of relevant pipes</b>
	Exit B2				
24.9.2013	Ferry Street near Man Yuen Street	6 days	about 20 years	No	Note 2
3.10.2013	To Kwa Wan Road near Ma Tau Kok Road, Hung Hom	4 days	about 20 years	No	Note 2
17.12.2013	Rear lane of 11 Victory Avenue, Ho Man Tin	43 days	about 30 years	No	Note 1
23.12.2013	263 Prince Edward Road West	6 days	over 10 years	No	Note 1
16.1.2014	2G Bulkeley Street, Hung Hom	10 days	about 30 years	No	Note 1
20.1.2014	Junction of Tam Kung Road and Mok Cheong Street, Hung Hom	3 days	about 30 years	No	Note 1
20.2.2014	8 Cornwall Street	2 days	over 10 years	No	Note 1
30.3.2014	24 Salisbury Road (pedestrian way)	6 months	about 20 years	No	Note 2
28.4.2014	66-70 Tung Choi Street, Mong Kok	4 days	about 30 years	No	Note 2
10.5.2014	Kwei Chow Street near Mei King Street, Hung Hom	3 days	about 20 years	No	Note 3
17.5.2014	Junction of Cameron Road and Carnarvon Road	2 days	about 20 years	No	Note 2
11.6.2014	Junction of To Kwa Wan Road and Mok Cheong Street, Hung Hom	2 days	about 20 years	No	Note 2
28.6.2014	9 Gillies Avenue South, Hung Hom	2 days	about 20 years	No	Note 2
15.7.2014	To Kwa Wan Road near Kwei Chow Street,	2 days	about 20 years	No	Note 3

<b>Date and time</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Duration (Note 4)</b>	<b>Age of sewer</b>	<b>Whether the burst incident incurred any claims from the public or shop operators; if yes, the amount claimed</b>	<b>Expected date for the next full replacement of relevant pipes</b>
	Hung Hom				
8.12.2014	Rear lane of 45A Reclamation Street	1 day	about 20 years	No	Note 1

Note 1: The sewer section involved has been replaced.

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

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

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

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB234**

**(Question Serial No. 4516)**

Head: (39) Drainage Services Department

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

Programme: (2) Sewage Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise this Committee on:

- 1) the information regarding the capital projects under detailed design with a value of \$52,839,400,000 in 2015-16 under this programme, including the estimated expenditure of each project and expected completion dates of the design;
- 2) a breakdown of the uses of the increased provision of \$260,000,000 under this programme.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 91)

Reply:

1) At present, we have a number of sewerage projects with a total estimated cost of about \$52.8 billion under detailed design. Since these projects are subject to regular review and revision taking into account further investigation, design evolution, site availability, statutory and administrative requirements, public consultations as well as other planning considerations, the project details will only be set out in the Printed Estimates as and when the respective works are scheduled to commence.

The Drainage Services Department is committed to taking forward these projects under design and to expediting the project delivery as far as practicable.

2) The provision for 2015-16 is \$260 million higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15. This is mainly due to:

- (a) the filling of vacancies;
- (b) the full-year effect for vacancies filled in 2014-15;
- (c) the creation of 32 posts in 2015-16 mainly for operating new sewerage facilities;
- (d) other operating expenses; and
- (e) the increased requirements for purchase of equipment.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB235****(Question Serial No. 4924)**Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (3) Energy Efficiency and Conservation, and Alternative EnergyControlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please provide in table form information on how much electricity was consumed by the Central Government Offices, various Government Offices and departmental headquarters over the past three years. Does the Government have any intention to adopt measures to reduce unnecessary electricity consumption?

What were the plans and details, manpower and expenditures involved, and the savings achieved with regard to the energy-saving projects undertaken by the Department for the Government and public bodies over the past three years?

What are the plans and details of the energy-saving projects to be undertaken for the Government and public bodies in the year ahead?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 176)Reply:

(i) The respective total electricity consumption of government buildings in the three financial years from 2012-13 to 2014-15 are as follows:

Year	Total Electricity Consumption of Buildings (kWh)
2012-13	1422 million
2013-14	1411 million
2014-15*	data collection in progress

\*The total electricity consumption of government buildings in 2014-15 is not yet available as data collection is still in progress.

The Government has always been taking various energy conservation measures including the installation of equipment with high energy efficiency and implementation of energy-saving housekeeping measures, such as maintaining the air-conditioning temperature at 25.5 degree Celsius, turning off lightings and computers when not in use, and switching



off some of the lifts during off-peak hours etc., in order to reduce unnecessary electricity consumption and enhance the energy efficiency of public buildings.

(ii) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department conducted a total of 115 energy-saving projects for various government departments in the past three years. These projects include the retrofitting of energy efficient lighting and control systems, light emitting diode (LED) exit signs, and energy efficient air-conditioning and control systems, etc. The expenditure incurred on the implementation of energy-saving projects by the Department from 2012-13 to 2014-15 is about \$65 million. The estimated total annual energy saving upon completion of the projects is around 9 million kWh. The work generated was absorbed by existing manpower and we do not have a breakdown of the manpower involved.

(iii) Regarding energy conservation, the Government has set a target of achieving a 5% saving in electricity consumption under comparable operating conditions as that of 2013-14 for government buildings in the coming five years (i.e., 2015-16 to 2019-20), and will conduct energy audits on major government buildings for further energy-saving opportunities.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB236**

**(Question Serial No. 6000)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In respect of the work on electrical safety by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD), please provide the following information:

- a) With regard to the respective actual numbers of enquiries handled in 2013 and 2014, and the estimated number of enquiries to be handled in 2015, the number for 2015 is the lowest. What are the reasons for the continued decline in number and the accelerating rate of decline, and the difference consequently in manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- b) For the testing of electrical products, the estimated number for 2015 is the lowest in these three years. What are the reasons and the difference consequently in manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- c) For site inspections on electrical installations and electrical products, the estimated number for 2015 is the lowest in these three years. What are the reasons and the difference consequently in manpower resources and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 169)

Reply:

- a) The change in the numbers of enquiries handled is mainly due to the number of three-yearly registration renewal applications of electrical workers / contractors / competent persons which, after reaching a cyclical peak in 2013, began to fall in 2014, and is expected to fall further in 2015. The related enquiries will also follow the same cyclical pattern and fall in number. In response to the overall service need, EMSD deployed existing resources

to handle the enquiries during the peak period, without additional manpower and expenditure.

b) & c)

The estimated numbers in 2015 for testing of electrical products, site inspections on electrical installations and electrical products are target numbers, which are the same as those in previous years. Though the final actual number in each year may differ from the target number depending on the actual needs, there is no substantive difference in the manpower resources and expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB237****(Question Serial No. 6001)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What was the number of gas incidents investigated by the Government in each of the past three years and what were the details of work, expenditure and manpower involved, and follow-up actions taken and their effectiveness? What were the causes of these incidents? Were there any penalties imposed by the Government? If yes, what are the legal basis for these penalties and what are the number of such cases and the reasons for the penalties, the number of repeat contraventions, as well as the maximum and minimum penalties imposed in each year? Please provide the information by year and District Council district.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 170)

Reply:

The numbers of suspected gas incidents investigated over the past three years (from 2012 to 2014) were 334, 339 and 332 respectively, and the numbers of confirmed gas incidents were 255, 245 and 238 respectively. The number of gas incidents in 2014 was down by about 7% compared to 2012.

These gas incidents basically fall into three categories – (1) about 90% were related to gas pipe/cylinder/fitting faults; (2) about 8% were related to careless or improper use of gas fittings; and (3) about 2% were related to other matters.

The numbers of confirmed gas incidents in the past three years by District Council district are shown in the following table:

Year	Central &				Yau Tsim	Sham Shui	Kowloon	Wong Tai	Kwun
	Western	Wan Chai	Eastern	Southern	Mong	Po	City	Sin	Tong
2012	27	25	34	12	26	7	14	6	19
2013	18	13	40	12	24	9	17	9	18
2014	15	18	36	8	28	12	23	7	24
Year	Tsuen Wan	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	North	Tai Po	Sai Kung	Sha Tin	Kwai Tsing	Islands
	2012	14	14	6	7	9	8	14	11
2013	7	11	7	5	3	18	12	18	4
2014	5	13	3	2	2	11	16	13	2

Gas incident investigations were conducted by engineers and inspectors whose responsibilities also include such duties as inspection, public education and publicity. The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) does not have the breakdown of manpower or expenditure involved in incident investigation only.

Based on the analysis of gas incidents investigated, public education and publicity programmes as well as inspection plans are developed with the aim of enhancing gas safety. Gas safety publicity work will continue to be carried out in 2015 with a view to reducing the number of gas incidents.

Prosecution actions against contraventions are taken under the Gas Safety Ordinance, Cap. 51.

The numbers of prosecutions (repeat contraventions) in the past three years by District Council district are shown in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Central &amp;</u>		<u>Eastern</u>	<u>Southern</u>	<u>Yau Tsim</u>	<u>Sham Shui</u>	<u>Kowloon</u>	<u>Wong Tai</u>	<u>Kwun</u>	
	<u>Western</u>	<u>Wan Chai</u>			<u>Mong</u>	<u>Po</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Sin</u>	<u>Tong</u>	
2012	0	0	2	0	4(1)	5(1)	4	0	1	
2013	2	1	0	1	2	1	4	2	3	
2014	2	1	0	0	7	5	4	0	3	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Tsuen Wan</u>	<u>Tuen Mun</u>	<u>Yuen Long</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>Tai Po</u>	<u>Sai Kung</u>	<u>Sha Tin</u>	<u>Kwai Tsing</u>	<u>Islands</u>	<u>Total</u>
2012	8 (1)	2	5	2	4	0	3	0	1	41(3)
2013	4	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	2	30(0)
2014	1	3	3	2	3	1	0	6(1)	0	41(1)

These prosecutions basically fall into five categories – (1) about 43% were related to storage/supply/transportation of LPG cylinders; (2) about 21% were related to damage of gas pipes; (3) about 13% were related to the operation of cylinder wagons; (4) about 10% were related to non-registered gas contractors/non-registered gas installers; and (5) the remaining 13% were related to other matters.

The resulting penalties after prosecutions in the past three years are shown in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Penalty (\$)</u>
2012	500 to 5,000
2013	300 to 15,000
2014	300 to 25,000

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB238**

**(Question Serial No. 6002)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

With regard to the future development of the electricity market and its regulatory framework, please advise us of the work details, expenditure and manpower involved, and the time schedules; and whether the generation costs of the power companies have been studied, and if so, the details, expenditure and manpower involved, and the results.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.171)

Reply:

The current Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) run for a term of ten years and will expire in 2018. The Government can exercise an option, according to the provisions of the SCAs, to extend the term for five more years until 2023. The Government has conducted a review of the post-2018 development of the electricity market and regulatory framework, and will soon consult the public accordingly.

The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department provides technical support to the Environment Bureau in respect of the above work. As the officers concerned also take on other duties concurrently, we do not have a breakdown on the manpower and expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB239**

**(Question Serial No. 6003)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the work of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department on energy efficiency and conservation, and alternative energy, please provide the following information:

- a) What were the details, results, expenditures and manpower resources involved in the establishment and updating of the energy end-use database by the Government in each of the past three years?
- b) Did the Government carry out any specific studies on high energy-consumption in the past two years to come up with methods and measures to enhance energy conservation and energy efficiency? If yes, what were the work details and schedule, expenditures and manpower resources involved, and results obtained?
- c) Regarding liaison with the Mainland, regional and international organisations on energy related issues, what were the work details, expenditures and manpower resources involved, participating principal officials, and effectiveness achieved in each of the past two years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 172)

Reply:

- a) Up-to-date energy related data have been collected by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) in the past three years for processing, analysis and compilation eventually as the annually published Hong Kong Energy End-use Data for public reference. As staff responsible for the task also took up other duties concurrently, we do not have a breakdown on the expenditures and manpower involved.
- b) Buildings account for about 90% of total electricity consumption in Hong Kong. To enhance the energy efficiency of central building services installations in buildings and electrical products, EMSD has fully implemented the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance and the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance. We had been

studying measures to further enhance energy efficiency and upgraded the minimum energy efficiency standards of lighting installations specified under the Building Energy Code by 10 to 15% in 2014. Moreover, we also completed the review of the Code of Practice on Energy Labelling of Products so as to raise the energy efficiency grading standards of room air conditioners, refrigerating appliances and washing machines. The estimated annual energy saving was about 300 million kWh. As the measures are an integral part of our enforcement of the above-mentioned Ordinances, there is no separate breakdown on the expenditures and manpower involved.

c) EMSD has been keeping abreast of the worldwide development in energy efficiency and conservation and has established contacts with various international and Mainland organisations. The major ones include the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) on the Mainland, etc. EMSD maintains close liaison with these organisations and participates in the regular working meetings under the Energy Working Group of APEC and its associated expert groups, and the AQSIQ for exchange of information on the development of energy efficiency issues and sharing of experiences to keep abreast of the latest international development in energy issues. These meetings are mainly attended by the professional staff of EMSD. EMSD also sent staff to join the 11th APEC Energy Ministerial Meeting attended by the Secretary for the Environment in 2014. The expenditures involved in EMSD's overseas duties for participation in relevant meetings in 2013-14 and 2014-15 were both about \$0.3 million. As the officers concerned also handled other duties concurrently, there is no separate breakdown on the manpower involved.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB240**

**(Question Serial No. 5330)**

Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

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

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

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the respective numbers of electrical incidents reported to the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department in the past five years? What is the expenditure of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department in 2015-16 for checking and repairing the electricity facilities in Hong Kong?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 168)

Reply:

The respective numbers of electrical incidents reported to the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) in the past five years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Electrical Incidents</b>
2014	401
2013	359
2012	402
2011	353
2010	305

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****ENB241****(Question Serial No. 5331)**Head: (42) Electrical and Mechanical Services DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (3) Energy Efficiency and Conservation, and Alternative EnergyControlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services (CHAN Fan)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

With regard to the renewable energy projects undertaken for the Government and public bodies, please provide information in accordance with the format below-

	Government Department/ Public Body	Buildings/ Facilities Involved	Electricity and cost saving	Reduction in carbon emission
2012				
2013				
2014				

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
2012				
2013				
2014				

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 169)Reply:

In promoting the application of renewable energy (RE), the Government follows the Technical Circular on "Adoption of Energy Efficient Features and Renewable Energy Technologies in Government Projects and Installations" in incorporating RE facilities in all public works projects where technically feasible and cost effective, having regard to the actual site conditions of the works project concerned. Examples include the solar water heating system at Castle Peak Hospital, the photovoltaic system and small wind turbines at

Sing Yin Secondary School, and the photovoltaic system and solar water heating system at the Cruise Terminal Building. 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.

During the period between 2012 and 2014, EMSD has conducted a total of 115 energy-saving projects for various government departments and public bodies. These projects include the retrofitting of energy efficient lighting and control systems, light emitting diode (LED) exit signs, and energy efficient air-conditioning and control systems, etc. The estimated total annual energy saving is about 9 million kWh, or equivalent to an annual reduction of about 6 300 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 per annum	Reduction in carbon emission per annum
2012	Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department; Architectural Services Department; Civil Aviation Department; Civil Engineering and Development Department; Customs and Excise Department; Department of Health; Drainage Services Department; Education Bureau;	art and cultural venues; carpark buildings; court buildings; cooked food centres; clinics; community centres; departmental headquarters; fire stations;	4 million kWh and electricity cost saving of about \$4 million	2 800 tonnes
2013	Environmental Protection Department; Fire Services Department; Food and Environmental Hygiene Department; Government Property Agency; Government Records Service; Home Affairs Department; Hong Kong Police Force; Judiciary;	government offices; government quarters; libraries; markets; museums; parks and playgrounds; police stations; public toilets; recreational centres;	3 million kWh and electricity cost saving of about \$3 million	2 100 tonnes
2014	Leisure and Cultural Services Department; Transport Department; and Water Supplies Department.	regional depots; schools; sewage treatment plants; sports centres; stadiums; swimming pools; town halls; workshops etc.	2 million kWh and electricity cost saving of about \$2 million	1 400 tonnes

Apart from the above projects, there were other minor works and capital works projects adopting energy efficient features funded by resources allocated to the departments concerned or project votes for individual capital works projects.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB242****(Question Serial No. 3521)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Among the expenditures on green procurement,

1. what is the expenditure on various materials?
2. what is the procurement rate of locally-made products?
3. what is the utilisation rate of various government departments?

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

Reply:

1. We are now compiling the data on Government's expenditure on green procurement in 2014. The expenditure on green procurement in 2013 by materials is tabulated below:

<b>Materials</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>
Building and construction supplies	2,038,000
Cleansing Products	2,780,000
Computer equipment and products	77,118,000
Electrical appliances and gas appliances and light fittings	33,775,000
Fuel oils and hydrocarbon lubricants	58,584,000
Furniture-quarters and offices	11,797,000
Household goods	1,146,000
Office equipment	5,934,000
Paper for printing and photocopying	125,291,000
Paper products other than for printing and photocopying	31,716,000
Plastic and rubber products	30,628,000
Printing and publishing equipment and supplies	1,964,000
Shoes and boots	3,085,000
Stationery and office supplies	95,064,000

<b>Materials</b>	<b>Expenditure ( \$ )</b>
Telecommunications and equipment and spares	2,925,000
Textile materials and garment	67,011,000
Vehicles and spare parts	489,468,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,040,324,000</b>

2. The Government's procurement policy is to encourage open and fair competition to obtain the best value for money for its purchases. All suppliers that can provide products of the required specifications will be allowed to bid on an equal basis. The Government does not pay specific regard to the place of origin of the products, we therefore have no relevant record.
  
3. In 2013, the Government spent over \$1 billion on green procurement, accounting for about 15% of the total Government procurement expenditure. Most of the products are procured through bulk purchase. We do not have the breakdown on the procurement of individual departments. Moreover, under the steer of the Inter-departmental Working Group on Green Government Procurement, we have been closely monitoring the market situation and making preparations to expand the green procurement list to 150 items and formulate good practices on effecting low value transactions. The amount of Government green procurement is expected to increase.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB243****(Question Serial No.: 3524)**

**Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

**Programme:** (2) Air

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

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

**Question:**

According to Programme (2), the Government has been supporting the implementation of the Ex-gratia Payment Scheme for Phasing Out Pre-Euro IV Diesel Commercial Vehicles (DCVs) and the Tax Incentives for Environment-friendly Commercial Vehicles. How many vehicles were subsidised under the above schemes respectively? What were the quantities of Euro I, II, III, IV and V DCVs and environment-friendly commercial vehicles in the past 3 years?

**Asked by:** Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 55)

**Reply:**

Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are one of the major sources of roadside air pollution in Hong Kong. To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in March 2014 with an aim to phase out by the end of 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs with \$11.4 billion set aside for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners. As at the end of February 2015, 22 219 applications were approved.

Moreover, EPD launched the Tax Incentives for Environment-friendly Commercial Vehicles in April 2008 to incentivise vehicle owners to choose commercial vehicles with better emission performance. As at the end of February 2015, 32 840 applications for tax incentives for environment-friendly commercial vehicles were approved by the Government.

According to the records of the Transport Department, the numbers of registered Euro I, II, III, IV and V DCVs and approved environment-friendly commercial vehicles in the past 3 years are as follows:

No. of registered vehicles		2012	2013	2014
DCVs <sup>(Note 1)</sup>	Euro I	14 625	13 998	7 353
	Euro II	20 767	19 034	15 556
	Euro III	31 063	30 862	28 001
	Euro IV	40 776	40 716	40 622
	Euro V	2 760	12 722	27 061
Environment-friendly commercial vehicles <sup>(Note 2)</sup>		13 583	21 550	31 085

Note 1: DCVs include diesel-driven goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses.

Note 2: Environment-friendly commercial vehicles include petrol/liquefied petroleum gas/diesel-driven goods vehicles, light buses, non-franchised buses, taxis and special purpose vehicles. The number of registered environment-friendly commercial vehicles refers to the total approved from the commencement of the Tax Incentives scheme to the year concerned.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB244**

**(Question Serial No. 3526)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Construction waste disposal charging has been in place in Hong Kong since 2005. What was the amount of increased construction waste between 2011 and 2013? What were the reasons? What measures were taken by the Government to address the issue?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 57)

Reply:

In general, construction and demolition (C&D) materials of different nature are abandoned from usual construction works, most of which are reusable inert materials (generally referred to as "public fill" or "inert C&D materials"). The amount of reusable inert materials fluctuated considerably due to the carrying out of a number of large-scale infrastructure projects in recent years. The average daily quantity handled between 2011 and 2013 ranged from 32 300 tonnes to 37 300 tonnes, higher than that of 22 500 tonnes in 2005. As for the non-inert construction waste, it should be delivered to the landfills for disposal. The disposal quantity between 2011 and 2013 at landfills was relatively stable, ranging from 2 690 tonnes to 2 860 tonnes per day, far below the level of about 6 600 tonnes per day before the introduction of the Construction Waste Disposal Charging Scheme (the Scheme).

The Scheme came into operation on 1 December 2005, and charging for disposal of construction waste started on 20 January 2006. At present, C&D materials of different nature are subject to different charging levels in order to encourage sorting of reusable inert materials while reflecting the operating costs of various facilities. We are reviewing the effectiveness of the construction waste disposal charges and various complementary measures, and will consult the relevant trades. Upon the formulation of a comprehensive plan, we will report the progress to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council as soon as possible.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB245**

**(Question Serial No.: 3527)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government has implemented the pilot low-emission zones scheme since 2011.

- (1) What were the emission levels of various air pollutants in the 3 zones since 2011?
- (2) What is the respective percentage of commercial diesel vehicles (Euro I, II, III, IV and V) currently running in the 3 low-emission zones?
- (3) Are there any plans to extend the low-emission zone to other districts?
- (4) When will the effectiveness of the scheme be reviewed?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No.: 58)

Reply:

- (1) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to help assess the overall air pollution and the main emission sources, and formulate the relevant air quality improvement policies. Given that Hong Kong is small in size, there are different air pollution sources and vehicles are running around in different districts, assessing air pollutant emissions within specified road sections cannot reflect adequately the importance and effectiveness of the relevant improvement measures.

EPD plans to set up low emission zones (LEZs) for buses at the busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok as franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic in these busy corridors. Deploying low emission buses at the busy corridors can help reduce the emissions from franchised buses at these corridors and the roads nearby, thereby effectively reducing emissions accumulated in these roads, aside which there are many high-rise buildings and thus the accumulated emissions could cause serious roadside air pollution. To improve the roadside air quality and better protect public health, the Government announced in the 2010-11 Policy Address the setting up of LEZs at the busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok with the target of having only low emission franchised buses travelling in these zones by the end of 2015. To achieve this target, the franchised bus companies are deploying low emission buses (including buses of Euro IV or above or Euro II & III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices and diesel particulate filters) to ply those routes passing the LEZs as far as practicable.



- (2) EPD does not have the statistics on the number of diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) running through the three LEZs by emission standards. The estimate of the average number of DCVs running through the three LEZs daily in 2011 and 2012 is tabulated below:

Area (Street)	Daily average for 2011 (approx.)	Daily average for 2012 (approx.)
Causeway Bay (Yee Wo Street)	2 530	2 900
Central (Des Voeux Road Central)	2 340	1 850
Mong Kok (Nathan Road)	8 520	8 460
Mong Kok (Lai Chi Kok Road)	5 490	5 450

- (3) & (4)

Franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic at busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. Furthermore, these districts are also congested with pedestrians. Therefore, the setting up of LEZs for buses in these busy districts helps to improve roadside air quality and better protect public health. The franchised bus companies are reporting to the EPD and the Transport Department (TD) on a quarterly basis the deployment of low emission buses in each of the LEZs. Together with TD, we will continue to closely monitor with the deployment of low emission buses by the bus companies to the LEZs. Apart from setting up LEZs, the Government has implemented a number of new measures since last year, including an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme with an aim to phase out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs, and strengthening the control of emissions from petrol and liquefied petroleum gas vehicles, in order to further improve roadside air quality. Moreover, we will closely monitor changes in air quality to assess the overall effectiveness of the air quality improvement measures being implemented.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB246****(Question Serial No. 3536)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the pilot scheme on municipal solid waste charging implemented last year:

What is the participation rate of the pilot scheme?

What is the waste reduction rate of the participating estates?

A report will be prepared by the Environmental Protection Department upon completion of the pilot scheme. When will the report be published?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Member Question No. 67)

Reply:

1. & 2.

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has since last April implemented the pilot scheme on municipal solid waste (MSW) charging in a total of 7 housing estates that have hired property management companies (PMCs) to try out three MSW charging options, including (i) "Weight-based by buildings", under which the PMC will pay a mock waste charge based on the weight of the waste disposed of by the whole building; (ii) "Volume-based by buildings", under which the PMC will pay a mock waste charge based on the volume of waste disposed of by the whole building; and (iii) "Volume-based by households", under which individual households will purchase designated garbage bags for disposal of waste. The details of the implementation of the pilot scheme are as follows:

<b>Name of participating estate</b>	<b>Number of building blocks involved</b>	<b>Charging mode under trial</b>	<b>Number of participating households *</b>	<b>Participation rate (no. of participating households/total no. of households in building blocks involved)</b>
Amoy Gardens	4 blocks in total	Volume-based by households	161	63%

Name of participating estate	Number of building blocks involved	Charging mode under trial	Number of participating households *	Participation rate (no. of participating households/total no. of households in building blocks involved)
		Weight-based by buildings	256	100%
		Volume-based by buildings	256	100%
Chai Wan Estate	2 blocks in total	Volume-based by households	738	93%
		Weight-based by buildings	794	100%
Chun Seen Mei Chuen	2 blocks in total	Volume-based by buildings	168	100%
Island Resort	4 blocks in total	Volume-based by households	317	80%
		Weight-based by buildings	350	100%
		Volume-based by buildings	398	100%
Kwong Tin Estate	4 blocks in total	Volume-based by households	625	100%
		Weight-based by buildings	401	100%
		Volume-based by buildings	615	100%
Tak Tin Estate	4 blocks in total	Volume-based by households	55	9%
		Weight-based by buildings	1088	100%
		Volume-based by buildings	1008	100%
The Orchards	2 blocks in total	Volume-based by buildings	221	100%

\*Note: The participating households of the Volume-based by households option refer to those households who use/purchase designated garbage bags. All households are involved in the Weight-based or Volume-based by buildings options as the waste charge is based on the volume of waste disposed of by the whole building.

The amount of waste disposed of by different housing estates varies. Such variation is believed to be related to the family status and living habits of the households. The amount of waste disposed of has generally decreased as a result of enhanced publicity and public education. Among the 7 participating estates, the amount of waste disposal by 6 participating estates have been reduced by about 10% on average, while no significant change has been found in the remaining estate.

3. The objectives of the pilot scheme are to enhance publicity as well as to collect further public opinions and accumulate experience so as to understand the specific operation for the future implementation of MSW charging. A report with relevant data and observations has been submitted to the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC). The relevant information has also been reflected in the recommendations made by the SDC on the implementation of quantity-based MSW charging in Hong Kong.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB247****(Question Serial No.: 3908)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding roadside air quality:

Regarding the three pilot low emission zones (LEZs) in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok, please set out by year, franchised bus companies, emission standards and overall exhaust emissions the number of vehicles of each franchised bus company running in these zones each year since 2007.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 110)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to help assess the overall air pollution and the main emission sources, and formulate the relevant air quality improvement policies. Given that Hong Kong is small in size, there are different air pollution sources and vehicles are running around in different districts, assessing air pollutant emissions within specified road sections cannot reflect adequately the importance and effectiveness of the relevant improvement measures.

EPD plans to set up low emission zones (LEZs) for buses at the busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok as franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic in these busy corridors. Deploying low emission buses at the busy corridors can help reduce the emissions from franchised buses at these corridors and the roads nearby, thereby effectively reducing emissions accumulated in these roads, aside which there are many high-rise buildings and thus the accumulated emissions could cause serious roadside air pollution. To improve the roadside air quality and better protect public health, the Government announced in the 2010-11 Policy Address the setting up of LEZs at the busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok with the target of having only low emission franchised buses travelling in these zones by the end of 2015. To achieve this target, the franchised bus companies are deploying low emission buses (including buses of Euro IV or above or Euro II & III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices and diesel particulate filters) to ply those routes passing the LEZs as far as practicable. At present, three franchised bus companies have buses running in the three LEZs, including The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited (KMB), Citybus Limited (CTB) and New World First Bus Services Limited (NWFB).

EPD does not have the number of buses running through the LEZs from 2007 to 2010. The number of buses of the franchised bus companies running through the LEZs from 2011 to 2014 by emission standards is as follows:

Table 1 Number of buses of franchised bus companies running through the LEZs (by emission standards)

Bus company	Emission standard	Number of buses			
		End 2011	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014
KMB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	9	0	0	0
	Euro II	246	243	195	97
	Euro III	609	586	453	426
	Euro IV	52	34	36	37
	Euro V	185	235	423	532
	Euro VI	0	0	0	3*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>1 095</b>
CTB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	193	115	32	10
	Euro II	441 (1)	437 (2)	387 (2)	305
	Euro III	8	8	4	10 (8)
	Euro IV	19	16	14	16
	Euro V	110	219	340	443
	Euro VI	0	0	0	2*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>786</b>
NWFB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	24	26	21	0
	Euro II	339 (1)	351 (1)	333 (1)	356 (74)
	Euro III	64	58	52	55 (18)
	Euro IV	34	31	25	31
	Euro V	41	48	70	79
	Euro VI	0	0	0	1*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>522</b>

\* The Government fully subsidised the franchised bus companies to procure 6 hybrid buses.

( ) The figures in brackets denote the Euro II or III buses retrofitted with SCRs and DPFs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB248**

**(Question Serial No.: 3909)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration on air quality and air pollution, please set out the policies or measures and promotional/educational activities and work implemented by the Administration in each of the past 5 years in respect of the following areas:

- a) the names of the policies or measures;
- b) the details and implementation schedules;
- c) the personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
- d) the expenditure;
- e) the effectiveness and the number of people reached;
- f) the amount of pollutant emissions, other environmental implications and the way of handling; and
- g) the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 116)

Reply:

Details of the air quality improvement policies and measures implemented by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) between 2010 and 2014 are set out at Annex 1.

EPD will thoroughly consult the relevant industries, stakeholders and the public before the introduction of every policy or measure. In mapping out an overall plan for improving air quality, we will gather the public views on the proposed policy or measures through a consultation document, and report the views to the Legislative Council for consideration during its discussion of the relevant policy or measures. When the policy or measures are implemented, EPD will also publicise the key points of the policy or measures to the public and / or affected parties as and when required through different channels including news release, holding a briefing, television and radio commercials, publishing posters and leaflets, advertising in the lightbox at the bus stop, etc.

Air quality improvement policies and measures implemented by the Environmental Protection Department between 2010 and 2014

Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
1. Review on the air quality objectives (AQOs)	Following the announcement of the Air Quality Guidelines (AQGs) by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2006, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) commissioned consultancy studies in June 2007 with a view to reviewing the existing air quality objectives in Hong Kong by making reference to the AQGs and the practices of other advanced countries.	This is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, and there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved in this item.	The new AQOs became effective on 1 January 2014. In accordance with the Air Pollution Control Ordinance, the objectives have to be reviewed at least once every five years to protect public health and improve the air quality.
2. Control of emissions from power sector	<p>The EPD stipulated stringent emission caps for air pollutants emitted by the power sector in accordance with the Air Pollution Control Ordinance and required the power plants to retrofit emission control devices. The EPD promulgated the Second Technical Memorandum (TM) in 2010 to further tighten the emission caps for power sector from 2015 onwards. The power plants have to maximise the use of their existing gas-fired generation units and prioritise the use of their coal-fired generation units that have been retrofitted with emission abatement equipment.</p> <p>The EPD promulgated the Third TM in 2012 to further reduce the emissions of power sector from 2017 onwards. The power plants have to further use</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 81%, 26% and 60% respectively in 2013.</p> <p>Compared with the 2010 emission caps stipulated in the First TM, the SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and RSP emission caps for the power sector from 2019 onwards will reduce by 63%, 40% and 44% respectively.</p>



Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
	<p>electricity generated by low emission coals and renewable energy facilities.</p> <p>In 2014, the EPD promulgated the Fourth TM to further reduce the emissions of power sector from 2019 onwards. The power plants have to continue to maintain the emission reduction efficiency of their retrofitted emission control devices higher than their design level to comply with the new emission caps.</p>		
3. Encourage ocean-going vessels (OGVs) to switch to low sulphur fuel while at berth in Hong Kong waters	The Government launched an incentive scheme in September 2012, reducing 50% of the port facilities and light dues for the OGVs if they switch to fuels containing 0.5% sulphur or below while berthing in Hong Kong, and announced in February 2015 to extend the incentive scheme until March 2018.	Same as above	As at the end of February 2015, about 8 000 OGV-calls have their port facilities and light dues reduced under the Scheme, which account for about 13% of the total OGV-calls. As at end of 2013, the fuel switch measure has reduced emission of about 740 tonnes of sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) and 60 tonnes of RSP.
4. Control of sulphur content of locally supplied marine light diesel	The regulation, which came into operation on 1 April 2014, requires the sulphur content of locally supplied marine light diesel to be capped at 0.05%.	Same as above	Through implementing this measure, SO <sub>2</sub> and RSP emissions in Hong Kong can be reduced by 10% and 4% respectively.
5. Requiring OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong waters.	EPD has tabled in mid-March 2015 the legislation for requiring OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong to the Legco for vetting.	Same as above	If passed by the Legco, the new legislation will take effect from July 2015. Through implementing this measure, SO <sub>2</sub> and RSP emissions in Hong Kong can be reduced by 12% and 6% respectively.
6. Formulate policy and regulation to control	The Legco passed the regulation in February 2015 to control the emission	Same as above	The new regulation, which will take effect on 1 June 2015, helps to reduce the emission of NO <sub>x</sub> and RSP

Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
non-road mobile machinery (NRMMS) used in Hong Kong.	standards of NRMMS		from NRMMS.
7. Encourage the use of environment-friendly vehicles	<p>Starting from April 2007, a 30% reduction in first registration tax (FRT), subject to a cap of HK\$50,000 per car, is offered to encourage people to buy environment-friendly petrol private cars. The concession in FRT and the cap have been raised to 45% and \$75,000 respectively since 2011. The scheme will be cancelled on 1 April 2015.</p> <p>Starting from April 2008, the Government has also offered a similar tax incentive to encourage the use of environment-friendly commercial vehicles with emission performance better than the prevailing statutory requirements.</p> <p>The qualifying standards for environment-friendly petrol private cars and environment-friendly commercial vehicles are reviewed annually in the light of technological advancement such that the tax incentive is available only to vehicles of outstanding environmental performance.</p>	Same as above	<p>As at the end of February 2015, some 69 300 applications for environment-friendly petrol private cars had been approved since the implementation of the measure, accounting for about 22% of all newly registered private petrol cars.</p> <p>As at the end of February 2015, the number of newly registered environment-friendly commercial vehicles since the implementation of the measure was about 32 800.</p>
8. Incentivise the replacement of Euro II diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) by new commercial vehicles	Starting from 1 July 2010, a one-off grant is provided to encourage vehicle owners to replace early their Euro II diesel commercial vehicles with new	The total expenditure for this scheme was about \$650 million.	About 7 400 eligible vehicles have retired.

Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
	ones which meet the statutory vehicle emission standards. The scheme was completed on 30 June 2013.		
9. Implement Euro V motor fuel standards	The statutory specifications of motor vehicle diesel and petrol were tightened to Euro V standard on 1 July 2010, to pave the way for the implementation of Euro V emission standards for newly registered vehicles.	This is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, and there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved in this item.	On 1 July 2010, Euro V diesel became the statutory standard for motor vehicle diesel. All petrol filling stations in Hong Kong have been offering exclusively Euro V diesel.  Euro V diesel has 80% less sulphur than Euro IV diesel. Diesel vehicles using Euro V instead of Euro IV diesel can help reduce the particulate emission by 5%.
10. Introduce Euro V emission standards for newly registered vehicles	Euro V emission standards became the statutory minimum requirement for newly registered vehicles in Hong Kong starting from 1 June 2012.	Same as above.	Compared with Euro IV vehicles, Euro V heavy duty diesel vehicles emit about 40% less NO <sub>x</sub> and Euro V light duty diesel vehicles about 80% less RSP and 30% less NO <sub>x</sub> . As regards Euro V petrol or LPG vehicles, they emit about 30% less NO <sub>x</sub> than their Euro IV counterparts.
11. Phasing out pre-Euro IV DCVs	The EPD launched an incentive-cum-regulatory programme in March 2014 with the target of phasing out progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV DCVs by the end of 2019. Moreover, the EPD also set a limit on the service life of DCVs newly registered on or after 1 February 2014 at 15 years.	The Legislative Council Finance Committee has approved about \$11.4 billion for implementation of the ex-gratia payment scheme.  EPD created 3 time-limited civil service posts, including 1 Senior Environmental Protection Officer, 1 Environmental Protection Officer and 1 Environmental Protection Inspector, to implement the ex-gratia payment scheme.	As at the end of February 2015, about 23 600 Pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 29% of the eligible vehicles) were retired under the ex-gratia payment scheme. The amount of ex-gratia payment granted was about \$2.89 billion.  The phasing out of Pre-Euro IV DCVs contributed to the substantial reduction of RSP and NO <sub>x</sub> from vehicles.
12. Pilot Green Transport Fund	The Pilot Green Transport Fund was set up in March 2011 for application by the	As at February 2015, the total amount of subsidy approved	The Fund can promote a wider use of green and innovative transport technologies which could help

Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
	public transport sector and non-profit making organisations to test out green and innovative transport technologies.	stands at about \$98 million.  The relevant workload has been partly absorbed under existing resources and partly met by creating four additional five-year time-limited posts (including one Senior Environmental Protection Officer, one Environmental Protection Officer, one Environmental Protection Inspector and one Assistant Clerical Officer), starting from 1 April 2011.	improve roadside air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.  As at February 2015, 96 trials have been approved. Among the approved applications, the preparation for the trial was terminated in 15 cases while the remaining 81 trials involved 72 electric vehicles (including 21 taxis, 11 coaches, 2 light buses and 38 goods vehicles), 60 hybrid vehicles (including 48 goods vehicles and 12 light buses); a solar air-conditioning system; replacing the old engines of 4 buses with environmental engines; and retrofitting a ferry with a diesel-electric propulsion system and an exhaust gas scrubber.
13. Subsidising franchised bus companies in retrofitting Euro II and Euro III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction (SCR) devices	To fully subsidise the franchised bus companies in retrofitting about 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with SCRs. The franchised bus companies are carrying out pre-qualification trial. As at mid-February 2015, about 186 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with SCRs. It is expected that the whole retrofitting programme will be completed by the end of 2016.	The estimated total expenditure was about \$320 million. The relevant workload was 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 and 1 Motor Vehicle Examiner II) by the EPD and the TD.	The retrofitting of Euro II and III franchised buses with SCRs can upgrade their emission performance comparable to that of Euro IV or above level
14. Setting up low emission zones (LEZs) for franchised buses	To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, in the 2010 Policy Address, the Government announced the setting up of LEZs in	This is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, and there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure	Franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic at busy corridors in Causeway Bay, Central and Mong Kok. Therefore, the setting up of LEZs at these busy corridors where only low emission franchised

Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
	Causeway Bay, Central and Mong Kok with the target of having only low emission franchised buses travelling in these zones by the end of 2015. The three LEZs are respectively at Yee Wo Street, Causeway Bay, junction of Des Voeux Road Central and Pedder Street, Central, and junction of Nathan Road and Lai Chi Kok Road, Mong Kok.	involved in this item.	buses (including buses of Euro IV or above or Euro II and III buses retrofitted with SCRs and diesel particulate filters) are allowed to run in these districts can significantly improve the roadside air quality in the LEZs and other areas run past by low emission buses.
15. Trial of hybrid buses	To fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to try out 6 double-deck hybrid buses to conduct trial runs at busy corridors in Causeway Bay, Central and Mong Kok. The trial of hybrid buses has fully commenced by end 2014.	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.	During the trial, we will gather information to assess the operational and emission reduction performances of these buses under the local conditions.
16. 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) to conduct trial runs on different routes. The franchised bus companies are procuring electric buses and expect the trial will begin progressively in mid-2015.	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 three two-year (until end of March 2014) time-limited posts in EPD and TD (including one Environmental Protection Officer, one Senior Environmental Protection	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 and emission reduction performances of these buses under the local conditions.

Policies/Measures	Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Participation Rate and Effectiveness
		Inspector and one Motor Vehicle Examiner I).	
17. Incentivise the replacement of catalytic converters and oxygen sensors on LPG and petrol taxis and light buses	A one-off subsidy programme was launched between August 2013 and April 2014 to assist the owners of LPG and petrol taxis and light buses in replacing catalytic converters and oxygen sensors.	The total expenditure was about \$80 million and was met by existing manpower and resources.	About 17 000 petrol and LPG taxis and light buses have participated, which account for about 80% of all eligible vehicles. Worn-out catalytic converters and oxygen sensors may cause the emissions to go up many times and the programme has eliminated the problem of excessive emission from vehicles.
18. Strengthen the control of emissions from petrol and LPG vehicles	EPD has used roadside remote sensing equipment to monitor emissions from petrol and LPG vehicles since 1 September 2014. For vehicles that are detected with excessive emissions, EPD will issue an Emission Testing Notice to their owners requiring them to present their vehicles to Designated Vehicle Emission Testing Centres within 12 working days to conduct an emission test with the aid of a chassis dynamometer to ensure the vehicles have been repaired. Otherwise, their vehicle licences will be cancelled by TD.	This is part of the EPD's routine work on improving air quality, and there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure involved in this item.	As at the end of February 2015, the EPD has checked some 270 000 vehicle counts and issued about 1 700 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 42 private cars, 1 taxi and 1 light goods vehicle were cancelled for failing to pass the test within the specified time. Another 44 private cars and 41 taxis were voluntarily scrapped by their owners.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB249**

**(Question Serial No.3910)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the information on air quality and the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI):

- a) What are the occurrences of health risks at low, moderate, high, very high and serious levels respectively each month in Hong Kong since the implementation of the AQHI? Please list by month, District Council district and health risk;
- b) What are the expenditure and manpower resources allocated for the publicity and educational activities on the Index each month since the implementation of the AQHI?
- c) Based on the Administration's reply to (a), with regard to the District Council districts always at the very high and serious levels of health risks, what are the measures and policies adopted by the Administration to reduce emission and protect public health? Please provide the relevant details, timetable, progress, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.120)

Reply:

- a) At present, the air quality monitoring network of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in Hong Kong comprises 12 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMS) and three roadside AQMSs. Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. As for areas near the estuary of the Pearl River (such as Tung Chung, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun), they are more susceptible to regional ozone under northwesterly or northerly winds in Hong Kong. In disseminating the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) of various districts, the EPD has an established arrangement whereby residents of the respective district can get to know the air quality situation by making reference to the data of the AQMSs in similar developed nearby districts. The EPD launched the AQHI on 30 December 2013. The monthly distribution of the health risk category for the 18 districts in 2014 is listed in the following table:

	General AQMS	Central & Western	Eastern	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Kwai Chung	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Tung Chung	Tai Po	Sha Tin
	District Council district involved	Central & Western/Wan Chai/Southern	Eastern/Southern	Kwun Tong /Wong Tai Sin	Sham Shui Po /Kowloon City/Yau Tsim Mong	Kwai Tsing	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Islands	North/Tai Po	Sai Kung/Sha Tin
	Health Risk Category	Number of Hours ( Hour )										
January 2014	Low	56	126	43	52	56	69	76	57	55	108	98
	Moderate	570	564	533	560	561	550	508	522	534	565	541
	High	69	35	105	79	76	68	86	94	81	40	59
	Very High	49	19	60	50	41	45	57	71	60	14	42
	Serious	0	0	3	2	2	1	2	0	3	0	2
February 2014	Low	341	410	306	305	344	347	370	377	324	356	403
	Moderate	328	261	361	347	319	311	281	287	338	310	258
	High	2	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	2	0	0
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 2014	Low	235	340	226	213	252	264	312	317	310	299	308
	Moderate	504	404	494	523	478	470	425	418	426	440	431
	High	5	0	6	8	6	6	2	7	5	3	5
	Very High	0	0	0	0	8	4	4	2	1	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2014	Low	213	267	205	142	180	221	285	271	369	281	294
	Moderate	500	447	505	569	529	490	420	438	338	439	419
	High	2	1	5	3	5	3	6	2	3	0	3
	Very High	5	5	5	6	5	5	8	7	10	0	4
	Serious	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
May 2014	Low	578	555	539	498	569	581	610	633	615	615	570
	Moderate	166	189	205	246	175	163	134	111	129	129	174
	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2014	Low	570	573	540	547	524	571	567	540	585	560	566
	Moderate	124	129	158	148	166	124	116	140	96	142	129



	General AQMS	Central & Western	Eastern	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Kwai Chung	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Tung Chung	Tai Po	Sha Tin
	District Council district involved	Central & Western/Wan Chai/Southern	Eastern/Southern	Kwun Tong /Wong Tai Sin	Sham Shui Po /Kowloon City/Yau Tsim Mong	Kwai Tsing	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Islands	North/Tai Po	Sai Kung/Sha Tin
	Health Risk Category	Number of Hours ( Hour )										
	High	12	8	9	10	10	5	8	12	11	12	9
	Very High	8	6	10	11	12	12	20	23	16	6	12
	Serious	6	4	3	4	8	7	9	5	12	0	4
July 2014	Low	619	626	575	586	572	613	610	578	625	593	613
	Moderate	115	110	150	148	154	113	105	147	99	124	116
	High	3	4	13	6	11	9	15	11	12	12	9
	Very High	7	4	6	4	6	7	10	6	8	12	4
	Serious	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	0	3	2
August 2014	Low	698	699	639	671	643	673	667	651	711	659	689
	Moderate	45	44	100	72	98	67	70	88	30	80	51
	High	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	3
	Very High	0	0	2	0	0	3	4	3	0	2	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 2014	Low	484	485	412	453	422	460	469	454	524	431	469
	Moderate	197	195	258	227	245	216	176	193	134	248	211
	High	11	21	20	11	19	11	19	17	15	15	16
	Very High	25	19	24	26	25	26	44	48	35	26	18
	Serious	3	0	6	3	9	7	12	8	12	0	6
October 2014	Low	13	29	0	3	3	40	50	25	74	37	34
	Moderate	695	683	650	651	642	637	578	594	568	658	628
	High	34	32	89	83	83	55	59	67	48	45	74
	Very High	2	0	5	7	16	12	57	58	54	4	8
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November 2014	Low	414	276	152	192	136	194	236	233	245	194	229
	Moderate	296	436	557	517	570	509	448	431	440	511	479
	High	2	0	3	3	4	6	15	11	13	5	2
	Very	0	0	0	0	2	3	12	12	13	2	2

	General AQMS	Central & Western	Eastern	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Kwai Chung	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Tung Chung	Tai Po	Sha Tin
	District Council district involved	Central & Western/Wan Chai/Southern	Eastern/Southern	Kwun Tong /Wong Tai Sin	Sham Shui Po /Kowloon City/Yau Tsim Mong	Kwai Tsing	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Islands	North/Tai Po	Sai Kung/Sha Tin
	Health Risk Category	Number of Hours (Hour)										
	High											
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December 2014	Low	393	247	139	197	122	223	184	200	221	167	206
	Moderate	346	492	592	538	600	504	520	499	488	571	536
	High	4	5	11	6	14	9	31	30	17	6	2
	Very High	1	0	2	3	8	7	9	13	15	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total in 2014	Low	4 614	4 633	3 776	3 859	3 823	4 256	4 436	4 336	4 658	4 300	4 479
	Moderate	3 886	3 954	4 563	4 546	4 537	4 154	3 781	3 868	3 620	4 217	3 973
	High	144	106	263	209	233	174	245	256	209	140	182
	Very High	97	53	114	107	123	127	225	246	215	66	90
	Serious	9	4	12	9	21	17	28	17	30	3	14

- b) Since the implementation of the AQHI, the EPD has promoted and publicised the AQHI to the public through arranging briefing sessions, television and radio advertisements and other publicity channels (including posters, leaflets, advertising in the lightbox at railway stations and bus stops, etc.). To facilitate the public to acquire real-time AQHI information, the EPD has also created a webpage on the AQHI, a mobile application for use in smart phones and provided an interactive telephone hotline. The expenditure incurred in the above promotion and publicity activities was about \$2.68 million. The expenditure and manpower resources involved in the work were funded by the provision for the Air Programme of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure for individual work items.
- c) Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. As for areas near the estuary of the Pearl River, they are more susceptible to regional ozone under northwesterly or northerly winds in Hong Kong. The overall air quality in Hong Kong has been improving in recent years. In the past 10 years (from 2005 to 2014), except ozone which is on the rise due to regional photochemical smog, the concentrations of other major air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and respirable suspended particulates in Hong Kong have fallen by as much as 6%-50%. Our air quality improvement measures under the Air Programme can further improve the air quality in the various districts of Hong Kong.

In 2015-16, the EPD will continue to implement a number of measures for controlling emissions from vehicles, vessels and non-road mobile machinery. On reduction of vehicle emissions, we will continue to phase out by the end of 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles under the incentive-cum regulatory scheme; strengthen the control of emissions from petrol and

liquefied petroleum gas vehicles with the use of roadside remote sensing equipment; subsidise the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices and try out the hybrid and electric buses. To reduce vessel emission, we have submitted in this mid-March to the Legislative Council (LegCo) a legislation to mandate ocean-going vessels (OGVs) to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong for consideration. Subject to endorsement by the LegCo, the new legislation will take effect in July 2015 which helps to improve the air quality in areas close to OGV routes and the Container Terminals. In addition, a new regulation to control emissions from non-road mobile machinery newly supplied for use in Hong Kong will take effect on 1 June 2015.

On improving the regional air quality, the EPD and Guangdong government will continue to reduce emissions, and will review the emission reduction results in the Pearl River Delta Region for 2015 and finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020. Moreover, we will continue to promote the adoption of cleaner production in Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong Province and take forward the “Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM2.5 Study” with Guangdong and Macao.

The above measures are the main work under the Air Programme and the expenditure involved in 2015-16 will be funded by the provision for this Programme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB250****(Question Serial No.: 3911)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding promoting the use of electric vehicles (EVs):

- a) Please list by year the number of EVs with the First Registration Tax (FRT) waived since the implementation of the waiver of FRT on EVs, the effectiveness on reduction of emissions, the expenditure, as well as the revenue foregone and manpower involved.
- b) Please list by year the number of EVs running in Hong Kong each year since the implementation of the waiver of FRT on EVs, as well as their percentage in the total number of vehicles in Hong Kong.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 124)

Reply:

- a) To improve roadside air quality and combat global warming, the Government has been actively promoting the use of electric vehicles (EVs), including taking the lead in using EVs, providing financial incentives, working with the private sector to expand the charging network for EVs, and encouraging EV manufacturers and dealers to introduce suitable EV models to Hong Kong. As compared to conventional vehicles, EVs have no tailpipe emissions and can help reduce roadside air pollution. Preliminary trial data from the Pilot Green Transport Fund show that EVs emit about 10-40% less carbon dioxide on average per kilometre than conventional vehicles of the same class. The number of EVs in Hong Kong has now increased to over 1 800, a 17-fold increase from less than 100 in 2010. If EVs can make up a certain proportion of the vehicles in Hong Kong, it will help improve roadside air quality in Hong Kong.

The Government has waived the first registration tax for EVs since 1994. As at the end of February 2015, the exemption has been granted to a total of 1 628 EVs. The policy work of first registration tax waiver for EVs is part of the routine duties of the Environmental Protection Department, and has been absorbed by the existing staff and resources. The revenue foregone by the Government mainly involved the tax exemption for EVs. The number of EVs waived from first registration tax and the amount of tax exemption by year are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of EVs waived from first registration tax</b>	<b>Amount of tax exemption (\$ thousand)</b>
1994	0	0

1995	6	1,300
1996	1	50
1997	3	290
1998	6	2,590
1999	2	20
2000	9	150
2001	1	20
2002	13	200
2003	3	30
2004-2008	0	0
2009	1	20
2010	62	23,000
2011	137	53,000
2012	128	42,000
2013	110	15,000
2014	893	552,440
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 375</b>	<b>690,110</b>

Note: Not including special purpose and government vehicles

(b) The number of EVs registered with the Transport Department and the percentage of EVs in the total number of vehicles in Hong Kong for various vehicle types by year are as follows

	No. of registered vehicles								Total no. of vehicles in Hong Kong	Percentage
	EVs									
	Private car	Motor-cycle	Bus	Light bus	Light goods vehicle	Medium goods vehicle	Taxi	Total		
1994	2	0	0	0	6	2	0	10	516 241	0.002%
1995	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	9	518 702	0.002%
1996	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	12	525 319	0.002%
1997	8	1	0	0	6	0	0	15	550 808	0.003%
1998	14	1	0	0	4	0	0	19	561 591	0.003%
1999	14	1	2	0	4	0	0	21	566 322	0.004%
2000	14	4	2	5	4	0	0	29	574 349	0.005%
2001	14	4	3	5	2	0	0	28	582 064	0.005%
2002	13	13	3	4	4	0	0	37	585 969	0.006%
2003	12	13	5	1	4	0	0	35	583 996	0.006%
2004	9	13	5	1	4	0	0	32	588 104	0.005%
2005	8	10	4	1	4	0	0	27	594 002	0.005%
2006	6	6	2	1	4	0	0	19	602 031	0.003%
2007	5	5	2	1	4	0	0	17	615 573	0.003%
2008	4	5	2	1	4	0	0	16	628 529	0.003%
2009	4	5	2	1	4	0	0	16	634 567	0.003%
2010	60	9	1	0	4	0	0	74	655 945	0.011%
2011	178	20	1	4	5	1	0	209	682 236	0.031%
2012	285	33	1	4	11	2	0	336	710 249	0.047%
2013	317	42	4	4	34	2	33	436	742 049	0.059%
2014	1 160	50	7	4	54	2	48	1 325	761 152	0.174%

Note: Not including special purpose and government vehicles

- End -

Examination of Estimates of Expenditure 2015-16

Reply Serial No.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB251**

**(Question Serial No.: 3912)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding promoting the use of electric vehicles (EVs):

- a) Please advise on the number of chargers in Hong Kong, their locations, frequency of utilisation and percentage in the overall utilisation, as well as their charging capacity and percentage in the overall utilisation since the first charger came into service in Hong Kong. Please list by year, location, whether they are installed in government car parks, as well as the age and charging speed of the chargers.
- b) Have any statistics been compiled on the waiting time of each charger since the first charger came into service in Hong Kong? If yes, what are the details, manpower and expenditure involved? Please list by year, location and charging speed of the chargers.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 124)

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.

There are now more than 1 100 EV chargers for public use in Hong Kong, covering all 18 districts in various types of buildings, including car parks, shopping malls and commercial buildings, etc. Apart from standard chargers, there are now over 150 medium chargers, 12 CHAdeMO quick chargers and 19 quick chargers using other standards set up at various districts.

The Government has been expanding the provision of EV chargers. The Government installed 500 standard chargers at government car parks for public use in June 2012, followed by another 100 medium chargers in August 2014. These medium chargers can reduce up to 60% charging time as compared to standard chargers.

Statistics of the waiting time for EV chargers at government car parks are not available. The utilisation rate

is not high as EV owners usually have their own chargers. EV charging facilities are now available at 16 government car parks, involving a total of 460 car parking spaces. In 2014, the average number of charging was about 110 per month per car park. Details of the utilisation rates and completion date of the charging facilities at non-government car parks are not available.

The distribution and types of EV chargers in the 18 districts are as follows:

District	Number of chargers*			District	Number of chargers*		
	Standard	Medium	Quick		Standard	Medium	Quick
Central and Western	164 (9)	34 (3)	1 (1)	Kwai Tsing	16 (16)	18 (18)	0 (0)
Eastern	110 (25)	19 (2)	1 (1)	Tsuen Wan	47 (17)	5 (0)	0 (0)
Southern	2 (2)	1 (1)	8 (8)	Sai Kung	29 (9)	7 (1)	0 (0)
Wan Chai	67 (37)	15 (3)	8 (8)	North	33 (18)	10 (4)	1 (1)
Kowloon City	55 (55)	0 (0)	6 (6)	Tai Po	15 (15)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Kwun Tong	60 (60)	16 (16)	2 (2)	Sha Tin	67 (47)	6 (0)	1 (1)
Sham Shui Po	43 (13)	8 (2)	0 (0)	Yuen Long	39 (39)	0 (0)	1 (1)
Wong Tai Sin	58 (23)	9 (4)	0 (0)	Tuen Mun	18 (18)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Yau Tsim Mong	103 (63)	6 (0)	1 (1)	Islands	9 (9)	5 (5)	1 (1)

\* Figures in parentheses indicate the number of chargers installed by the private sector or located at non-government car parks.

Note: Middle Road Car Park was closed in July 2014 and its 40 standard charging facilities have ceased operation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB252****(Question Serial No.: 3913)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding promoting the use of electric vehicles (EVs):

The Administration installed 100 faster chargers for EVs at 16 government car parks last year. What are their locations, frequency of utilisation and percentage in the overall utilisation, as well as their charging capacity and percentage in the overall utilisation? Please list by location.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 124)

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.

EV charging facilities are now available at 16 government car parks, involving a total of 460 car parking spaces, among which 100 are also equipped with medium chargers. These medium chargers can reduce up to 60% charging time as compared to standard chargers. In 2014, the average number of charging was about 110 per month per car park. The distribution and types of EV chargers at government car parks are as follows:

<b>Location</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Standard chargers</b>	<b>Medium chargers</b>
Queensway Government Offices	Central & Western	20	6
Star Ferry Car Park	Central & Western	35	8
City Hall Car Park	Central & Western	30	6
Murray Road Car Park	Central & Western	35	6
Rumsey Street Car Park	Central & Western	35	5
Tin Hau Car Park	Eastern	35	6
Shau Kei Wan Car Park	Eastern	35	5
North Point Government Offices	Eastern	15	6
Immigration Tower and Wan Chai Tower	Wan Chai	30	12
Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices	Sham Shui Po	30	6



<b>Location</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Standard chargers</b>	<b>Medium chargers</b>
North District Government Offices	North	15	6
Sai Kung Government Offices	Sai Kung	20	6
Sha Tin Government Offices	Sha Tin	20	6
Tsuen Wan Car Park	Tsuen Wan	30	5
Sheung Fung Street Car Park	Wong Tai Sin	35	5
Yau Ma Tei Car Park	Yau Tsim Mong	40	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>460#</b>	<b>100</b>

# Middle Road Car Park was closed in July 2014 and its 40 standard chargers have ceased operation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB253****(Question Serial No.: 3914)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding promoting the use of electric vehicles (EVs):

What were the numbers of EVs running in Hong Kong as well as the charging facilities available for use in Hong Kong in each of the past 3 years? Please list by year and District Council district (charging facilities).

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 124)

Reply:

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

The accumulated number of EVs running in Hong Kong in the past 3 years is as follows:

	<b>Accumulated no. of EVs (including government vehicles)</b>
2012	411
2013	592
2014	1 551

There are now more than 1 100 EV chargers for public use in Hong Kong, covering all 18 districts in various types of buildings. Apart from standard chargers, there are now over 150 medium chargers, 12 CHAdeMO quick chargers and 19 quick chargers using other standards set up at various districts. Details of the completion date of the charging facilities at non-government car parks are not available. The number of EV chargers set up by the Government in 16 government car parks in the past 3 years is as follows:

	<b>Number of chargers</b>	
	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Medium</b>
2012	500	0
2013	500	0
2014	460#	100

# Middle Road Car Park was closed in July 2014 and its 40 standard charging facilities have ceased operation.

The distribution and types of EV chargers by District Council district are as follows:

District	No. of chargers			District	No. of chargers		
	Standard	Medium	Quick		Standard	Medium	Quick
Central and Western	164	34	1	Kwai Tsing	16	18	0
Eastern	110	19	1	Tsuen Wan	47	5	0
Southern	2	1	8	Sai Kung	29	7	0
Wan Chai	67	15	8	North	33	10	1
Kowloon City	55	0	6	Tai Po	15	0	0
Kwun Tong	60	16	2	Sha Tin	67	6	1
Sham Shui Po	43	8	0	Yuen Long	39	0	1
Wong Tai Sin	58	9	0	Tuen Mun	18	0	0
Yau Tsim Mong	103	6	1	Islands	9	5	1

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB254**

**(Question Serial No.: 3915)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the development of measures and strategies for combating climate change:

- a) What are the yearly total greenhouse gas emissions, the per capita emissions and carbon intensity in Hong Kong since 1990? Please list by year.
- b) Please list the yearly greenhouse gas emissions in Hong Kong since 1990, with a breakdown by different emission sources and their percentages in the total emissions.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 117)

Reply:

- a) The yearly total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, per capita emissions and carbon intensity in Hong Kong for 1990 and onwards are set out in Annex 1.
- b) The yearly GHG emissions by emission source and their percentages in the total emissions for 1990 and onwards are set out in Annex 2.

**Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Per Capita Emissions  
and Carbon Intensity in Hong Kong**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total GHG emissions (kilotonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-e)</b>	<b>Per capita emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-e)</b>	<b>Carbon intensity (kg CO<sub>2</sub>-e per HK Dollar GDP)</b>
1990	35 300	6.2	0.042
1991	38 800	6.7	0.044
1992	43 000	7.4	0.046
1993	43 400	7.4	0.043
1994	35 900	5.9	0.034
1995	36 900	6.0	0.034
1996	35 600	5.5	0.031
1997	34 100	5.3	0.029
1998	35 500	5.4	0.032
1999	33 300	5.0	0.029
2000	33 400	5.0	0.027
2001	33 500	5.0	0.027
2002	35 000	5.2	0.028
2003	38 600	5.7	0.030
2004	38 700	5.7	0.027
2005	41 200	6.0	0.027
2006	42 100	6.1	0.026
2007	42 800	6.2	0.025
2008	41 500	6.0	0.023
2009	42 000	6.0	0.024
2010	40 800	5.8	0.022
2011*	42 700	6.0	0.022

Remarks

\* Figures subject to final revision

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Hong Kong by Emission Source

Year	GHG emissions(in kilotonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e)						
	Energy			Waste	Industrial processes and product use	Agriculture, forestry and other land use	Total
	Electricity generation#	Transport	Other end use of fuels@				
1990	22 900 (65%)	5 940 (17%)	4 560 (13%)	1 550 (4%)	215 (1%)	140 (0%)	35 300 (100%)+
1991	25 600 (66%)	6 470 (17%)	4 330 (11%)	1 600 (4%)	638 (2%)	123 (0%)	38 800 (100%)+
1992	29 200 (68%)	6 870 (16%)	4 530 (11%)	1 660 (4%)	651 (2%)	100 (0%)	43 000 (100%)+
1993	29 700 (68%)	6 970 (16%)	4 230 (10%)	1 760 (4%)	724 (2%)	87 (0%)	43 400 (100%)+
1994	21 900 (61%)	7 270 (20%)	4 030 (11%)	1 770 (5%)	830 (2%)	77 (0%)	35 900 (100%)+
1995	23 000 (62%)	7 180 (19%)	3 720 (10%)	1 940 (5%)	935 (3%)	85 (0%)	36 900 (100%)+
1996	21 800 (61%)	7 170 (20%)	3 630 (10%)	1 900 (5%)	952 (3%)	86 (0%)	35 600 (100%)+
1997	20 000 (59%)	7 340 (22%)	3 660 (11%)	2 010 (6%)	1 060 (3%)	75 (0%)	34 100 (100%)+
1998	22 100 (62%)	7 430 (21%)	3 370 (9%)	1 550 (4%)	977 (3%)	70 (0%)	35 500 (100%)+
1999	20 100 (60%)	7 570 (23%)	3 430 (10%)	1 120 (3%)	1 020 (3%)	85 (0%)	33 300 (100%)+
2000	21 200 (63%)	7 450 (22%)	2 560 (8%)	1 120 (3%)	977 (3%)	78 (0%)	33 400 (100%)+
2001	21 600 (64%)	7 250 (22%)	2 400 (7%)	1 260 (4%)	862 (3%)	85 (0%)	33 500 (100%)+
2002	23 400 (67%)	7 530 (22%)	1 970 (6%)	1 490 (4%)	503 (1%)	82 (0%)	35 000 (100%)+
2003	26 500 (69%)	7 600 (20%)	2 020 (5%)	1 800 (5%)	538 (1%)	74 (0%)	38 600 (100%)+
2004	26 400 (68%)	7 580 (20%)	1 990 (5%)	2 000 (5%)	636 (2%)	67 (0%)	38 700 (100%)+
2005	28 600 (69%)	7 460 (18%)	1 970 (5%)	2 220 (5%)	867 (2%)	73 (0%)	41 200 (100%)+
2006	28 500 (68%)	7 540 (18%)	2 210 (5%)	2 140 (5%)	1 380 (3%)	74 (0%)	42 100 (100%)+
2007	29 600 (69%)	7 500 (18%)	2 180 (5%)	2 170 (5%)	1 350 (3%)	52 (0%)	42 800 (100%)+
2008	28 000 (67%)	7 400 (18%)	2 320 (6%)	2 150 (5%)	1 590 (4%)	30 (0%)	41 500 (100%)+
2009	29 100 (69%)	7 130 (17%)	2 180 (5%)	2 190 (5%)	1 380 (3%)	24 (0%)	42 000 (100%)+
2010	27 400 (67%)	7 350 (18%)	2 270 (6%)	2 190 (5%)	1 600 (4%)	33 (0%)	40 800 (100%)+
2011*	29 600 (69%)	7 360 (17%)	2 080 (5%)	2 270 (5%)	1 380 (3%)	32 (0%)	42 700 (100%)+

## Remarks

\* Figures subject to final revision

# Including Towngas production which accounts for only about 1% of GHG emissions caused by energy production

@ Including use of fuel for combustion in commercial, industrial and domestic premises

+ Do not necessarily add up to 100 due to rounding

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB255**

**(Question Serial No. 3916)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the development of measures and strategies for combating climate change:

- a) For the Inter-departmental Working Group on Climate Change set up by the Environment Bureau in 2007, what are the details (e.g. venues, time, attendances, attendees, agendas and minutes of meetings, etc.) of its work items or activities (e.g. public consultations, industry meetings and meetings with various groups, etc.), as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Please list by year, work item or activity.
- b) What are the frequency and details (e.g. venues, time, attendances, attendees, agendas and minutes, etc.) of meetings held by the Working Group each year since its establishment in 2007? What are the attendance rates of the 5 bureaux and 16 departments that form the Working Group?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.117)

Reply:

- a) Apart from holding general meetings for attendance of all members of the Interdepartmental Working Group on Climate Change (the Working Group), the member bureaux and departments also carry out a host of activities to perform the duties of the Working Group. These include contributing to the preparation of the Hong Kong Chapter of the Second National Communication on Climate Change for reporting the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's work on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change to the United Nations; organising or participating in seminars or workshops on climate change awareness, including those aimed at enhancing our resilience to climate change impacts; and reviewing and reporting the progress made by individual bureaux and departments in implementing policies and measures for mitigating and adapting to climate change. The expenditures and manpower involved are met by the recurrent expenditures of the bureaux and departments concerned.
- b) Since its establishment in 2007, the Working Group has held 11 general meetings and a number of sub-group meetings. The average attendance rate of the general meetings was 90%. The meetings were held at the Environment Bureau or the Environmental Protection Department, and attended by representatives of various bureaux and departments attending.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB256**

**(Question Serial No. 3917)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the development of measures and strategies for combating climate change:

- a) In 2010, the Environment Bureau published the “Hong Kong's Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda”, which states that carbon intensity will be reduced by 50%-60% by 2020 as compared with the 2005 level in Hong Kong. It is stated that Hong Kong’s carbon intensity in 2010 has dropped by about 20% as compared with the 2005 level. Currently, what are the annual work details, progress and extent of emission reduction in respect of meeting the targets? Please list by year.
- b) Regarding the targets set out in the “Hong Kong's Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda” in 2010, has the Bureau planned to update them or set more aggressive targets? If yes, what are the details, timetable, progress and the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.117)

Reply:

- a) Since the Environment Bureau (ENB) published the “Hong Kong’s Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda” (the Action Agenda) in 2010, bureaux and departments concerned have implemented various measures, including enhancing building energy efficiency, promoting green road transport, encouraging vehicles to use cleaner fuel, enhancing conversion of waste into energy, and consulting the public on improving future fuel mix for electricity generation, with a view to achieving the carbon intensity reduction target of 50% to 60% by 2020 against the 2005 level.

On energy conservation and enhancing energy efficiency, the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance has come into full operation since September 2012 to enhance energy efficiency of key building services installations such as air-conditioning, lifts, electrical and lighting installations. The Government is also pursuing the provision of a more energy-efficient district cooling system for the non-residential premises at Kai Tak Development Area. A Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme has also been implemented to encourage users to opt for more energy-efficient products. In addition, the Government is promoting carbon auditing in the community, which enables better understanding of energy consumption characteristics and details of carbon emissions. This will help identify more room for achieving energy saving and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction. The Government also takes the lead in conducting energy-cum-carbon audits in about 120 public facilities in phases within 3 years starting from September 2012.

On greening road transport and promoting the use of clean fuels for motor vehicles, the Air Pollution

Control (Motor Vehicle Fuel) (Amendment) Regulation 2009 came into force on 1 July 2010, providing for the specifications of biodiesel for motor vehicles, thereby boosting drivers' confidence in biodiesel. Separately, we launched the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund in March 2011, providing funding support for transport trades to try out green innovative transport technologies including electric and hybrid technologies, etc.

As regards turning waste into energy, we have recovered landfill gas and gas generated during wastewater treatment process for conversion into alternative energy. Also, the construction of a sludge treatment facility has been completed. The facility is being tested and will commence operation this year. The facility can turn thermal energy generated during sludge treatment process into electricity. The electricity so generated not only meets the internal electricity demands, any surplus thereof can also be transmitted to the grid.

According to the GHG emission data, Hong Kong's carbon intensity in 2011 decreased by about 20% when compared to the 2005 level. We will continue to take forward measures as set out in the Action Agenda, with a view to achieving the carbon intensity reduction target of 50% to 60% by 2020 against the 2005 level.

- b) We have assessed the impacts of climate change to Hong Kong when setting out policies and measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation in the Action Agenda, and recommended long term strategies and practicable measures according to the actual situation of Hong Kong. We will continue to pursue the measures as set out in the Action Agenda with a view to achieving the carbon intensity reduction target in 2020 and enhancing Hong Kong's adaptive capacity, and to work with the international community to rise to the challenge of climate change.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB257****(Question Serial No.: 3918)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the carbon audits and the efforts to save energy and reduce emissions by the Administration:

Please set out the relevant audit results in the following table:

Building type	No. of audited buildings	Total area of audited buildings	Average energy utilisation index	Anticipated room for energy saving
Government offices & office buildings				
Municipal services buildings				
Hospitals				
Cultural performance venues				
Libraries				
Museums				

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 129)

Reply:

To encourage all sectors of the community to better understand the situation of energy consumptions and carbon emissions of their buildings, and to identify room for carbon reduction and implementation of carbon reduction measures for achieving energy saving and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction, the Government rolled out a 3-year programme to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for about 120 government buildings and public facilities in September 2012. We have completed the audits for about 60 government buildings and public facilities, including public markets, public swimming pools, indoor sports centres and secondary schools, etc. We are currently conducting the audits for some 60 remaining government buildings and public facilities, including office buildings, healthcare facilities, community halls and food markets, etc. We do not have the information on the carbon audits for government offices, municipal services buildings, hospitals, cultural performance venues, libraries and museums.

The 3-year energy-cum-carbon audits programme aims to identify room for carbon reduction for government buildings and public facilities. According to the completed audits, the average sectorial energy utilisation index (EUI) of the related government buildings and public facilities is as follows:

<b>Government buildings and public facilities</b>	<b>Average EUI (kWh/ m2 / year)</b>	<b>Anticipated room for energy saving</b>
Public markets	378	5.5%
Public swimming pools	251	3.1%
Indoor sports centres	364	9.6%
Secondary schools	103	13.2%

The audit reports suggested that carbon reduction measures could be implemented in areas including energy use (including air conditioning, electrical facilities, lift / escalator and lighting installations, etc.), waste management, use of water and behavioural change.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB258**

**(Question Serial No. 3919)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

On carbon audits and the Administration's efforts to save energy and reduce emission:

With regard to the three-year programme of carbon audits on major government buildings and public facilities, what are the expenditure and manpower resources involved, the number of buildings and facilities, the result and effectiveness, as well as the standard of carbon audit adopted in each year? Please list by year and District Council district.

Asked by: CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 129)

Reply:

To take the lead in promoting carbon audit, the Government rolled out a 3-year programme in September 2012 to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for about 120 government buildings and public facilities. We have completed the audits for about 60 government buildings and public facilities, including public markets, public swimming pools, indoor sports centres and secondary schools, etc. We are currently conducting the audits for some 60 remaining government buildings and public facilities, including office buildings, healthcare facilities, community halls and food markets, etc. We anticipate that this 3-year programme will be completed in 2015-16.

The expenditures involved in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 were about \$2.21 million, \$1.91 million and \$2.08 million respectively, amounting to \$6.2 million in total. We anticipate that the 3-year programme will be completed in 2015-16 and have earmarked a provision of about \$920,000. The promotion of carbon audit is an integral part of the Government's work on managing climate change, and the manpower and expenditure were funded by the recurrent expenses of the Environment Bureau.

For the 3-year energy-cum-carbon audit programme rolled out in 2012, the carbon audits are mainly conducted by making reference to "Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong (2010 Edition)" published by the Government in July 2008. The programme aims to identify room for carbon reduction for government buildings and public facilities. According to the completed audits, the average sectorial energy utilisation index (EUI) of the related government buildings and public facilities is as follows:

<b>Government buildings and public facilities</b>	<b>Average EUI (kWh/ m<sup>2</sup> / year)</b>	<b>Anticipated room for energy saving</b>
Public markets	378	5.5%
Public swimming pools	251	3.1%
Indoor sports centres	364	9.6%
Secondary schools	103	13.2%

The audit reports suggested that carbon reduction measures could be implemented in areas including energy use (including air conditioning, electrical facilities, lift/escalator and lighting installations, etc.), waste management, use of water and behavioural change.

The geographical distribution of the government buildings and public facilities participating in the 3-year energy-cum-carbon audit programme is at Annex.

The geographical distribution of the government buildings and public facilities participating in the 3-year energy-cum-carbon audit programme

<b>District</b>	<b>Number of government buildings and public facilities participating in the 3-year energy-cum-carbon audit programme</b>
Central & Western	9
Eastern	9
Southern	3
Wan Chai	8
Kowloon City	6
Kwun Tong	6
Sham Shui Po	4
Yau Tsim Mong	8
Wong Tai Sin	6
Islands	5
Kwai Tsing	5
North	7
Sai Kung	4
Sha Tin	10
Tai Po	6
Tsuen Wan	7
Tuen Mun	8
Yuen Long	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB259****(Question Serial No. 3920)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

On carbon audits and the Administration's efforts to save energy and reduce emission:

With regard to the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance, please tabulate as follows the number of commercial buildings with energy audit completed, their total floor areas, total energy consumption and percentage in the total number of commercial buildings in Hong Kong.

	Buildings with energy audit completed	% in the total number of commercial buildings
Number of buildings (Blocks)		
Total construction floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )		
Total energy consumption (kWh)		

Asked by: CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.129)

Reply:

Under the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance (the Ordinance), the owner of a commercial building or the commercial portion of a composite building is required to engage a Registered Energy Assessor to carry out energy audit for the four key types of central building services installations specified in the Ordinance (including air-conditioning installations, electrical installations, lift and escalator installations and lighting installations) in accordance with the Energy Audit Code at least once every 10 years. It is estimated that the number of commercial buildings and composite buildings with these four key types of central building services installations is about 6 000.

The first energy audit of these buildings has to be carried out in phases before September 2016, and energy audits should be carried out at least once every 10 years afterwards. As at March 2015, energy audits for more than 1 800 buildings have been carried out, and about 130 buildings are undergoing energy audits. In addition, about 160 buildings have been exempted from the requirement to carry out energy audits under the Ordinance. According to the energy audit reports received by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD), the total construction floor area of over 1 800 buildings that have gone through energy audit is more than 10 million m<sup>2</sup>, and the total energy consumption of the central building services installations of these buildings is about 4 billion kilowatt-hour per year. As for the remaining buildings that are subject to the energy audit requirement, we can collect and compile information about their total construction floor area and total energy consumption only after EMSD has received their energy audit reports.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB260****(Question Serial No.: 3921)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the carbon audits and the efforts to save energy and reduce emissions by the Administration:

Has the Administration considered taking the initiative to conduct carbon audits in all buildings and facilities or commercial buildings or residential buildings in Hong Kong in each of the past 2 years? If yes, what are the details, timetable, outcomes, expenditure and manpower resources involved for the studies, as well as the estimated number of buildings and facilities to be covered by carbon audits, and the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 129)

Reply:

Since the implementation of the "Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong" in July 2008, the Government has been encouraging the public and private sectors to participate in carbon reduction actions, including the conducting of carbon audit for their buildings and facilities.

In order to promote carbon auditing practice in government managed buildings, we promulgated a guideline in April 2009 to encourage bureaux and departments to carry out regular carbon audits for government buildings with construction floor area of more than 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>. So far, we have conducted carbon audits for about 250 government buildings and public facilities. To promote carbon audits, the Government has taken the lead by rolling out a 3-year programme in September 2012 to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits for about 120 government buildings and public facilities, including public markets, public swimming pools, indoor sports centres, secondary schools, healthcare facilities, community halls and food markets, etc., and the expenditure involved so far is about \$6.2 million. This 3-year programme will be completed in 2015-16 and a provision of about \$920,000 has been earmarked.

To encourage the private sector to participate in carbon reduction actions, the Government launched the Green Hong Kong • Carbon Audit activity in 2008, inviting organisations from different sectors of the community to join and sign the Carbon Reduction Charter. So far, a total of more than 350 organisations from real estate development and property management sector, hotel industry, banking industry and logistics industry, as well as professional groups, universities, non-profit making organisations, etc., have joined the Charter. The Government also provided a funding of \$10 million in 2012 through the Environment and Conservation Fund to support the CarbonSmart Programme. It provides matching funds of up to \$30,000 each to about 360 private enterprises to conduct carbon audits. The Government also launched a carbon footprint repository in December 2014 to facilitate listed companies to disclose carbon audit findings, and share carbon management experience and practices. So far, a total of 65 listed companies have disclosed

their carbon audit findings through the carbon footprint repository.

The Government will continue to encourage the public and private sectors to conduct carbon audit and take carbon reduction actions. The promotion of carbon audit is an integral part of the Government's work on managing climate change and the manpower and expenditure were funded by the recurrent expenses of the Environment Bureau. In addition, the manpower and expenditure incurred by individual departments in conducting carbon audits were also funded by the recurrent expenses of various departments.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB261****(Question Serial No. 3922)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding carbon audits and the Administration's efforts to save energy and reduce emission:

Please advise on the electricity consumption, tariff and carbon emission of government buildings and public facilities in each of the past 5 years. Please list by year, as well as buildings and public facilities.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 129)

Reply:

The electricity consumption, electricity tariff and carbon emission of government buildings and public facilities in the past five years (i.e. 2009-10 to 2013-14) are as follows:

Year	Buildings/Facilities Involved	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Electricity Tariff (approximately)	Carbon Emission Per Annum (tonnes)#
2009-10	Art and cultural venues; museums; stadia; swimming pools; libraries; markets and cooked food centres; clinics; community halls; government offices; departmental headquarters; court buildings; government schools;	2.568 billion	\$2.156 billion	1.8 million
2010-11	police stations; fire stations; parks and playgrounds; public toilets; water treatment works; sewage treatment works; street lighting, etc.	2.549 billion	\$2.168 billion	1.78 million
2011-12		2.598 billion	\$2.296 billion	1.82 million
2012-13		2.639 billion	\$2.476 billion	1.85 million
2013-14		2.604 billion	\$2.586 billion	1.82 million

# Based on the local emission factors set out in the Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong published by the Environmental Protection Department in February 2010: 0.7kg carbon dioxide /kWh (amount of electricity).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB262****(Question Serial No. 3923)**

**Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

**Programme:** (2) Air

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

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

**Question:**

On the carbon audits and the Administration's efforts to save energy and reduce emission:

With regard to the energy-saving projects undertaken by the Government and public bodies in the past 5 years, what were the expenditure and manpower resources involved, savings in the amount of energy consumed and tariff, reduction in carbon emission? Please list by year, government departments and public bodies.

**Asked by:** Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.129)

**Reply:**

In the past five years (2010-2014), the estimated expenditure of the Government on investing in the energy conservation installations, green features and recycling facilities were about \$790 million. A breakdown is provided in the table below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Buildings/facilities involved</b>	<b>Expenditure of green projects (including energy conservation project)</b>	<b>Annual saving in electricity cost (approximately)</b>	<b>Carbon dioxide emission reduced per annum # (tonnes)</b>
2010-11	art and cultural venues; carpark buildings; court buildings;	\$189.4 million	\$11 million	7,697
2011-12	cooked food centres; dockyards; clinics; community centres; departmental headquarters;	\$138.5 million	\$10 million	6,987
2012-13	fire stations; government offices; government quarters; libraries;	\$210.9 million	\$8 million	5,374
2013-14	markets; museums; parks and playgrounds; police stations; prisons; public toilets;	\$195.6 million	\$9.9 million	6,143
2014-15*	recreational centres; regional depots; schools; sewage treatment plants; sports centres; stadiums; swimming pools; town halls; hospitals; cruise terminal;	\$59.2 million	\$4.2 million	2,709

<b>Year</b>	<b>Buildings/facilities involved</b>	<b>Expenditure of green projects (including energy conservation project)</b>	<b>Annual saving in electricity cost (approximately)</b>	<b>Carbon dioxide emission reduced per annum # (tonnes)</b>
	monitoring centres for food safety; crematoriums; workshops, etc.			

\* New projects in 2014-15 are still under processing and the expenditure involved is subject to change.

# Based on the local emission factors set out in the Guidelines to Account for and Report on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals for Buildings (Commercial, Residential or Institutional Purposes) in Hong Kong published by the Environmental Protection Department of Hong Kong in February 2010: 0.7kg carbon dioxide / kWh (amount of electricity).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB263**

**(Question Serial No. 3925)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Administration's work on nature conservation:

Financial provisions for the 2015-16 Estimate has significantly decreased by 21.3% from 2014-15. What are the reasons for such changes and the details? What are the changes in expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.140)

Reply:

The provision for Programme (6) "nature conservation" of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) for 2015-16 is \$7 million, representing a decrease of \$1.9 million (21.3%) over the revised estimate for 2014-15 (\$8.9 million). As the work to enhance conservation in collaboration with various sectors, and to continue promotion and public education of nature conservation in the community across sectors have been passed on to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department for perusal, there is a decrease in the provision for relevant operational expenses of EPD. However, no deployment of staff is involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB264****(Question Serial No. 3926)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

On the Administration's nature conservation initiatives:

Regarding the work of overseeing and protecting country parks and enclaves, what was the frequency of patrolling and enforcement actions taken in each of the past two years? What were the expenditure and manpower resources involved in each year? Please list by year, country parks and enclaves.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.140)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducts regular patrols in country parks and country park enclaves. As monitoring enclaves is part of the patrolling duties of frontline staff, the Department does not have a breakdown on the expenditure involved in individual work items. The number of enforcement actions conducted in country parks and enclaves by AFCD and the expenditure and manpower involved in the past two years are tabulated below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of enforcement actions</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>Manpower</b>
2013-14	864	52	126
2014-15	826 (Up to February 2015)	50	135

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB265**

**(Question Serial No.: 3927)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the nature conservation work of the Administration:

Please list by country park enclave the details of each enclave, including the size, the distribution of different land uses by size, the ecological value and the number of residents respectively.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 140)

Reply:

Of the 77 country park enclaves, 23 have already been covered by Outline Zoning Plans (OZPs) under the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap. 131) before 2010. Of the remaining 54 enclaves, their locations and areas (by country parks) are shown in Annex 1.

Three enclaves, namely Sai Wan, Kam Shan and Yuen Tun, have become part of the Sai Kung East, Kam Shan and Tai Lam Country Parks respectively since 30 December 2013. General information of the three enclaves is provided in Working Paper WP/CMPB/13/2012 of the Country and Marine Parks Board (available at [https://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/aboutus/abt\\_adv/files/WPCMPB132012Eng.pdf](https://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/aboutus/abt_adv/files/WPCMPB132012Eng.pdf)).

In addition, the Planning Department has completed the preparation of Development Permission Area Plans for suitable country park enclaves. A total of 22 Development Permission Area Plans have been prepared covering 30 enclaves. The Planning Department is progressively preparing Outline Zoning Plans to replace Development Permission Area Plans previously published with a validity of 3 years. As at end of February 2015, 11 Development Permission Area Plans have been replaced by Outline Zoning Plans. Details of title and number of the statutory plans of enclaves are shown in Annex 2 (available at Town Planning Board webpage :<http://www.ozp.tpb.gov.hk>).

Country Park	Item	Name of site	Area (hectares)
Ma On Shan	1	Mau Ping, Mau Ping Lo Uk, Mau Ping San Uk and Wong Chuk Shan	45
Kam Shan	2	Kam Shan	1
Tai Mo Shan	3	Site near Chuen Lung	10
	4	Site near Tso Kung Tam	9
Tai Lam	5	Tin Fu Tsai	53
	6	Tsing Fai Tong	26
	7	Sheung Tong	10
	8	Sheung Fa Shan	26
	9	Yuen Tun	19
Pat Sin Leng	10	Ping Shan Chai	15
Plover Cove	11	Hung Shek Mun Tsuen	10
	12	Lai Tau Shek	10
	13	Sam A Tsuen	23
	14	Sai Lau Kong	2
	15	Siu Tan	20
	16	Kop Tong, Mui Tsz Lam and Lai Chi Wo	91
	17	So Lo Pun	29
	18	Kuk Po San Uk Ha, Kuk Po Lo Wai, Yi To, Sam To, Sze To and Ng To	64
	19	Fung Hang	9
	20	Yung Shue Au	18
	21	Fan Kei Tok	5
	22	Chau Mei, Tai Tong, Chau Tau and Sha Tau	26
Sai Kung East and Sai Kung West Sai Kung East and West	23	Pak A	11
	24	Tung A	10
	25	Pak Lap	6
	26	Pak Tam Au	14
	27	To Kwa Peng	9
	28	Chek Keng	31
	29	Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong and Ko Tong Ha Yeung	67
	30	Tung Sam Kei	4
	31	Ko Lau Wan, Mo Uk, Lam Uk, Lau Uk and Tse Uk	33
	32	Sai Wan	17
	33	Hoi Ha	8
	34	Pak Sha O and Pak Sha O Ha Yeung	29

	35	Nam Sham Tung	5
	36	Lai Chi Chong	16
	37	Yung Shue O	32
	38	Cheung Sheung	16
	39	Tai Hom	5
	40	Wong Chuk Long	4
	41	Site near Wong Mau Kok	3
Lantau South, Lantau North and Lantau North (Extension)	42	Luk Wu, Upper Keung Shan, Lower Keung Shan, Cheung Ting and Hang Pui	155
	43	Tsin Yue Wan	4
	44	Ngau Kwo Tin	7
	45	Tei Tong Tsai	15
	46	Yi Tung Shan	7
	47	Man Cheung Po	2
	48	Site near Nam Shan	6
	49	Site near Peaked Hill	5
	50	Tai Ho and Site near Wong Kung Tin	277
	51	Yi O	23
Tai Po Kau Special Area	52	Site near Ngau Wu Tok	5
	53	Site near Tai Po Mei	6
Ma Shi Chau Special Area	54	Shui Mong Tin	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>1 355</b>

**Country Park Enclaves\* Incorporated into  
the Development Permission Area (DPA) Plans / Outline Zoning Plans (OZP)**

Item	Name of Enclave	DPA Plan / OZP		Remark
		Plan Title	Plan No.	
1	Sai Wan	Tai Long Sai Wan DPA Plan	DPA/SK-TLSW/2	Already incorporated into country park
2	Mau Ping, Mau Ping Lo Uk, Mau Ping San Uk and Wong Chuk Shan	Mau Ping OZP	S/ST-MP/1	
3	Tin Fu Tsai	Tin Fu Tsai OZP	S/TM-TFT/2	
4	Sam A Tsuen	Lai Chi Wo, Siu Tan & Sam A Tsuen OZP	S/NE-LCW/1	
5	Siu Tan			
6	Kop Tong, Mui Tsz Lam and Lai Chi Wo			
7	So Lo Pun	So Lo Pun OZP	S/NE-SLP/2	
8	Pak A	Tung A & Pak A OZP	S/SK-TA/1	
9	Tung A			
10	Pak Lap	Pak Lap OZP	S/SK-PL/2	
11	Pak Tam Au	To Kwa Peng & Pak Tam Au OZP	S/NE-TKP/1	
12	To Kwa Peng			
13	Ko Lau Wan, Mo Uk, Lam Uk, Lau Uk and Tse Uk	Ko Lau Wan OZP	S/NE-KLW/1	
14	Hoi Ha	Hoi Ha OZP	S/NE-HH/2	
15	Luk Wu, Upper Keung Shan, Lower Keung Shan, Cheung Ting and Hang Pui	Luk Wu & Keung Shan OZP	S/I-LWKS/1	
16	Ngau Kwo Tin			
17	Shui Mong Tin	Yim Tin Tsai & Ma Shi Chau OZP	S/NE-YTT/1	
18	Kuk Po San Uk Ha, Kuk Po Lo Wai, Yi To, Sam To, Sze To and Ng To	Kuk Po, Fung Hang & Yung Shue Au DPA Plan	DPA/NE-KP/2	
19	Fung Hang			
20	Yung Shue Au			
21	Chau Mei, Tai Tong, Chau Tau and Sha Tau	Ping Chau DPA Plan	DPA/NE-PC/2	
22	Chek Keng	Chek Keng DPA Plan	DPA/NE-CK/2	
23	Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong and Ko Tong Ha Yeung	Tai Tan, Uk Tau, Ko Tong & Ko Tong Ha Yeung DPA Plan	DPA/NE-TT/2	
24	Pak Sha O, Pak Sha O Ha Yeung	Pak Sha O DPA Plan	DPA/NE-PSO/2	
25	Yung Shue O	Yung Shue O DPA Plan	DPA/NE-YSO/2	
26	Cheung Sheung	Cheung Sheung DPA Plan	DPA/NE-CS/2	
27	Tai Ho and Site near Wong Kung Tin	Tai Ho DPA Plan	DPA/I-TH/2	
28	Yi O	Yi O DPA Plan	DPA/I-YO/2	

29	Site near Ngau Wu Tok	Tai Po Kau DPA Plan	DPA/NE-TPK/2
30	Site near Tai Po Mei		

\* Excluding the 23 enclaves which had been incorporated into OZPs between 1980 and 2009.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB266**

**(Question Serial No.: 3928)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Administration's work on nature conservation:

What are the details, progress, timetable, expenditure and manpower resources involved for the inclusion of country park enclaves into country parks currently? Please list by different enclaves.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 140)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department plans to incorporate three country park enclaves (namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan) into their respective country parks. Based on the principles and criteria for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, as well as other considerations, these three enclaves are assessed to be suitable for being designated as country parks. The Department will consult relevant stakeholders on the proposal and then initiate the relevant statutory procedures, which would include the preparation of draft maps, public inspection, objection hearing, submission of draft maps to Chief Executive in Council for approval and negative vetting at Legislative Council, etc. The entire designation process will take more than a year to complete.

The assessment of the suitability of enclaves for incorporation into country parks and the designation work form part of the existing work of AFCD staff. A breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved is not available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB267**

**(Question Serial No. 3929)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration on nature conservation:

For the enclaves included in the country parks, are there any changes before and after the inclusion in respect of the distribution of the area of different land uses, ecological value and number of residents? If yes, what are the details of the changes? Please list by enclave.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 140)

Reply:

Three enclaves, namely Sai Wan, Kam Shan and Yuen Tun, have become part of the Sai Kung East, Kam Shan and Tai Lam Country Parks respectively since 30 December 2013. Basic information of the three enclaves is provided in detail in the Country and Marine Parks Board Working Paper WP/CMPB/13/2012 (available at [https://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/aboutus/abt\\_adv/files/WPCMPB132012Eng.pdf](https://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/aboutus/abt_adv/files/WPCMPB132012Eng.pdf)). From its patrol, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department observes no significant changes in the distribution of different land use, ecological profile and number of population of the three enclaves after their inclusion into country parks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB268****(Question Serial No. 3930)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration on nature conservation:

Please list by year the number of “destroy first, develop later” cases discovered by the Administration, the details (including the location, the extent of damage and the buildings involved) of these cases, the numbers of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted, as well as the maximum and the minimum penalties imposed in each of the past 5 years. What are the details, schedule and effectiveness of the follow-up actions taken by the Administration and the expenditure and manpower resources involved in each of the past 2 years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 140)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducts regular patrols in country parks including the enclaves. If suspected cases of unauthorised developments are detected in enclaves incorporated in the country parks, the AFCD will take enforcement actions under the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap 208) or refer such cases to the relevant departments as appropriate for follow up actions to be taken in accordance with the relevant legislation or lease conditions. As monitoring enclaves is part of the patrolling duties of frontline staff, the Department does not have a breakdown on patrols in the enclaves.

On the other hand, the Planning Department conducts regular patrols in the Development Permission Areas (DPAs) to see if there are unauthorised developments against the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap 131). In the past five years (i.e. 2010-2014), the Planning Department conducted 5, 25, 37, 23 and 35 patrols respectively in enclaves included in the DPAs. Two cases were detected in 2011. The Planning Authority (i.e. the Director of Planning) issued enforcement notices to the five persons concerned requiring them to discontinue the unauthorised excavation works. These two unauthorised developments were situated in Tai Long Sai Wan and Pak Lap respectively. The persons concerned have discontinued the two unauthorised developments in accordance with the enforcement notices and reinstated the damaged land in accordance with the reinstatement notices issued by the Planning Authority subsequently. As enforcement work in enclaves within the DPAs is part of the daily duties of the Planning Department's staff, there is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items. Furthermore, the Town Planning Board all along does not approve planning applications suspected to involve “destroy first, develop later”. In the past five years (i.e. 2010-2014), the Town Planning Board did not scrutinise or approve any planning applications suspected to involve “destroy first, develop later” in enclaves within the DPAs.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB269**

**(Question Serial No.: 3931)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration to promote nature conservation, please set out the policies or measures and promotional/educational activities and work implemented by the Administration in each year since 2004 in respect of the following areas:

- a) the names of the policies or measures;
- b) the details and implementation schedules;
- c) the personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
- d) the expenditure;
- e) the effectiveness and the number of people reached;
- f) the impact on the natural environment, other environmental implications and the way of handling; and
- g) the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 141)

Reply:

In 2004, the Government announced the New Nature Conservation Policy (NNCP) to regulate, protect and manage natural resources that are important for the conservation of biological diversity of Hong Kong in a sustainable manner, taking into account social and economic considerations and for the benefit and enjoyment of the present and future generations of the community. Under this policy, we undertake the work on nature conservation through various measures, including

- (i) the management and protection of 24 country parks, 22 special areas, four marine parks, one marine reserve, the Hong Kong Wetland Park, Hong Kong Global Geopark of China and the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site;
- (ii) the enhancement of biodiversity and promotion of compatible use of country and marine parks;
- (iii) the identification of sites of high scientific value for listing as Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- (iv) the provision of nature conservation advice on development proposals, planning studies and environmental impact assessments; as well as subsequent monitoring and auditing of ecological mitigation measures for these projects if approved under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499);
- (v) promotion of public awareness of nature conservation and enforcement of nature conservation

- legislation;
- (vi) the licensing control of international trade in endangered species and curbing of illegal trade in endangered species in Hong Kong; as well as
  - (vii) collaborations with non-governmental organisations and private sectors on our work on this front.

Besides, we pursue to enhance the conservation of ecologically important sites in private ownership through the Management Agreement (MA) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) schemes. These measures will continue to be carried out in 2015-16. In addition, in 2015-16, we will continue to pursue the preparation of the local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, including to enhance public awareness and education.

Under the NNCP, we have identified 12 priority sites of high ecological importance (Priority Sites) for enhanced conservation upon expert assessments. The Fung Yuen Priority Site, Long Valley and Ho Sheung Heung Priority Site, Ramsar Site Priority Site and Deep Bay Wetland outside Ramsar Site Priority Site have all along been managed under the MA Scheme funded under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF). The total number of bird species in Long Valley increased from 221 in 2005 to 300 in 2014, covering over 50% of the bird species in Hong Kong. The total number of butterfly species in Fung Yuen increased from 162 in 2005 to over 210 in 2014, covering about 90% of the butterfly species in Hong Kong. The MA project on fishponds approved in early 2012 has also brought about benefits to birds inhabiting in wetlands as the fishponds at Ramsar Site and Deep Bay Wetland are feeding sites for birds. In addition to the direct benefits to biodiversity, MA projects have also raised the public and local communities' awareness on nature conservation. In the past three years (2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15), a total of six projects (involving four priority sites) were granted funding support totalling about \$40 million under the Nature Conservation Management Agreement Projects of the ECF.

Besides, to promote public awareness of nature conservation, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) organises educational activities and guided tours for promotional purposes. In the past three years (2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15), the numbers of participants were 573 000, 568 000 and 631 000 respectively.

The resources incurred by the AFCD on nature conservation and relevant education, as well as for pursuing MA and PPP will be absorbed under Programme (2) ("Nature Conservation and Country Parks Programme") under Head 22 – AFCD. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will continue to oversee AFCD's work in this aspect and relevant resources will be absorbed under Programme (6) ("Nature Conservation") under Head 44 – EPD. The provision and manpower involved in the Programmes in the past three years are set out below. We, however, do not have a breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

	2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Actual expenditure (\$ million)	No. of staff	Actual expenditure (\$ million)	No. of staff	Revised estimate (\$ million)	No. of staff
AFCD's Programme (2) "Nature Conservation and Country Parks Programme"	525.0	1 188	546.7	1 191	591.7	1 195
EPD's Programme (6) "Nature Conservation"	6.8	6	6.6	6	8.9	6

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB270****(Question Serial No. 3933)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In accordance with the current Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is required to give due consideration to comments from the public and the Advisory Council on the Environment before making any decisions on approval of applications. In this connection, please advise on:

The number of policy documents and funding proposals reviewed by the EPD for parts related to environmental implications in the past 2 years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 138)

Reply:

In addition to processing various applications under the statutory EIA process in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD)'s administrative duties on environmental assessment and planning also include vetting the environmental implication sections in policy documents submitted to the Executive Council or Policy Committee, as well as that in funding proposals of development projects submitted to the Legislative Council by the Government. This is to ascertain that bureaux and works departments have considered various environmental factors and complied with relevant requirements and standards. The number of cases where the above documents were vetted by the EPD in the past two years is listed below:

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Cases where environmental implication sections in policy documents and funding proposals were vetted	287	327

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB271****(Question Serial No. 4377)**

**Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

**Programme:** (5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

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

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

**Question:**

In accordance with the current Environmental Impact Assessment process, EPD is required to give due consideration to comments from the public and the Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE) before making any decisions on approval of applications. In this connection, please advise on:

The number of applications scrutinised by the ACE, the details and number of the projects approved and rejected, as well as the reasons for rejecting the projects in each of the past 10 years. Please list by year.

**Asked by:** Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 138)

**Reply:**

In the past ten years, the Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE) requested 61 Environmental Impact Assessment reports (EIA reports) to be submitted for its scrutiny under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance. The relevant information is provided in the following table (please refer to Annex for details of the EIA reports):

Year	Number of EIA reports scrutinised by the ACE	EPD's decision		Reports not yet approved
		Approved reports	Rejected reports	
2005	5	5	0	
2006	2	2	0	
2007	9	9	0	
2008	7	7	0	
2009	12	12	0	
2010	6	6	0	
2011	5	4	0	1 <sup>(1)</sup>
2012	5	4	0	1 <sup>(2)</sup>
2013	7	6	0	1 <sup>(2)</sup>
2014	3	3	0	

Note (1) EIA report withdrawn by the applicant

Note (2) EIA report for which EPD requested further information from the applicant for consideration having regard to the ACE's comments, but the relevant information has not yet been received

	Year	EIA Reports Considered by Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE)
1.	2005	Kowloon Southern Link
2.		Development of an EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38
3.		Proposed Extension of Public Golf Course at Kau Sai Chau
4.		Drainage Improvement in Southern Lantau
5.		New Contaminated Mud Marine Disposal Facility at Airport East / East Sha Chau Area
6.	2006	Emissions Control Project at Castle Peak Power Station "B" Units
7.		Yuen Long, Kam Tin, Ngau Tam Mei and Tin Shui Wai Drainage Improvement , Stage 1, Phase 2B - Kam Tin, Secondary Drainage Channel KT13
8.	2007	A Commercial Scale Wind Turbine Pilot Demonstration at Hei Ling Chau
9.		Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Receiving Terminal and Associated Facilities
10.		Permanent Aviation Fuel Facility for Hong Kong International Airport
11.		Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) – Provision of Disinfection Facilities at Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works
12.		Dredging Works for Proposed Cruise Terminal at Kai Tak
13.		Decommissioning of the Former Kai Tak Airport Other than the North Apron
14.		Drainage Improvement in Northern New Territories - Package C
15.		Drainage Improvement in Sha Tin and Tai Po
16.		Northeast New Territories (NENT) Landfill Extension
17.		2008
18.	Wan Chai Development Phase II and Central-Wan Chai Bypass	
19.	South East New Territories (SENT) Landfill Extension	
20.	Proposed Comprehensive Development at Wo Shang Wai, Yuen Long	
21.	Proposed Development at Fung Lok Wai, Yuen Long at Lot 1457 R.P. in D.D.123	
22.	Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A	
23.	West Island Line	
24.	2009	Kai Tak Development
25.		Sludge Treatment Facilities
26.		Development of a Biodiesel Plant at Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate
27.		Hong Kong Offshore Wind Farm in Southeastern Waters
28.		Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou - Shenzhen - Hong Kong Express Rail Link
29.		Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road
30.		Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities
31.		Tuen Mun - Chek Lap Kok Link
32.		Construction of a Secondary Boundary Fence and new sections of Primary Boundary Fence and Boundary Patrol Road
33.		Hang Hau Tsuen Channel at Lau Fau Shan
34.		Provision of a Poultry Slaughtering Centre in Sheung Shui
35.		West New Territories (WENT) Landfill Extensions
36.	2010	Development of a 100MW Offshore Wind Farm in Hong Kong
37.		Black Point Gas Supply Project
38.		South Island Line (East)
39.		Providing Sufficient Water Depth for Kwai Tsing Container Basin and its Approach Channel
40.		Phase III Redevelopment of The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Jockey Club Sai Kung Outdoor Training Camp
41.		Organic Waste Treatment Facilities, Phase I
42.	2011	Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works

	Year	EIA Reports Considered by Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE)
43.		Regulation of Shenzhen River Stage IV
44.		ShaTin to Central Link Protection Works at Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter
45.		Development of the Integrated Waste Management Facilities Phase 1
46.		Pilot Project for Public - Private Partnership Conservation Scheme, Sha Lo Tung Valley, Tai Po [ <b>Note 1</b> ]
47.	2012	Shatin to Central Link - Stabling Sidings at Hung Hom Freight Yard
48.		Shatin to Central Link - Mong Kok East to Hung Hom Section
49.		Shatin to Central Link - Hung Hom to Admiralty Section
50.		Shatin to Central Link - Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section
51.		Pilot Project for Public - Private Partnership Conservation Scheme, Sha Lo Tung Valley, Tai Po [ <b>Note 2</b> ]
52.	2013	West Kowloon Cultural District
53.		Central Kowloon Route
54.		Cross Bay Link, Tseung Kwan O
55.		Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
56.		North East New Territories New Development Areas
57.		Development of Lok Ma Chau Loop
58.		Construction of Cycle Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities at Nam Sang Wai, Yuen Long [ <b>Note 2</b> ]
59.	2014	Proposed Residential Cum Passive Recreation Development within “Recreation” Zone and “Residential (Group C)” Zone at Various Lots in DD 104, Yuen Long, N.T.
60.		Tai Shue Wan Development at Ocean Park
61.		Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System

**Note 1** EIA report withdrawn by the applicant

**Note 2** EIA report for which EPD requested further information from the applicant for consideration having regard to the ACE’s comments, but the relevant information has not yet been received

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB272**

**(Question Serial No. 5218)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (1) Waste  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the leachate leakage incident at the North East New Territories Landfill that took place in July 2013:

- a) The Administration indicated last year that it was looking into the liabilities of the contractor and the law enforcement actions to be taken. What are the details, progress, timetable, results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved of the follow-up actions taken so far?
- b) What actions and measures does the Administration plan to take at the three landfills to prevent recurrence of similar incidents? What are the details, progress, timetable, results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved of such actions and measures? Please list by landfill.
- c) Are there any plans to conduct regular tests on the water quality of the water sources near the three landfills? If yes, what are the details, progress, timetable and results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved of such work? Please list by landfill.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 102)

Reply:

- a) Regarding the incident on suspected illegal leachate discharge at the NENT Landfill in July 2013, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has conducted investigation and initiated prosecution against the landfill contractor. Besides, the EPD has exercised the relevant contractual clauses to deduct the operation payments against the landfill contractor for non-compliance of operation and environmental performance as stipulated under the landfill contract.
- b) The leachate leakage incident was related to the design and operation of temporary storage lagoons. After the incident, we have critically reviewed the leachate treatment capacity and management plan of the three strategic landfills, as well as the design approach of temporary lagoons if so required. To minimise the need for temporary storage lagoons, we have required the landfill contractors to submit regular leachate management plan. We have also required the landfill contractors to adopt new design for temporary storage lagoons (including the provision of sufficient bottom impermeable liners for the lagoons, and floating cover to enhance control of surface water etc.). We have been closely monitoring the implementation of the abovementioned enhanced measures. The expenditures of wastewater management at landfills are included in the recurrent operating cost of the landfills and no further breakdown has been made. The recurrent operating cost of the landfills in 2014-15 is listed below:

	Recurrent Operating Cost in 2014-15 (Revised Estimate) (\$Million)
SENT Landfill	232
NENT Landfill	167
WENT Landfill	306

- c) We have been implementing a comprehensive environmental monitoring system at each of the three landfills, including the setting up of various environmental monitoring points at the landfill boundary to measure various environmental parameters (including surface water, ground water, etc.). The EPD also inspect around the surrounding areas of the landfill on a regular basis to closely monitor the performance of these landfills during construction, operation, restoration and aftercare stages. In response to the public concern of the impact of the leachate leakage incident at NENT Landfill on the water quality of the nearby Kong Yiu Channel, the results of water quality monitoring, together with other relevant information, have been uploaded to the EPD website on a regular basis. The cost of environmental monitoring at landfills is included in the recurrent operating cost provided in (b).

The enforcement of relevant environmental legislation is carried out by staff of the Environmental Compliance Division of the EPD whereas the supervision of the landfill operation is conducted by staff of the Environmental Infrastructure Division of the department. We do not have a breakdown on the manpower resources involved in individual work items.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB273****(Question Serial No. 5219)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

According to EPD's reports on "Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong", the recovery rate in Hong Kong has been declining in recent years. Regarding the recovery rate in Hong Kong:

- a) Is there any study on the reasons for the declining recovery rate in each year since 2010? If yes, what are the details, results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- b) Hong Kong saw an increasing recovery rate between 2005 and 2010. Did the Administration look into the reasons behind? If yes, what are the details, results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved? What if compared with the declining trend of the recovery rate after 2010?
- c) Regarding the uncommon fluctuation in the quantity of domestic export of waste plastics and the occurrence of the "foreign rubbish" problem in recent years, the Administration indicated in March last year that it would provide additional guidelines and organise themed workshops for recyclers and exporters, step up verification of the relevant data, and conduct questionnaire surveys on exporters declaring export of waste. What are the details, progress, results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved of these three tasks since their implementation? Please list by work item.
- d) Referring to the additional guidelines and workshops mentioned in (c), what are the details, progress, results, number of persons contacted/participants, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved since the implementation of such work? Please list by work item.
- e) Are there any plans to review or revise the formula and methods for calculating the recovery rate at present? If yes, what are the details, timetable, rationale, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 105)

Reply:

(a), (b) & (e)

Following the Government's continuous promotion and education on waste reduction and recovery, promotion of Source Separation of Waste Programme and expansion of the Community Recycling Network, the public awareness on waste recovery has been gradually enhanced. Meanwhile, our waste recovery rate has fluctuated in the past few years owing to a number of external factors, including substantial economic fluctuation, weakening industrial production, decreasing demand for raw materials and tightening control of imported recyclables in various areas, etc. Nevertheless, waste disposal remained stable in the past few

years, and the fluctuation of waste recovery rate has not put extra pressure on landfills or compromised the effectiveness of the work on waste recovery.

The increasing waste recovery rate in Hong Kong between 2005 and 2010 was mainly led by significant increase in quantity of domestic export of waste plastics. The decreasing recovery rate after 2010 reflected not only the decrease in the quantity of domestic export of waste plastics, but also the overall slowdown of recovery activities affected by the above external factors. Given the uncommon fluctuation in the quantity of domestic export of waste plastics in recent years causing great variation of estimation of waste recovery rate in Hong Kong, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) commissioned a consultancy study in 2012 to examine the overall local situation of waste plastic production, recovery and disposal, and review whether the present approach of estimating waste recovery rate in Hong Kong which mainly based on domestic export figures should continue to be used. The study findings indicated that the present method was most suitable to Hong Kong and could be continued, and the formula we used in calculating the waste recovery rate was also commonly used internationally. The consultancy fee involved was \$1.53 million.

(c) & (d)

To step up verification of the domestic export figures of waste plastics compiled to better reflect the recovery situation in Hong Kong, we have implemented the following three initiatives:

- (i) To facilitate waste plastics export declarants, including recyclers and exporters, to duly understand the statutory requirements on export declaration of waste plastics, the EPD and the relevant government departments have jointly organised a total of four themed workshops for them since 2014, for which 53 companies were invited. Detailed explanation on the relevant ordinances on export declaration, how to correctly complete the waste plastics export declaration forms, as well as written guidelines were provided in the workshops.
- (ii) To avoid export declarants misreport re-exported waste plastics as domestic exports, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has stepped up verification of the statistics of declarations. In the case of suspected misreporting, it will check and confirm with the declarants.
- (iii) As imported waste plastics can be reported as originated from Hong Kong at the time of export if they are certified to have been processed in Hong Kong, the C&SD has collected supplementary information from waste domestic export declarants since 2014 in order to ensure that the EPD has excluded these waste plastics for imported processing in compiling statistics of local recovery rate of waste plastic.

The above work is absorbed by existing manpower of relevant departments, and no additional expenditure is involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB274**

**(Question Serial No. 5220)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

According to EPD's reports on "Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong", the recovery rate in Hong Kong has been declining in recent years. Regarding the recovery rate in Hong Kong:

With regard to the implementation of the \$1 billion Recycling Fund, what are the work details, timetable, manpower resources and expenditure, progress, expected results and assessment indicators involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 105)

Reply:

The aim of the Recycling Fund set up by the Government is to promote the development of resource recycling industries by facilitating the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiency of the recycling industry for sustainable development. The Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council (LegCo) discussed and gave its support to the setting up of a Recycling Fund in July 2014, which is now pending scrutiny by the Finance Committee of LegCo. We aim to commence the Recycling Fund at the earliest subject to the funding approval of LegCo. We plan to engage the Hong Kong Productivity Council (HKPC) as a partner in the implementation of the Fund, and will set up an Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund to assess applications. During the operation of the Fund, it is estimated that an administrative cost of \$84.1 million will be required for HKPC to process and analyse the applications, as well as follow up and monitor the approved projects. Moreover, about \$15.8 million will be needed for publicity and promotion activities, as well as conducting periodic market development and technological studies on matters relating to recycling industries. The work on the management and implementation of the Fund is carried out by the Waste Reduction and Recycling Division of the Environmental Protection Department, we do not have the breakdown on the manpower involved.

After the Recycling Fund has come into operation, timely reviews will be conducted on its effectiveness, including the effects on raising the industry's standards of operation and the quantity and quality of recyclables treated in Hong Kong.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB275**

**(Question Serial No. 5221)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the operation of the Sludge Treatment Facility:

- a) What are the Administration's staffing establishment, manpower resources and expenditure in respect of the management and monitoring of the operation of the Facility?
- b) It was reported that the Sludge Treatment Facility at Nim Wan, Tuen Mun was put into trial operation before meeting the fire safety requirements. According to the information provided by the Security Bureau, the Fire Services Department found non-compliant items during its visit to the Facility in September 2014, including lack of signage, no self-closing doors, no direct telephone lines for transferring calls, no hot smoke tests conducted, discrepancies between the submitted plans and actual layout, test reports and certificates not yet submitted, etc. What are the details (including time, place, manner, personnel, results and follow-up actions) of inspections and monitoring work conducted by the Administration since the completion of the Facility, the manpower resources and expenditure involved and the future work plan?
- c) Are there any guidelines or express provisions allowing infrastructural facilities to be put into trial operation before meeting the fire safety requirements? If yes, does the Administration have any plans to review or revise the relevant guidelines or express provisions? What are the work details, timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- d) Referring to the question raised at (b), is the Administration aware of the legal basis of putting the Facility into trial operation before it meets all the fire safety requirements? If the legal basis is found to be insufficient, what are the details, timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved in the follow-up actions taken by the Administration?
- e) Regarding the issue of discrepancies between the submitted plans and actual layout raised at (b), has anyone committed any offence? If yes, what is the offence? What follow-up actions have been taken by the Administration, and what are the details, timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- f) Has the Administration conducted any monitoring work or inspections since the Facility was commissioned and will this be done during its operation in the future? If yes, what are the details, results, future timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

(Member Question No. 106)

Reply:

a) & f)

The work on managing and monitoring the Sludge Treatment Facility (STF) is mainly carried out by the Environmental Infrastructure Division of the Environmental Protection Department. We do not have separate breakdown on manpower resources involved in individual tasks.

b), c), d) & e)

The STF has to be equipped with suitable fire service installations and equipment according to relevant Codes of Practice issued by the Fire Services Department (FSD). The fire service installations and equipment have to be approved by the FSD and pass its acceptance tests before official commencement of operation. During the period from September to December 2014, the FSD had conducted site inspections and testing at the STF and reviewed the supplementary information submitted by the contractor. After confirming compliance with the fire safety requirements, the FSD issued an approval letter for the Facility on 30 December 2014. Moreover, the FSD, in response to previous media enquiries, had clarified that they had not found any contravention of fire safety regulations during the commissioning tests of the STF. Currently, the STF is still undergoing various other commissioning tests and has not yet been officially put into operation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB276****(Question Serial No.: 5222)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding EPD's work on developing air quality objectives, standards and guidelines:

- a) Does the Administration know whether the air pollutants covered by the existing air quality objectives, standards and guidelines include respirable suspended particulate with a particle size of  $2.5\mu\text{m}$  to  $10\mu\text{m}$ ? If yes, what were the indicators, standards and guidelines on the compilation of annual statistics on the data and exceedance of such particulate in the past 5 years? What were the work details, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Please list by year, indicators, standards and guidelines. If not, is there any plan to include such particulate?
- b) If the Administration plans to include such particulate in the indicators, standards and guidelines, what are the work details, timetable, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?
- c) Is there any plan to review the indicators, standards and guidelines? If yes, what are the work details, timetable, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Please list by indicators, standards and guidelines.
- d) The types and limits of and the number of exceedance allowed for air pollutants covered by the air quality objectives and indoor air quality objectives are not the same. Did the Administration conduct any review in this regard in the past 5 years? If yes, what were the work details, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Does the Administration plan to set suitable occupational exposure limits for different work places? If yes, what are the work details, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

(Member Question No.: 109)

Reply:

a) & b)

On 1 January 2014, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) implemented the new Air Quality Objectives (AQOs), which set out the standards for 7 types of air pollutants, including sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, fine suspended particulates (with a nominal aerodynamic diameter of less than  $2.5\mu\text{m}$ ), respirable suspended particulates (with a nominal aerodynamic diameter of less than  $10\mu\text{m}$ ), ozone, carbon monoxide and lead. Among them, fine suspended particulates are newly included in the AQOs. Before the adoption of the new AQOs, respirable suspended particulates had already been covered by the previous AQOs.

Suspended particulates with a nominal aerodynamic diameter between 2.5µm and 10µm (also known as coarse suspended particulates) are part of the respirable suspended particulates. Currently, there is no international benchmark (including the World Health Organization (WHO)) on coarse suspended particulates, so we have no plan to include this pollutant in the AQOs. However, we will closely monitor the latest international development on air quality standards.

- c) Under the Air Pollution Control Ordinance, we are required to review the AQOs at least once every 5 years. We will embark on the preparatory work for reviewing the AQOs next year. In conducting the review, we will assess the latest situation of air quality, effectiveness of air quality improvement measures, emission trend of the Pearl River Delta region, development of emission reduction technology, health impacts of air pollution, social circumstances, etc., with a view to exploring the feasibility and plans of further tightening the AQOs. The study work will be carried out by existing manpower and resources. We will brief the Panel on Environmental Affairs on the work plan by end of this year.
- d) As indoor and outdoor air pollution sources are not identical, there are differences in the pollutants and parameters covered between the indoor and ambient AQOs. For example, volatile organic compounds could be released by some materials and items used inside buildings, and radon could also be released by some building materials. Therefore, total volatile organic compounds and radon are included in the indoor AQOs. Moreover, carbon dioxide is also covered in the indoor AQOs which serves as an indicator to assess whether the fresh air inside the building is adequate. These pollutants would not pose any problems in the outdoor setting, thus they are only included in the indoor AQOs rather than the ambient AQOs. Besides, some pollutants are covered under both the indoor and ambient AQOs, including nitrogen dioxide, ozone, respirable suspended particulates and carbon monoxide. In the light of the ambient AQOs implemented in 2014 and the latest Indoor Air Quality Guidelines issued by the WHO, we are studying the feasibility of revising the indoor AQOs. The related work is met by existing manpower and resources of the EPD.

In 2002, the Labour Department (LD) issued the “Code of Practice on Control of Air Impurities (Chemical Substances) in the Workplace” in which Occupational Exposure Limits for different airborne chemical agents in workplaces are listed out. The issue of the Code of Practice is part of LD’s occupational safety and health programme and the expenditure and manpower involved cannot be separately identified.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB277****(Question Serial No. 5223)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the fuel for government vessels, please advise on:

- the sulphur content of fuel of various government vessels in the past 3 years. Please list by vessel type and establishment;
- the number and respective departments of government vessels using such fuel with respect to the sulphur content of fuel in the past five years. Please list by year;
- the number of government vessels using fuel with a sulfur content of 0.05% or less in each of the past 3 years. Please list by year; and
- the work details, effectiveness, and the expenditure and manpower involved in promoting the use of fuel with a sulfur content of 0.05% or less by government vessels in the past 3 years. Please list by year.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 112)

Reply:

To reduce air pollution, government vessels have been taking the lead in adopting more environmental-friendly fuel. During the 3 years from 2012 to 2014, all government vessels were using Euro V diesel with sulphur content not exceeding 0.001%, which was far lower than that of the marine light diesel (capped at 0.05% since April 2014) now normally used.

Government vessels mainly include major mechanised vessels, large high speed craft and other types of vessels. The fuel expenditure of various vessels is absorbed by the provisions of respective departments.

The number and respective departments of government vessels in the past 3 years are as follows:

Government departments	Number of government vessels		
	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department	6	6	6
Civil Engineering and Development Department	3	3	3
Correctional Services Department	2	2	2
Customs and Excise Department	10	10	10
Environmental Protection Department	1	1	1



Government departments	Number of government vessels		
	2012	2013	2014
Fire Services Department	9	9	9
Department of Health	1	1	1
Hong Kong Police Force	52	52	52
Immigration Department	7	7	7
Marine Department	26	26	26
Water Supplies Department	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>119</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB278****(Question Serial No. 5224)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding improving the quality of locally supplied marine diesel, please advise:

- the quantity of diesel supplied in the local market and their sulphur content in each of the past three years. Please list by year and sulphur content;
- the quantity of air pollutants emitted by local vessels and their percentage in the total amount of air pollutants in each of the past three years. Please list by year.
- Regarding the Administration's study on the feasibility of using remote sensing equipment to monitor the emission performance of vessels, what are the details, progress, timetable, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 113)

Reply:

- The Air Pollution Control (Marine Light Diesel) Regulation, which came into operation on 1 April 2014, requires the sulphur content of locally supplied marine diesel to be capped at 0.05%. Since then, selling marine diesel with sulphur content more than 0.05% in the market is not allowed. Besides, government vessels and pleasure vessels are using diesel with sulphur content not more than 0.001% (i.e. the same standard as motor diesel). The annual quantity of marine diesel supplied in the local market is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Diesel oil with sulphur content not more than 0.5% million litre</b>	<b>Diesel oil with sulphur content not more than 0.05% million litre</b>	<b>Diesel oil with sulphur content not more than 0.001% million litre</b>
2012	1 820	0	3.8
2013	1 760	0	16.1
2014	426	1 499	9.7

- b) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyse the air pollution situation and the major emission sources in Hong Kong. The Emission Inventory for 2013 and 2014 is still under compilation. The emissions of major air pollutants by local vessels and their percentages in the overall emissions in Hong Kong from 2010 to 2012 are tabulated below:

Year	Air Pollutant Emissions by Local Vessels (Note 1)			Percentage in the Overall Emissions in Hong Kong		
	Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)	Nitrogen oxides (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (tonnes)	Sulphur dioxide (%)	Nitrogen oxides (%)	Respirable suspended particulates (%)
2010	3 360	19 600	680	9%	18%	11%
2011	3 730	22 280	760	12%	19%	12%
2012	3 550	21 170	720	11%	18%	12%

Note 1: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

- c) The EPD has been keeping an eye on the development of remote sensing technology for monitoring vessel emissions adopted in Hong Kong and other districts. At present, though we have not yet found any mature product for such purpose, we will continue to keep track of the related development. The relevant workload will be met by existing manpower and resources of the EPD.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB279**

**(Question Serial No.: 5225)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the enforcement actions under the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance, please advise on the following:

- a) Since the Ordinance came into effect, what are the expenditure and manpower involved in the enforcement actions per month? Please list by month and staffing establishment.
- b) Since the Ordinance came into effect, what are the numbers of warnings and prosecutions made as well as the amount of penalty imposed by enforcement staff per month? Please list by month.
- c) Since the Ordinance came into effect, what are the numbers of government vehicles warned, prosecuted or fined respectively? Please list by month.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 114)

Reply:

The Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance (the Ordinance), which came into operation on 15 December 2011, prohibits drivers from idling a vehicle engine for more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. It empowers traffic wardens (TW) and Environmental Protection Inspectors (EPI) to issue fixed penalty notices (FPNs) to offending drivers. The TWs enforce the ban in their daily patrol duties, and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is responsible for co-ordinating publicity activities. Enforcement-cum-publicity activities are conducted by the EPD with TWs at idling engine black spots to help drivers foster a green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

a) & b)

The TWs of the Hong Kong Police Force and EPIs of EPD are responsible for the enforcement of the Ordinance. The total number of TWs of the Hong Kong Police Force is 266. EPD has 386 EPIs who are also empowered to issue FPNs. The EPIs will take joint enforcement actions with TWs at idling engine black spots. Expenditure on related work of EPD will be absorbed by existing resources and manpower under the "Air Programme".

The Ordinance empowers law enforcement officers to issue FPNs to drivers who violated the Ordinance without warning. As a transitional arrangement, during the first month of implementation, law enforcement officers would first give a verbal warning to drivers in breach of the law and would only issue a FPN when the warning was ignored. During the first month, law enforcement officers had given 457 warnings. All drivers being warned had switched off their engines immediately.

From the commencement of the Ordinance to the end of February 2015, law enforcement officers have timed 4 146 vehicles with idling engines. Among them, 138 drivers who violated the Ordinance (i.e. not switching off their engines within 3 minutes) had been issued with FPNs. The remaining drivers either switched off the engines or drove their vehicles away immediately. The monthly figures on vehicles timed with idling engines and FPNs issued by law enforcement officers during the period are as follows:

Month	Number of vehicles timed with idling engines	Number of FPNs issued	Total amount of penalty (\$)
January 2012	-	0	0
February	-	0	0
March	18	0	0
April	20	0	0
May	64	0	0
June	100	0	0
July	99	0	0
August	207	2	640
September	235	0	0
October	176	1	320
November	105	1	320
December	85	3	960
January 2013	123	1	320
February	95	1	320
March	84	1	320
April	135	10	3,200
May	183	5	1,600
June	204	11	3,520
July	159	11	3,520
August	216	12	3,840
September	206	15	4,800
October	191	7	2,240
November	114	5	1,600
December	99	3	960
January 2014	43	3	960
February	49	4	1,280
March	97	0	0
April	123	5	1,600
May	100	2	640
June	151	16	5,120
July	41	3	960
August	145	7	2,240
September	67	2	640
October	126	2	640
November	123	2	640
December	62	0	0
January 2015	65	0	0
February	36	3	960
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 146</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>44,160</b>

Note: Statistics have not been kept for timing idling vehicles in January and February 2012.

- c) The Ordinance is also applicable to government vehicles. From the commencement of the Ordinance to the end of February 2015, no government vehicles have been warned or prosecuted.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB280**

**(Question Serial No. 5226)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding air quality and health impacts:

- a) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) states that it commissioned in January 2014 the Chinese University of Hong Kong to conduct a 15-month study for formulation of a suitable method to assess the health and economic impacts of air pollution in Hong Kong. The expenditure of the study is about \$1.4 million. What are the details, progress, timetable, results, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved of the study?
- b) As estimated by EPD in the consultancy study on the Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) review concluded in 2009, about 4 200 hospital admissions would be avoided and 7 400 life years would be saved each year upon attainment of the new AQOs. The health impacts will be updated with reference to the study findings. Based on the updating made with reference by the Administration, are there any changes in the above estimation and assessment results? If yes, what are the details, calculation methods, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?
- c) Referring to the estimation by the consultancy study on the AQOs review mentioned in (b), hospital admissions are avoided and life years are saved. Does the Administration plan to review its emission reduction efforts and optimise the air quality objectives in accordance with the study findings? If yes, what are the work details, progress, timetable, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

(Member Question No. 115)

Reply:

- a) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) commissioned the Chinese University of Hong Kong in January 2014 to conduct a study on “developing a methodology suitable for evaluating and quantifying the adverse health outcomes of air pollution and their associated costs”. The study aims to develop an instrument for quantifying the health and economic impacts of air pollution using local data, including morbidity and mortality statistics, air pollutant concentrations and data on health care costs. The study is still in progress. The study team expects to submit the final study report by end of 2015. The cost of the study is \$ 1.4 million. The study is managed by the EPD with its existing manpower and resources.

- b) Upon completion of the above study, we will assess the health and economic impacts of air pollution in Hong Kong, as well as the benefits of achieving the current AQOs on public health and economy, making reference to the study findings. The relevant work will be undertaken by the EPD with its existing manpower and resources.
- c) In accordance with the Air Pollution Control Ordinance, a review of the AQOs must be carried out at least once in every five years. We will proceed with the preparation of the review and evaluate the effectiveness of air quality improvement measures and the development of emission reduction technology. The latest study findings will be used for assessing the health and economic impacts of air pollution with a view to exploring the feasibility of further tightening the AQOs, as well as the options and specific measures that can be adopted, etc. We expect that review methodology and procedures will be worked out and the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council will be briefed on the work plan by end of this year. The review will be undertaken by the EPD with its existing manpower. The costs of the consultancy study will be absorbed by the provision for the Air Programme of the EPD.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB281**

**(Question Serial No.: 5227)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration to address climate change, please set out the policies or measures and promotional/educational activities and work implemented by the Administration in each of the past 5 years in respect of the following areas:

- a) the names of the policies or measures;
- b) the details and implementation schedules;
- c) the personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
- d) the expenditure;
- e) the effectiveness and the number of people reached;
- f) the carbon emissions and the way of handling; and
- g) the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 118)

Reply:

- a) to f) Since the Environment Bureau (ENB) published the "Hong Kong's Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda" (the Action Agenda) in 2010, bureaux and departments concerned have implemented various measures, including enhancing building energy efficiency, promoting green road transport, encouraging vehicles to use cleaner fuel, enhancing conversion of waste into energy, and consulting the public on improving future fuel mix for electricity generation, with a view to achieving the carbon intensity reduction target of 50% to 60% by 2020 against the 2005 level.

On energy conservation and enhancing energy efficiency, the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance has come into full operation since September 2012 to enhance energy efficiency of key building services installations such as air-conditioning, lifts, electrical and lighting installations. The Government is also pursuing the provision of a more energy-efficient district cooling system for the non-residential premises at Kai Tak Development Area. A Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme has also been implemented to encourage users to opt for more energy-efficient products. In addition, the Government is promoting carbon auditing in the community, which enables better understanding of energy consumption characteristics and details of carbon emissions. This will help identify more room for achieving energy saving and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction. The Government also takes the lead in conducting energy-cum-carbon audits in about 120 public facilities in phases within 3 years starting from September 2012.

On greening road transport and promoting the use of clean fuels for motor vehicles, the Air Pollution Control (Motor Vehicle Fuel) (Amendment) Regulation 2009 came into force on 1 July



2010, providing for the specifications of biodiesel for motor vehicles, thereby boosting drivers' confidence in biodiesel. Separately, we launched the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund in March 2011, providing funding support for transport trades to try out green innovative transport technologies including electric and hybrid technologies, etc.

As regards turning waste into energy, we have recovered landfill gas and gas generated during wastewater treatment process for conversion into alternative energy. Also, the construction of a sludge treatment facility has been completed. The facility is being tested and will commence operation this year. The facility can turn thermal energy generated during sludge treatment process into electricity. The electricity so generated not only meets the internal electricity demands, any surplus thereof can also be transmitted to the grid.

In respect of publicity and education, proactive efforts have been made by the ENB to promote the work on combating climate change, which include:

- (i) Since the establishment of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Joint Liaison Group on Combating Climate Change in May 2012, Hong Kong and Guangdong have jointly organised various seminars for government departments and the public, including the Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation for the Financial Services Sector and the Technical Seminar on Renewable Energy and Electric Vehicles held in 2013, as well as the Seminar on Building Energy Efficiency and the Carbon Trading Seminar held in 2014. A total of over 410 government officials, experts, academia and trade representatives of the two places attended the workshops or seminars which facilitated exchanges among the industry on the initiatives on combating climate change;
- (ii) A Carbon Audit Workshop for Listed Companies was held in October 2012. More than 300 participants from about 100 listed companies took part in it;
- (iii) A Seminar on Quality Carbon Audit Practices was held in March 2013 with the attendance of about 150 professionals practising in the carbon audit trade, the testing and certification industry and other relevant trades;
- (iv) Coordinating the attendance of relevant government departments to participate in the 3rd International Conference on Climate Change in November 2014 to share the works and plans of Hong Kong on climate change adaptation with the public including overseas and local stakeholders, professionals and academia;
- (v) The Launching Ceremony and Certificate Presentation on Carbon Footprint Repository for Listed Companies in Hong Kong was held in December 2014. Over 80 representatives from about 61 listed companies participated in it; and
- (vi) An advertisement on the launching of carbon footprint repository for listed companies in Hong Kong was placed in the press from December 2014 to January 2015 to encourage more listed companies to disclose their carbon audit findings through the carbon footprint repository.

The expenditures involved in the above work on climate change are met by the recurrent expenditure of the bureaux and departments concerned. Moreover, we will take into consideration impacts to the environment when organising events and procuring products and services, such as purchasing products with greater energy efficiency, avoiding the use of disposal items, reducing water consumption and utilising clean technology or fuels to adhere to the sustainable development and low carbon principles.

- g) We review the progress of our work on combating climate change regularly. According to the GHG emission data, Hong Kong's carbon intensity in 2011 decreased by about 20% when compared to the 2005 level. We will continue to encourage all sectors to participate in the work on combating climate change, promote the low carbon initiatives, public education and environmental conservation in the community, and enhance the awareness of the public and the industry on this important issue.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB282****(Question Serial No.: 5228)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration to control air pollution from asbestos and the health implications, please set out the policies or measures and promotional/educational activities and work implemented by the Administration in each of the past 5 years in respect of the following areas. Does the Administration plan to conduct a detailed survey of buildings on asbestos containing materials (ACM), and compile and publicise the list of buildings with ACM? If yes, what are the details, progress, timetable as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?

- a) the names of the policies or measures;
- b) the details and implementation schedules;
- c) the personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
- d) the expenditure;
- e) the effectiveness and the number of people reached out;
- f) the environmental implications and the way of handling; and
- g) the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 119)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been implementing various policies and measures to achieve proper management of asbestos and to minimise its potential health impact. Since much of the information sought in the different parts of the question relates to the overall asbestos management work, integrated explanation is given in the ensuing paragraphs where a further breakdown by year or item is not available. For the other areas of information, including personnel establishment and manpower resources, expenditure, effectiveness and the number of people reached out (c), d) & e)) in the past 5 years, they will be presented in table form.

**(I) a) & b) Policies and implementation details**

In the past 5 years, the EPD has been committed to the implementation of the following asbestos management work and measures:

1. For asbestos management plans and notifications of commencement of asbestos abatement works submitted in accordance with the requirements under the Air Pollution Control Ordinance, inspections and spot checks are conducted by EPD staff to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements;
2. All complaints against non-compliance in asbestos works are processed and followed up;
3. Service standards and integrity of the registered asbestos professionals (including asbestos consultants, contractors, supervisors and laboratories) are continuously jointly monitored by the representatives of the professional sectors and relevant departments through the Asbestos Administration Committee; and
4. Public education and publicity efforts are strengthened to promote the awareness of the trade and the public on the handling of ACM.

In addition to continuing the on-going work in the four areas above, the EPD implemented the amended legislation and educational work in 2014 as follows:

1. The Air Pollution Control (Amendment) Ordinance 2014, which bans the import, transshipment, supply and use of all forms of asbestos for further protection of public health, took effect on 4 April 2014. On the enforcement of the statutory total ban on asbestos, the EPD works with the Customs and Excise Department to conduct spot checks on imported cargo, and also sampling and testing of potential asbestos-containing goods such as construction materials, fire resistant and thermal insulating materials as well as metalware and vehicle parts in the market, in order to monitor any illegal import or use in Hong Kong.
2. In collaboration with the Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board (PCFB), the EPD seeks to increase the knowledge of construction workers, contractors and the general public of related diseases and their prevention and cure. The EPD actively participates in the various publicity, educational and promotional activities organised by the PCFB, including talks, training sessions, exhibitions, dissemination of leaflets, display of posters and media advertising, etc.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>c) Personnel establishment &amp; manpower resources</b>	Distribution of officers by grade in the Asbestos Management and Control Section:				
(i) Environmental Protection Officer (EPO) Grade	5	5	7	8	9
(ii) Environmental Protection Inspector (EPI) Grade	12	12	18	18	23
(iii) Clerical Grade	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35*</b>
<b>d) Expenditure #</b>	\$8.8 million	\$8.8 million	\$12.2 million	\$13.4 million	\$16 million
	Note <sup>^</sup> : Including 2 posts of EPO Grade and 6 posts of EPI Grade (a total of 8 posts) which are time-limited for 3 years Note *: Including 1 post of EPO Grade and 5 posts of EPI Grade (a total of 6 posts) which are time-limited for 5 years Note #: Expenditure based on salary level in 2014				
<b>e) Effectiveness &amp; number of people reached out</b>	For effectiveness and the number of people reached out (including asbestos professionals/complainants/general public), reference can be made to 6 indicators as follows:				
<b><i>Interaction with asbestos professionals</i></b>					
(i) Asbestos management	226	261	204	297	242

plans processed					
(ii) Notifications of commencement of asbestos abatement works processed	1 430	1 619	1 369	1 393	1 411
(iii) Asbestos-related inspections	918	847	850	1 045	1 268
<b><i>Interaction with complainants</i></b>					
(iv) Complaints processed	161	102	102	129	168
(v) Number of prosecutions	54	50	44	36	30
<b><i>Interaction with the public</i></b>					
(vi) Technical comments given to the public – number of cases	6 224	2 038	3 261	2 759	2 867

**f) Environmental implications and the way of handling**

In and before the mid-1980s, the use of ACM in buildings was very common. Corrugated asbestos cement sheets were used in many canopies and rooftop structures in old buildings for shading and heat insulation purpose. Corrugated asbestos cement sheets, if in good condition, will not release asbestos fibres and thus pose no health risks to the residents or the public. The best way to handle structures with ACM is to maintain them in good condition and there is no need to carry out demolition unnecessarily. The above asbestos control measures as well as publicity and educational activities and efforts help the relevant trade and the public understand clearly the statutory requirements on the handling of asbestos and their importance, including hiring of asbestos professionals for the handling work to ensure that the asbestos works is carried out in accordance with the statutory requirements, which are adequate to ensure that no environmental damage and public health impact are caused by the asbestos.

**g) Reviews and future work plans**

As for future work plans, apart from routine enforcement, publicity and educational efforts, the EPD will review the effectiveness of its work from time to time, and step up the work in the following areas in 2015-16:

1. Asbestos handling and control work will be initiated in relation to the New Town Development Programme and redevelopment of old public housing estates, etc.;
2. Pamphlets on asbestos materials will be prepared in collaboration with the PCFB to help inform the public about common ACM; and
3. Communication and collaboration with the trade will be strengthened through joint organisation of activities such as seminars to continuously improve the environmental performance and professional standards of the trade.

**(II) Territory-wide asbestos survey**

As the presence of ACM can only be ascertained after sampling and testing, and some such materials may be concealed inside building structure and service installations and hence are not easily found and accessible, its presence can only be ascertained after assessment on the spot by a registered asbestos consultant. As such, the Government currently does not have overall data on buildings in Hong Kong with ACM. Taking account of the resources implication, property rights issue, capacity of the trade (including asbestos consultants and laboratories), and potential release of asbestos fibres due to sampling among other factors, we consider that it is currently unnecessary to conduct a territory-wide asbestos survey or compile a list of buildings in Hong Kong with ACM.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB283**

**(Question Serial No.: 5229)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the 3 'S' Committee comprising the Secretaries for the Environment, Transport and Housing, and Development as referred to in "A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong":

- a) The Administration states that the meeting is held on a need basis and chaired by the Secretaries of the three bureaux in turns. Regarding the definition of "need", what are the criteria for drawing up the definition and the enforcement mechanism? Is consent from the three Secretaries required for the meeting to be convened? If yes, how many meetings were not convened due to lack of consent on such need since the establishment of the Committee?
- b) What are the details (e.g. time, venue, agenda and minutes of the meeting, chairing Secretary, post title and number of attending officials, attendance, etc.) of the meetings and activities (e.g. public consultations, industry meetings and meetings with various groups, etc.) held each month since the establishment of the Committee? What are the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Please list by each meeting or activity.
- c) What are the membership of the Committee and the attendance rates of its meetings?
- d) What are the work targets of the Committee, as well as the details, progress, timetable and effectiveness of the current work?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 121)

Reply:

The 3 "S" Meeting is an internal communication mechanism involving the Environment Bureau, Transport and Housing Bureau and Development Bureau. Its main purpose is to enhance communication, coordination and cooperation among the three policy bureaux and their respective departments regarding matters under their policy purviews. The meeting is held on a need basis and chaired by the Secretaries of the three bureaux in turns. Apart from the Secretaries of the three bureaux and other senior officials, the meeting will also be participated by officials of the departments concerned in view of issues for discussion. It does not involve any additional manpower, expenditure or resources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB284**

**(Question Serial No.5230)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the work to promote emission reduction in the region:

- a) Regarding the measures jointly implemented with the Guangdong authorities, what were the work details, progress, timetable, effectiveness, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved in each of the past 3 years? What are the future action agenda, timetable, as well as reviews to be conducted and results?
- b) Since the establishment of the Guangdong-Hong Kong Quality Management Committee for the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network (the Quality Management Committee, QMC) between Guangdong and Hong Kong, what are the work details, the role of the Administration, the expenditure and manpower resources involved for the Administration, as well as the work results? What are the QMC's future action agenda, timetable, as well as the reviews to be conducted and results?
- c) The Administration states that the QMC is conducting studies on enhancing the Network, which include setting up additional monitoring stations, adding new monitoring parameters as well as the overall calculation and reporting of the regional air quality index. What are the work details, timetable, progress, effectiveness, the role of the Administration, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?
- d) The Administration states that the QMC is negotiating with the authorities of Macao the detailed arrangement under which Macao joins the Network and expected to report the study findings within 2014. What are the details, timetable, progress, effectiveness of such negotiation? What are the study findings? What is the role of the Administration, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.122)

Reply:

- a) Improving regional air quality has been one of the key areas in environmental collaboration between Hong Kong and Guangdong. The governments of the two sides set up in 2000 a Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection (the Joint Working Group) which is underpinned by a number of special panels to follow up on environmental protection issues of mutual concern, including improving air quality of the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Region and promoting cleaner

production. Please refer to Annex for major collaboration programmes on improving regional air quality in the past 3 financial years, including the expenditure and manpower involved and the results achieved.

In 2015-16, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and relevant Guangdong departments will continue to co-operate in implementing measures to improve regional air quality, which include collaborating with Guangdong and Macao to take forward the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study and continuing to promote the adoption of cleaner production in Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong Province, etc. A provision of some \$33.2 million has been earmarked under the Air Programme of the EPD for implementing various cross-boundary air co-operation projects, including around \$30 million for implementing the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme and \$3.2 million for conducting the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study.

- b) The Pearl River Delta (PRD) Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network (the Network) was jointly established by Guangdong and Hong Kong. The objectives of the Network are to provide accurate air quality data that can help the Guangdong and Hong Kong governments to appraise the air quality situation and pollution problems in the PRD region for formulating appropriate control measures; and to provide the public with information on the air quality of various places in the region. Meanwhile, Guangdong and Hong Kong have jointly set up the Guangdong-Hong Kong Quality Management Committee for the PRD Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network (the Quality Management Committee, QMC) to monitor the design, operation, quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) activities of the Network in order to ensure the accuracy and reliability of air quality monitoring data.

Since the Network went into service on 30 November 2005, it has continued to provide lots of accurate and reliable air quality data which serve as a scientific basis for discussing regional air pollution control policies and appraising the effectiveness of the related work between the two sides. As the geographical coverage of the Network has been extended to cover Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao since September 2014, members from Macao also joined the QMC which will continue to monitor the quality management work of the Network as usual. As the work of the QMC on Hong Kong side is undertaken by the EPD under existing manpower and resources, there is no separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

c) & d)

The three sides jointly enhanced the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao PRD Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network (the Network) in 2014. The number of monitoring stations of the Network has been increased from 16 to 23 with the inclusion of a monitoring station in Macao. Besides, apart from continuously monitoring the levels of the original four major air pollutants, two additional air pollutants, namely carbon monoxide and fine suspended particulates, are also put under regular monitoring. With a view to providing the public with faster and more comprehensive real-time air quality information, the Network has started to release the concentration levels of major air pollutants at the three places every hour since 3 September 2014, which replaced the past practice of releasing the Regional Air Quality Index on a daily basis. The relevant departments of Guangdong and Macao as well as the EPD are responsible for the co-ordination, management and operation of the monitoring stations of the three sides. As the work on Hong Kong side is undertaken by the EPD under existing manpower and resources, there is no separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

**Collaboration projects or programmes on improving air quality  
between Hong Kong and Guangdong from 2012-13 to 2014-15**

<b>Title of project/ programme</b>	<b>Work details, expenditure and manpower involved</b>	<b>Progress and results achieved</b>
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 work is absorbed by existing manpower and resources of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.	The Plan is an ongoing collaboration initiative drawn up in December 2003. From 2006 to 2013, 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) recorded a decrease by 62%, 13% and 15% respectively. 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.
Study on post-2010 emission reduction plan for PRD Region	To review the current air pollutants emission situation in the PRD Region, estimate emission levels for 2010-2020, consider possible emission reduction measures, and make suggestions on post-2010 emission reduction initiatives for the region. The study was conducted by existing officers of the Air Policy Division of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.	The Study began in October 2009 and concluded in November 2012. Hong Kong and Guangdong have endorsed the emission reduction targets in the PRD Region for 2015 and the emission reduction target ranges for 2020, and rolled out various emission reduction measures. The two sides are preparing for a mid-term review on the emission reduction results for 2015 and will finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020.
Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM <sub>2.5</sub> Study	The 30-month Study aims to gain an understanding of the principles regarding formation and control of PM <sub>2.5</sub> pollution in the PRD Region. The total estimated expenditure for Hong Kong is about \$9 million (including an expenditure of about \$3.2 million for 2015-16) to appoint an independent consultant for the Study. There is no separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.	The Study began in late 2014 and is expected to conclude in 2017. The collected data and analysis results will be integrated to form a holistic understanding of PM <sub>2.5</sub> pollution characteristics to facilitate the joint formulation of appropriate and effective policies to combat regional air pollution.
Cleaner Production Partnership Programme (the Programme)	The Programme was launched in April 2008. It encourages and facilitates Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong to adopt cleaner production technologies and practices through funding support and technology promotion activities, thereby contributing to improving the regional air quality. The total expenditure for implementing the Programme from 2008 to 2015 is around \$143 million.	As at end February 2015, the Programme has approved over 2 400 funding projects and organised 390 awareness and technology promotion activities. The current phase of the Programme will be completed by 31 March 2015. In light of the environmental benefits brought by the Programme and positive feedback from the industries, the Government has



<b>Title of project/ programme</b>	<b>Work details, expenditure and manpower involved</b>	<b>Progress and results achieved</b>
		earmarked \$150 million to extend the Programme for five years until 31 March 2020.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB285**

**(Question Serial No.: 5231)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding EPD's work on air quality:

- a) Regarding the number of smoky vehicles tested and the number of enquiries or complaints about smoky vehicles handled, the 2015 estimate for both numbers is higher than the figures in 2014. What are the reasons?
- b) Referring to (a) which mentions that the 2015 estimate for both numbers is higher than the figures in 2014, what strategy does the Administration have? What are the details, timetable, progress, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 123)

Reply:

- a) The Smoky Vehicle Control Programme (the Programme) mainly targets at diesel vehicles that emit excessive smoke due to poor maintenance. Under the Programme, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has trained and accredited smoky vehicle spotters who will report diesel vehicles that emit excessive smoke to the EPD. In accordance with the reports, the EPD will issue Emission Testing Notices to spotted smoky diesel vehicles requiring the owners to fix the smoke problem and pass the smoke test within 12 working days. Vehicles failing to pass the test after the prescribed deadline would result in cancellation of vehicle licence by the Transport Department.

Since 1999, the EPD has strengthened the control of smoky vehicles, including the introduction of chassis dynamometer for smoke test and the increase of the fixed penalty for smoky vehicles from \$450 to \$1,000. The number of smoky vehicles tested has dropped significantly by nearly 90% from 46 263 in 2000 to 5 491 in 2014.

The EPD's estimates on the number of smoky vehicles tested and the number of enquiries or complaints on vehicle matters handled in 2015 are 5 500 and 8 300 respectively, which are comparable to the actual figures for 2014 (5 491 and 8 266 respectively).

- b) We will closely monitor the trend of smoky vehicles, and look into further control measures if necessary. The expenditure and manpower for the implementation of the Programme are met by existing staff and resources under the Air Programme of the EPD.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB286**

**(Question Serial No.: 5232)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Air  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding tax concession for environment-friendly petrol private cars:

- a) What are the participation rate, the effectiveness of emission reduction, the expenditure involved, the revenue forgone and the manpower resources involved since the implementation of the measure in 2007? Please list by year.
- b) What are the number of environment-friendly petrol private cars running in Hong Kong and their percentage in the total number of vehicles each year since the implementation of the measure in 2007?
- c) What are the brand names and models of environment-friendly petrol private cars since the implementation of the measure in 2007? Please provide by brand name and model the participation figure, as well the percentage in the total number of vehicles of the same brand name and model each year.
- d) The Administration states that the measure will be scrapped with effect from 1 April this year. Why? What is the estimated increase in expenditure? What are the changes in manpower resources and expenditure?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 125)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched the Tax Incentives for Environment-friendly Petrol Private Cars in April 2007 to encourage the use of environment-friendly (EF) petrol private cars with low emissions and high fuel efficiency. The scheme will be terminated on 1 April 2015.

a) & b)

As at the end of February 2015, some 69 000 EF petrol private cars were approved under the scheme with a First Registration Tax (FRT) reduction of about \$3.11 billion. According to the Transport Department, as at the end of February 2015, the number of first registered EF petrol private cars, the amount of reduction in FRT, the number of licensed EF petrol private cars and their percentage among all licensed vehicles in Hong Kong by year are tabulated below:

Year	No. of EF petrol private cars first registered in the year concerned	Amount of FRT reduction (\$million)	No. of licensed vehicles (as at year end)		Percentage of licensed EF petrol private cars among all licensed vehicles in HK
			EF petrol private cars (cumulative)	Total no. of vehicles (Note 1)	
2007	2975	69.23	2974	557 652	0.53%
2008	3788	91.93	6757	567 656	1.19%
2009	3930	97.53	9879	576 531	1.71%
2010	6614	192.36	17 136	600 156	2.86%
2011	11 802	509.75	28 432	622 578	4.57%
2012	17 935	1,017.74	45 881	645 320	7.11%
2013	13 026	671.97	58 632	673 053	8.71%
2014	7 979	396.81	66 294	691 721	9.58%
2015 (as at end of February)	1 269	67.68	67 539	697 515	9.68%
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 318</b>	<b>3,115</b>			

Note 1: Not including special purpose vehicles and government vehicles

It has been a standing arrangement of EPD to conduct an annual review of the scheme, with the outcome being implemented in the following April. The reviews have principally considered vehicle technological advancements and the prevailing statutory emission standards for newly registered vehicles with a view to restricting the tax incentive to vehicles with outstanding emission performance and fuel efficiency. To this end, the qualifying standards for emissions (including nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons) and fuel efficiency of EF petrol private cars have been tightened progressively. When the scheme was launched in 2007, the emission limits were 50% lower than the prevailing statutory emission limit (Euro 4). Since April 2013, the standards have been tightened to 75% lower than the Euro 5 limit. The standards for fuel efficiency have also been tightened every year to encourage vehicle suppliers to introduce more fuel-efficient petrol private cars.

The administration of the Tax Incentives for EF Petrol Private Cars is undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources.

- c) The number of first registered EF petrol private cars of various brands and models and their share in all first registered vehicles of the brands are sensitive commercial information of the vehicle distributors, so it is not appropriate for the Government to publish such information.
- d) The emission control technology of petrol private cars has advanced to such a mature stage that further emission reduction is limited. The Euro 6 emission standard for petrol private cars, which the European Union plans to introduce by September 2015, will have the same emission limits for nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons, which are the key pollutants emitted by petrol vehicles, as the current statutory emission standard of Euro 5 for newly registered private cars in Hong Kong. EPD thus decided to terminate the Tax Incentives for EF Petrol Private Cars on 1 April 2015.

Moreover, the policy of the Government is to encourage the use of public transport, but those who need to purchase private cars may consider electric vehicles (EVs). In this connection, the FRT for EVs is waived until 31 March 2017.

Since vehicle owners' decision on private car purchase is affected by various factors such as the supply of EF petrol private cars in the market and the FRT waiver for EVs, it is difficult for us to predict how the termination of the scheme will affect the revenue from FRT of private cars.

The administration of the Tax Incentives for EF Petrol Private Cars has been undertaken by EPD under existing manpower, and changes in the workload are met by staff redeployment in accordance with operational requirements.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB287**

**(Question Serial No.: 5233)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the ex-gratia payment scheme for assisting vehicle owners to phase out their pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs):

- a) Has there been any review on the amount of subsidy and amount of compensation? If yes, what are the details, timetable, results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- b) If there is such a review, has the Administration studied the amount subsidy and amount of compensation? If yes, what are the details, timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- c) If there is such a review, has the Administration studied whether to adjust the service life set for Euro I, II and III DCVs under the scheme? If yes, what are the details, timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- d) Since the implementation of the scheme, have complaints been received? If yes, what are the details, targets, contents, number of these complaints? What follow-up actions have been taken by the Administration and what are the results?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 126)

Reply:

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

a) - c)

Before the launch of the scheme, EPD had extensively consulted the transport trades, relevant stakeholders and the Legislative Council Panel on the Environmental Affairs, and revised the original proposal after considering the views collected. That included increasing the level of ex-gratia payment, and extending the service life limit for Euro I, Euro II and Euro III DCVs. The ex-gratia payment level remains the same throughout the whole period of the scheme so as to give extra impetus to encourage vehicle owners to phase out old vehicles earlier. The finalised ex-gratia payment package and the legislation on stipulating the timetable for phasing out DCVs under the scheme have been passed by the Legislative Council.

The timetable for phasing out pre-Euro IV DCVs has been announced in the Air Pollution Control (Air Pollutant Emission) (Controlled Vehicles) Regulation. EPD will implement the scheme as required by law, and will not revise the phasing out timetable.

d)

EPD is the coordinating department for the policy of phasing out pre-Euro IV DCVs, responsible for formulating the details of the ex-gratia payment scheme and setting up a register for vehicle scrapping companies of the scheme. The Transport Department (TD) is responsible for administering the scheme, including receiving applications, vetting eligibility, approving applications and arranging payment to the eligible vehicle owners for approved applications. As at the end of February 2015, TD received about 23 600 applications for the scheme, of which 22 219 were approved, 1 277 being processed and the remaining 153 rejected for not meeting the eligibility criteria. During the period, EPD and TD received a total of 32 complaints, most of which involved dissatisfaction about the eligibility criteria and procedures of the scheme as well as long processing time at the early stage of the scheme. EPD and TD have handled the complaints in accordance with established procedures, and replied the relevant applicants upon completion of the investigations. With reference to past experience, measures have also been adopted to expedite the processing of applications to optimise the operation of the scheme.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB288**

**(Question Serial No. 5234)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding collaboration with franchised bus companies to promote improvement of air quality:

- a) Since the implementation of the programme on retrofitting Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices, what are the participation rate, the percentage of participating buses in the total number of buses in the fleet, the effectiveness of emission reduction, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved? Please list by year and franchised bus company.
- b) What are the prices of the selective catalytic reduction devices involved in the retrofit programme? How are they repaired and maintained?
- c) Regarding the trial of hybrid buses and electric buses, what are the details, results, effectiveness of emission reduction, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved of the trial? Please list by bus type and franchised bus company.
- d) What are the prices of the hybrid buses and electric buses involved in the trial? How are they repaired and maintained?
- e) Regarding the phasing out and replacement of old and high emission buses by the franchised bus companies, does the Administration know the current price of a single-deck bus and a double-deck bus respectively? Please list by franchised bus company. Does the Administration know the amount of money spent on procurement of buses by the franchised bus companies under the phasing out and replacement programme in each of the past 5 years? Please list by year and franchised bus company.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 127)

Reply:

a) & b)

To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) to upgrade their emission performance comparable to that of Euro IV or above level. To ensure that the SCRs are of the right design for individual bus models which is critical to their satisfactory performance afterwards, it is prudent for the franchised bus companies to identify qualified SCR suppliers through a pre-qualification trial on the selected bus models before inviting tenders for the large-scale retrofit. The franchised bus companies are carrying out the pre-qualification trial. Upon completion of the pre-qualification trial, the franchised bus companies will invite tenders for the large-scale retrofit. The entire retrofit programme is



expected to complete by the end of 2016.

The estimated total expenditure on the retrofit programme is about \$320 million. Since the franchised bus companies have not yet invited tenders for the large-scale retrofit, we have no information on the final prices of the SCRs. As for manpower, the relevant workload will be met by deployment of existing resources and creation of 4 time-limited posts, including 1 Senior Environmental Protection Officer and 1 Environmental Protection Officer in the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), and 1 Transport Officer I and 1 Motor Vehicle Examiner II in the Transport Department.

The franchised bus companies will be responsible for the repair and maintenance of the SCRs in future. Routine inspections and regular replacement of damaged parts will be carried out in accordance with the bus companies' established mechanism on inspection and maintenance. Once damaged parts are found, the franchised bus companies will repair them as soon as possible.

As at mid-February 2015, about 186 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with SCRs. In 2014, a total of 131 Euro II and III franchised buses were retrofitted with SCRs. Detailed figures and the percentage of participating buses in the total number of buses in the fleet are tabulated below:

2014	Number of Euro II and III franchised buses retrofitted with SCRs	Percentage of participating buses in the total number of buses in the fleet (%)
KMB	12	0.3
CTB	8	1
NWFB	111	16
LW	0	0

Remarks: KMB stands for The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited;  
 CTB stands for Citybus Limited;  
 NWFB stands for New World First Bus Services Limited;  
 and LW stands for Long Win Bus Company Limited.

c) & d)

The ultimate policy objective of the Government is to have zero emission buses running across the territory. As such, the Government has allocated \$33 million and \$180 million to fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to purchase 6 double-deck hybrid buses and 36 single-deck electric buses (including 8 supercapacitor buses and 28 battery-electric buses) and related charging facilities respectively to assess their performance under local conditions. The price of a double-deck hybrid bus is \$5.5 million and the estimated average price of a single-deck electric bus and related charging facilities is \$5 million. The EPD will handle the relevant workload by deployment of existing manpower and resources.

The distribution of hybrid buses and electric buses is as follows:

Franchised Bus Company	Double-deck Hybrid Bus (No.)	Single-deck Electric Bus (No.)
KMB	3 (for trial on 3 routes)	18 (including 8 supercapacitor buses for trial on 2 routes; and 10 battery-electric buses on 5 routes)
CTB	2 (for trial on 2 routes)	6 (all battery-electric buses for trial on 3 routes)
NWFB	1	4

	(for trial on 1 route)	(all battery-electric buses for trial on 2 routes)
LW	--	4 (all battery-electric buses for trial on 2 routes)
NLB	--	4 (all battery-electric buses for trial on 2 routes)

Remarks: NLB stands for New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited.

The 6 hybrid buses have already commenced trial runs on 6 routes since late 2014. As for electric buses, KMB has already placed orders for 8 supercapacitor buses and started the installation of the related charging facilities, and anticipates that the trial of supercapacitor buses will commence in mid-2015. Regarding battery-electric buses, CTB and NWFB have placed orders for 6 and 4 battery-electric buses respectively. KMB, LW and NLB are now evaluating the tender submissions for procurement of battery-electric buses. We expect that the trial of battery-electric buses could commence progressively from end of 2015. The trial of hybrid buses and electric buses will last for two years, with an interim review to be conducted about one year after the commencement of the trial. During the trial, we will collect information to assess the operational and emission reduction performance of these buses under local conditions, and will report the findings to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council.

According to the signed agreement between the Government and the franchised bus companies, the latter is responsible for repair and maintenance. The franchised bus companies will repair and maintain their buses in accordance with the established mechanism on inspection and maintenance. Such arrangement is also applicable to hybrid buses and electric buses under trial.

e)

At present, the costs of a single-deck and double-deck diesel bus newly purchased by the franchised bus companies are about \$2 million and \$3 million respectively. We are not able to disclose the price of buses newly purchased by the franchised bus companies as it is sensitive business information between the respective bus companies and the bus manufacturers.

The sums involved in the procurement of new buses by the franchised bus companies under the bus replacement programme in each of the past 5 years are as follows. The sums are the expenditures as published in the particular financial year of the respective franchised bus companies. The financial year of each of the companies differs<sup>1</sup>.

	<b>The sums involved in the procurement of new buses each year (Note 1) [\$ million]</b>				
	<b>2010 or 2010/2011</b>	<b>2011 or 2011/2012</b>	<b>2012 or 2012/2013</b>	<b>2013 or 2013/2014</b>	<b>2014</b>
KMB	636.1	297.6	188.7	948.2	Note 4
LW	54.6	41.8	55.8	107.3	
CTB(1) (Note 2, 3)	173.2	142.1	365.1	388.2	Note 5
CTB(2) (Note 2)	6.7	8.3	38.1	159.4	
NWFB	72.9	35.4	103.1	33.5	
NLB	12.4	10.7	13.2	13.04	

Note:

- 1 The financial year of KMB and LW is from 1 January to 31 December of the same year. The financial year of CTB(1), CTB(2) and NWFB is from 1 July to 30 June next year. The financial year of NLB is from 1 April to 31 March next year.
- 2 CTB(1) stands for Citybus Limited (franchise for the Hong Kong Island and cross-harbour bus network); CTB(2) stands for Citybus Limited (franchise for Airport and North Lantau bus network).
- 3 The sums include the procurement of franchised buses and other vehicles necessary for maintaining franchised bus service.
- 4 As the 2014 financial year of KMB and LW has just ended and the relevant data is subject to verification, the sums involved in the procurement of buses are not available.
- 5 As the 2014 financial year of CTB(1), CTB(2), NWFB and NLB has not yet ended, the sums involved in the procurement of additional buses are not available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB289****(Question Serial No.: 5235)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding control on the emissions of non-road mobile machinery:

- What were the quantities of various pollutants emitted by non-road mobile machinery in each of the past 10 years? Please list by year and pollutant.
- What was the Administration's strategy towards emission of pollutants from non-road mobile machinery in the past 10 years? What were the details, implementation time, effectiveness, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved in such strategy? Why was such strategy scrapped eventually?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 128)

Reply:

- The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyse the air pollution situation and the major pollution sources in Hong Kong. The Emission Inventory for 2013 and 2014 is still being compiled. According to the Air Pollutant Emission Inventory from 2005 to 2012, the estimated emissions of major air pollutants from local non-road mobile machinery are as follows:

Year	Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)	Nitrogen oxides (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (tonnes)
2005	1 000	6 970	620
2006	950	6 560	580
2007	840	6 220	540
2008	360	6 010	500
2009	*	5 230	410
2010	*	5 750	460
2011	*	6 330	520
2012	*	6 330	510

Remark: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

“\*” denotes a very low emission level of less than 5 tonnes.

- Since October 2008, the EPD has enforced the regulation by which the cap on the sulphur content of

diesel used in industrial and commercial sectors was tightened from 0.5% to 0.005%. Sulphur dioxide emissions from non-road mobile machinery has been reduced drastically from 1 000 tonnes in 2006 to less than 5 tonnes currently.

To reduce the emissions of nitrogen oxides and respirable suspended particulates from non-road mobile machinery, the Government formulated the Air Pollution Control (Non-road Mobile Machinery) (Emission) Regulation (the Regulation), which has been passed by the Legislative Council and will commence on 1 June 2015. The Regulation requires newly supplied non-road mobile machinery for local use must comply with statutory emission standards with a label issued by the EPD. EPD will use the existing manpower and resources to enforce the Regulation.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB290**

**(Question Serial No.5236)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (3) Noise

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Administration' work against noise:

- a) There is an increase in the estimated number of complaints handled in 2015 when compared with 2014. What is the reason and what are the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- b) With regard to the handling of complaints, what are the changes in 2015 when compared with the actual manpower resources and expenditure involved in 2014?
- c) With regard to the programmes for mitigating traffic noise from existing roads, what were the work details, implementation schedule, effectiveness, as well as manpower resources and expenditure involved in the past 3 years? Please list by year and District Council district.
- d) With regard to the programmes for mitigating traffic noise from existing roads, what will be the work details, implementation schedule, effectiveness, as well as manpower resources and expenditure involved in the coming 2 years? Please list by year and District Council district.
- e) Please list by District Council district the number of complaints received, contents of the complaints, sources of noise, follow-up work undertaken and effectiveness in each of the past 5 years.
- f) Referring to the complaints mentioned in (e), how many cases are repeated complaints? What are the details? Please list by case, District Council district and year.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.131)

Reply:

- a) & b) The estimated number of complaints handled in 2015 at 3 900 is simply a rounded figure projected from the 3 859 complaints recorded in 2014, and it does not mean a significant increase in number of complaints is anticipated. As handling of the noise problems is part of the routine integrated work of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), there are no separate breakdowns on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.
- c) To mitigate the impact of traffic noise from existing roads on nearby residents, we would retrofit noise barriers and apply low noise road surfacing material on excessively noisy existing roads where practicable. We have completed noise barrier retrofitting works on 17 road sections and resurfacing works with low noise material on 61 road sections. Among the completed works, 9

noise barrier retrofitting works and 5 resurfacing works were completed in the past 3 years. Information on the 9 noise barrier retrofitting works benefitting a total of some 22 500 residents is tabulated below:

	Road Section	District	Expenditure (\$million in money-of-the-day prices)	Year of Completion
1	Fanling Highway (Po Shek Wu Road to MTR Fanling Station)	North	389	2013
2	Fanling Highway (MTR Fanling Station to Wo Hing Road)	North	247	
3	Tuen Mun Road (Tsuen Wan)	Tsuen Wan	1,257	2014
4	Tuen Mun Road (Yau Kom Tau)	Tsuen Wan		
5	Tuen Mun Road (Castle Peak Bay)	Tuen Mun		
6	Tuen Mun Road (Anglers' Beach)	Tsuen Wan		
7	Tuen Mun Road (Sham Tseng)	Tsuen Wan		
8	Tuen Mun Road (Tsing Lung Tau)	Tsuen Wan		
9	Tai Po Tai Wo Road (near Po Nga Court)	Tai Po	97	

Information on the 5 resurfacing works benefitting some 13 000 residents is tabulated below:

	Road Section	District	Expenditure (\$million)	Year of Completion
1	Pak Wo Road (Choi Yuen Road to Po Wing Road)	North	0.3	2012
2	Tung Tau Tsuen Road (From Shatin Pass Road to Tai Shing Street)	Wong Tai Sin	0.6	
3	Long Yuet Street (From San Ma Tau Street to Kwei Chow Street)	Kowloon City	0.4	
4	Siu Lek Yuen Road (From Chap Wai Kon Street to Tai Chung Kiu Road)	Sha Tin	2.8	2013
5	Sai Chuen Road (From Fu Shing House to Fu Wen House)	Sham Shui Po	0.4	2014

As the above works are part of the routine integrated work of the EPD, there are no separate breakdowns on the manpower resources involved.

- d) We have completed the planning and design processes for the 2 road sections below and have undergone tendering and related gazettal procedures respectively. We will seek funding approval in 2015-16 for commencement of the works as soon as possible. Upon completion of the works, a total of some 8 000 residents will be benefitted. In the coming 2 years, we will continue to carry out planning, review and preliminary design for the remaining 21 road sections under the noise barrier retrofitting programme, and will work out the implementation schedule and estimate the related expenditure following the procedures of the Public Works Programme in accordance with the planning and review results.

	Road Section	District	Expenditure (\$million in money-of-the-day prices)	Anticipated Year of Commencement
1	Tuen Mun Road (Town Centre Section)	Tuen Mun	827	2015
2	Tuen Mun Road (Fu Tei Section)	Tuen Mun	786	2016

As for road resurfacing works with low noise material, we are currently resurfacing Ngan Shing

Street (from Siu Lek Yuen Road to Tak Wing Street) with low noise material and the works will continue in 2015-16. Subject to progress, we are planning to resurface the following 7 road sections with low noise material which will benefit some 12 800 residents at an expenditure of about \$9.2 million. We will also study the feasibility of resurfacing other road sections with low noise material.

Road Section		District	Expenditure (\$million)	Anticipated Year of Commencement
1	Tin Sam Street (From Che Kung Miu Road to Hung Mui Kuk Road)	Sha Tin	3.3	2015
2	Sha Tin Wai Road (From Sha Tin Road to Ngan Shing Street)	Sha Tin	2.7	
3	Wan Hoi Street (From Dyer Avenue to Tak On Street)	Kowloon City	0.5	
4	Sau Mau Ping Road (From Sau Hong House to Sau Lok House)	Kwun Tong	0.3	
5	Sung On Street (From Bailey Street to Chi Kiang Street)	Kowloon City	0.6	2016
6	Queen's Road West (From Des Voeux Road West to Hill Road)	Central and Western	0.9	
7	Wong Tai Sin Road (From Nga Chuk Street to Ma Chai Hang Road)	Wong Tai Sin	0.9	

- e) The numbers of complaints (including repeated complaints by the complainants) against different types of noise received by the EPD in the past five years are as follows:

#### 2010

Types of Complaints	Industrial/ Commercial	Construction	Neighbourhood / Public Areas	Traffic	Aircraft	Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.	Total
Central and Western	233(2)	195	38(4)	6	0	3	<b>475(6)</b>
Eastern	207	127	62	18	0	4	<b>418</b>
Southern	68	27	11	3	0	1	<b>110</b>
Wan Chai	264	96	22(2)	3	0	3	<b>388(2)</b>
Kowloon City	91(10)	23(3)	25	12	0	1	<b>152(13)</b>
Kwun Tong	130(2)	55	35	15	0	1	<b>236(2)</b>
Sham Shui Po	88(2)	28	19(2)	12	0	1	<b>148(4)</b>
Yau Tsim Mong	80	88	32	19	0	3	<b>222</b>
Wong Tai Sin	165(3)	87	43	33	0	2	<b>330(3)</b>
Islands	192	60	41	18	0	1	<b>312</b>
Kwai Tsing	52	49	8	3	0	0	<b>112</b>
North	97	35	25	4	0	0	<b>161</b>
Sai Kung	95(7)	45	20	14	1	1	<b>176(7)</b>
Sha Tin	122	63	30	17	0	3	<b>235</b>
Tai Po	254(2)	146	33	3	0	1	<b>437(2)</b>
Tsuen Wan	82	44	18	5	0	1	<b>150</b>



Tuen Mun	416	87	25	8	0	7	<b>543</b>
Yuen Long	233(4)	61	30(2)	22	0	1	<b>347(6)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 869(32)</b>	<b>1 316(3)</b>	<b>517(10)</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4 952(45)</b>

( ) Repeated complaints by the complainants

## 2011

Types of Complaints	Industrial/ Commercial	Construction	Neighbourhood / Public Areas	Traffic	Aircraft	Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.	Total
Central and Western	303(4)	209(3)	26	6	0	0	<b>544(7)</b>
Eastern	215	97(2)	47	15	0	1	<b>375(2)</b>
Southern	52	23	9	10	0	0	<b>94</b>
Wan Chai	211	106	31	21	0	1	<b>370</b>
Kowloon City	79	50	37	10	0	1	<b>177</b>
Kwun Tong	156(2)	49	30	9	0	2	<b>246(2)</b>
Sham Shui Po	83	30	13	6	0	1	<b>133</b>
Yau Tsim Mong	83	69	24	26	0	0	<b>202</b>
Wong Tai Sin	172	70	29	35	0	1	<b>307</b>
Islands	153	73	22	12	0	1	<b>261</b>
Kwai Tsing	53	36	6	6	0	0	<b>101</b>
North	89	32	19	5	0	0	<b>145</b>
Sai Kung	95	40	25	10	0	2	<b>172</b>
Sha Tin	127	54	16	13	0	2	<b>212</b>
Tai Po	226	137	18	5	0	1	<b>387</b>
Tsuen Wan	84	35	20	6	0	2	<b>147</b>
Tuen Mun	318	98	31	12	0	2	<b>461</b>
Yuen Long	241	73(2)	39	16	0	0	<b>369(2)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 740(6)</b>	<b>1 281(7)</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4 703(13)</b>

( ) Repeated complaints by the complainants

## 2012

Types of Complaints	Industrial/ Commercial	Construction	Neighbourhood / Public Areas	Traffic	Aircraft	Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.	Total
Central and Western	176	205	37	4	0	2	<b>424</b>
Eastern	212	156	53	12	0	0	<b>433</b>
Southern	37	27	16	2	0	1	<b>83</b>
Wan Chai	174	117	40	9	0	2	<b>342</b>
Kowloon City	96	43	36	16	0	0	<b>191</b>
Kwun Tong	89	35	32	4	0	0	<b>160</b>
Sham Shui Po	95	33	32	9	0	2	<b>171</b>

Yau Tsim Mong	49	61	35	15	0	0	<b>160</b>
Wong Tai Sin	150	79	43	14	0	2	<b>288</b>
Islands	146	122	47	9	0	2	<b>326</b>
Kwai Tsing	54	53	17	4	0	2	<b>130</b>
North	91	39	14	3	0	2	<b>149</b>
Sai Kung	96	50	21	7	0	0	<b>174</b>
Sha Tin	145	50	31	10	0	1	<b>237</b>
Tai Po	230	102	27	4	0	0	<b>363</b>
Tsuen Wan	68	26	15	4	0	0	<b>113</b>
Tuen Mun	425	124	56	12	0	1	<b>618</b>
Yuen Long	206(2)	84	55(2)	22	0	0	<b>367(4)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 539(2)</b>	<b>1 406</b>	<b>607(2)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4 729(4)</b>

( ) Repeated complaints by the complainants

### 2013

Types of Complaints	Industrial/ Commercial	Construction	Neighbourhood / Public Areas	Traffic	Aircraft	Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.	Total
Central and Western	192	147	32(3)	2	0	0	<b>373(3)</b>
Eastern	181	106	55	8	0	1	<b>351</b>
Southern	42	24	16	0	0	0	<b>82</b>
Wan Chai	154	139	37(4)	7	0	2	<b>339(4)</b>
Kowloon City	95	40	30	8	0	1	<b>174</b>
Kwun Tong	99	47	24	5	0	0	<b>175</b>
Sham Shui Po	114	22	27	12	0	5	<b>180</b>
Yau Tsim Mong	60	45	19	8	0	3	<b>135</b>
Wong Tai Sin	144	63	32	19	1	3	<b>262</b>
Islands	170	55	30	6	0	1	<b>262</b>
Kwai Tsing	46	56	12	6	0	1	<b>121</b>
North	102(2)	25	12	5	0	0	<b>144(2)</b>
Sai Kung	117	43	13	3	0	0	<b>176</b>
Sha Tin	96	37	28	17	0	3	<b>181</b>
Tai Po	243	85	26	1	0	1	<b>356</b>
Tsuen Wan	87	42	15	2	0	0	<b>146</b>
Tuen Mun	477	101(2)	52	17	0	4	<b>651(2)</b>
Yuen Long	254	108(2)	24	16	0	4	<b>406(2)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 673(2)</b>	<b>1 185(4)</b>	<b>484(7)</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4 514(13)</b>

( ) Repeated complaints by the complainants

## 2014

Types of Complaints	Industrial/ Commercial	Construction	Neighbourhood/ Public Areas	Traffic	Aircraft	Others, such as intruder alarm, etc.	Total
Central and Western	182(2)	129	25	3	0	1	340(2)
Eastern	184	79	37	6	0	9	315
Southern	40	49	14	0	0	2	105
Wan Chai	170(2)	90	27	1	0	5	293(2)
Kowloon City	145	136	33	7	0	2	323
Kwun Tong	76(2)	49	24	11	0	0	160(2)
Sham Shui Po	201	66	34	2	0	2	305
Yau Tsim Mong	327(4)	100	43	4	0	1	475(4)
Wong Tai Sin	69	31	10	3	0	4	117
Island	24	7	14	1	0	0	46
Kwai Tsing	65	35(2)	46	3	0	1	150(2)
North	90	32	23	3	0	3	151
Sai Kung	64	78	26	5	0	0	173
Sha Tin	109(2)	61	48	13	0	2	233(2)
Tai Po	71	19	11	2	0	2	105
Tsuen Wan	71	36	23	3	0	0	133
Tuen Mun	99	37	23	6	0	3	168
Yuen Long	176	48	25	15	0	3	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>2163(12)</b>	<b>1082(2)</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3859(14)</b>

( ) Repeated complaints by the complainants

EPD will deal with every noise complaint received as soon as possible, and will take appropriate follow-up actions after contacting the complainants for details. According to our experience of handling cases of noise complaints, some 80% of the cases can be handled by means of giving advice through our investigation and intervention. For some complaint cases, however, the noise problems have to be resolved through implementing the Noise Control Ordinance. Regarding these cases, the EPD served a total of 245 Noise Abatement Notices related to industrial and commercial premises, and issued a total of 498 prosecution summonses against noise nuisance cases involving law violations in the past 5 years.

- f) Of the statistics on complaints in paragraph e), 89 cases are repeated complaints from the complainants. Details of repeated complaints are provided in brackets.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB291**

**(Question Serial No. 5237)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (3) Noise

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Administration's work to tackle noise:

- a) Please provide statistics on government infrastructure projects which used noise insulating blankets, the percentage of these projects in relation to the total number of projects, as well as the nature and scale of these projects in each of the past 5 years.
- b) Referring to the projects mentioned in (a), what were the costs of the noise insulating blankets, the percentage of the costs in relation to overall project costs, as well as the effectiveness? Please list by year.
- c) Please provide statistics on government infrastructure projects which used full noise enclosures, the percentage of these projects in relation to the total number of projects, as well as the nature and scale of these projects in each of the past 5 years.
- d) Referring to the projects mentioned in (c), what were the costs of the full noise enclosures, the percentage of the costs in relation to overall project costs, as well as the effectiveness? Please list by year.
- e) How do noise insulating blankets compare with full noise enclosures in terms of noise reduction effectiveness? On what basis does the Administration determine which noise mitigation measure to employ for which infrastructure project?
- f) Were inspections and assessments on the effectiveness of noise insulating blankets conducted on each and every project in the past 5 years? If yes, what were the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Please list by year and project.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

(Member Question No. 132)

Reply:

- a) to d) Depending on site conditions, contractors are required to adopt effective noise abatement measures to meet the statutory noise standards set out in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Ordinance or the Noise Control Ordinance (NCO). Noise insulating blankets or noise enclosures are among those noise reduction measures commonly used. Contractors in construction sites are users of noise insulating blankets and noise enclosures, while the

Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is responsible for enforcing the relevant ordinances. EPD does not have information on the expenditure and manpower involved.

- e) The effectiveness of noise insulating blankets and full noise enclosures depends on the material used, thickness of the material and application design. Individual noise situation also varies with other factors such as the work process, the site and its surrounding environment. As such, there is no general conclusion on whether and how noise insulating blankets or full noise enclosures should be applied to deal with construction noise problems.
- f) EPD officers are regularly deployed to inspect and monitor the noise abatement measures adopted for projects. As this is routine integrated work of the Department, we do not have breakdowns on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB292**

**(Question Serial No.: 5238)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (3) Noise  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration to address noise issues, please set out the policies or measures, and publicity and education programmes and work implemented by the Administration in each of the past 5 years in respect of the following areas:

- a) the names of the policies or measures;
- b) the details and implementation schedules;
- c) the staffing establishment and manpower resources involved;
- d) the expenditure;
- e) the effectiveness and the number of people reached;
- f) the amount of noise generated, other environmental implications and the way of handling; and
- g) the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 133)

Reply:

In addressing environmental noise, we aim to prevent, minimise and resolve environmental noise problems through intervention in the planning process, implementation of noise abatement measures and enforcement of the Noise Control Ordinance (NCO).

Prevention of noise problems through planning

To pre-empt or mitigate noise problems, we provide input to various new development projects including district planning, housing proposals, outline zoning plans and development blueprints, etc. in accordance with the criteria and guidelines set out in the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines. Suitable mitigation measures would be incorporated into the design of relevant development projects where necessary. In the past 5 years, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) provided over 6 000 pieces of advice for planning and development projects. Proper planning and design is an effective means to prevent traffic noise. For future work, we will continue to provide advice for development projects.

### Programmes for mitigating traffic noise from existing roads

Regarding noise mitigation measures, noise barriers would be retrofitted and low noise road surfacing material would be applied on existing roads with noise level exceeding 70 dB(A) L<sub>10</sub>(1 hour) as far as practicable, so as to mitigate traffic noise nuisances from existing roads on residents nearby. We have completed noise barrier retrofitting works on 17 road sections, of which 10 were completed in the past 5 years with an expenditure of about \$2.2 billion, benefitting about 28 000 residents. For future work, we have completed the planning and design processes of the retrofitting works on Tuen Mun Road (Town Centre Section) and Tuen Mun Road (Fu Tei Section), which have undergone tendering and related gazettal procedures respectively. We will seek funding approval of about \$1.6 billion for these two sections in 2015-16, so that the retrofitting works may commence as soon as possible. We will continue to carry out planning, review and preliminary design for the remaining 21 road sections under the noise barrier retrofitting programme, and will work out the implementation schedules and estimate the related expenditures through the Public Works Programme in accordance with the planning and review results.

As for road resurfacing works with low noise material, we have completed resurfacing works on 61 road sections, of which 15 were completed in the past 5 years with an expenditure of about \$22 million, benefitting about 36 000 residents. We are currently resurfacing Ngan Shing Street (from Siu Lek Yuen Road to Tak Wing Street) with low noise material and the works will continue in 2015-16. Subject to progress, we are planning to resurface 7 road sections with low noise material in the coming two years with an expenditure of about \$9.2 million. We will also study the feasibility of resurfacing other road sections with low noise material.

### Enforcement of the NCO

EPD will deal with every noise complaint received as soon as possible, and will take appropriate follow-up actions after contacting the complainants for details. According to our experience of handling cases of noise complaints, some 80% of the cases can be handled by means of giving advice through our investigation and intervention. For some complaint cases, however, the noise problems have to be resolved through implementing the NCO. Regarding these cases, EPD served a total of 245 Noise Abatement Notices related to industrial and commercial premises, and issued a total of 498 prosecution summonses against noise nuisance cases involving law violations in the past 5 years.

### Publicity and education programmes and work

In addition to the above, we also place great emphasis on maintaining close contact with the public, and are committed to instil environmental awareness in industrial and commercial enterprises. As such, EPD has established collaborative relationships with the local industrial and commercial sectors through a partnership programme. The programme involves environmental education, training, publicity and promotion, as well as provision of professional and technical support and feasible solutions in collaboration with business associations and related organisations. Among them, EPD has prepared various kinds of environmental education and technical materials and publications (including those on noise), and has set up a dedicated website. This partnership programme has gained staunch support and active participation from a number of trade associations and related organisations. EPD held an average of some 20 seminars and talks in each of the past 5 years, which attracted over 1 000 participants each year. Overall speaking, operators in the industrial and commercial sectors have enhanced their environmental awareness regarding statutory requirements since the introduction of the partnership programme. They are also more environmentally conscious in their business operations, and have proactively adopted green measures. For future work, we will continue to promote good practice in the trade and enhance their environmental awareness.

### Staffing establishment and manpower resources

As handling of the above noise problems is part of EPD's routine integrated work, we do not have breakdowns on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB293**

**(Question Serial No. 5239)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (4) Water

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Administration work on improving water quality:

- a) The estimated number of investigations and inspections for 2015 is lower than the actual number in 2014. Why? What are the changes in the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- b) The incident of leachate from the North East New Territories Landfill in July 2013 affected the Kong Yiu Channel, the Shenzhen River and the Deep Bay. Has the Administration planned to step up the monitoring and examination of water quality at these areas since the incident, and will this be done in the next two years? If yes, what are the details, timetable, effectiveness or results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved? Will the examination standards be tightened?
- c) The emergency sewage discharge incident at Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works in August 2014 affected 14 beaches in Tuen Mun and Tsuen Wan. Has the Administration planned to step up the monitoring and examination of water quality at these areas since the incident, and will this be done in the next two years? If yes, what are the details, timetable, effectiveness or results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved? Will the examination standards be tightened?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.134)

Reply:

- a) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) carried out 13 693 and 13 739 investigations and inspections in 2013 and 2014 respectively. The 13 700 investigations and inspections estimated for 2015 is a rounded number based on the figures of the past two years. We estimate that the number of investigations and inspections is similar to those in previous years. There is no decrease in resources and manpower involved.
- b) In the 12 months (including both dry and wet seasons) after the incident of leachate from the North East New Territories Landfill in July 2013, EPD and the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department increased the frequency of water sampling at Shenzhen River and Deep Bay from once a month to 2-4 times a month. Test results confirmed that the incident had not caused any impact to Shenzhen River and Deep Bay. Currently, the frequency of water quality monitoring in the area has resumed the normal practice of once a month. Meanwhile, EPD and the contractor of the landfill have stepped up monitoring of water quality of the Kong Yiu Channel by increasing the frequency of water sampling from once a quarter to once a week. As the monitoring work of the Kong Yiu Channel is met by EPD's



existing staff and included in the daily operational expenses of the landfill, we do not have a separate breakdown on the expenditure involved in individual work items.

- c) Immediately after the emergency sewage discharge incident at the Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works in August last year, EPD conducted daily water quality monitoring at all 14 beaches in Tuen Mun and Tsuen Wan. Test results for two consecutive weeks indicated that the incident had not caused any impact to the water quality of the nearby beaches. EPD subsequently resumed its normal practice of taking water samples from various beaches once a week during the bathing season for the grading of beaches. As the monitoring work is met by EPD's existing staff, we do not have a separate breakdown on the expenditure involved in individual work items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB294**

**(Question Serial No.5240)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (4) Water

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the emergency sewage bypass incident at Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works in August 2014:

- a) The Administration indicated last year that it was working with Drainage Services Department (DSD) to establish the protocol to ensure that all possibly relevant departments would be informed within one hour of any similar incidents. Currently, what are the details, progress, timetable, results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved of the follow-up actions taken by the Administration?
- b) Targeting at this incident, the Administration has set up a "Joint Operation Review Committee" comprising representatives of DSD, the engineering consultant and the contractor. Since the establishment of the Committee, what are the work details, timetable, results, the manpower resources and expenditure involved, as well as the number and details (including time, place, attendees, agenda and minutes of the meeting) of the meetings held? Please list by each work item (including meeting).
- c) Regarding the contractor, the Administration has indicated that it will investigate and consider constructing an additional bypass channel as a long term measure for improving the handling of flow under emergency situations as necessary, and will strengthen the organization structure and training programme and enhance its technical skills. Currently, what are the work details, timetable, results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- d) Regarding the engineering consultant, the Administration has indicated that it will carry out the following work: 1) reviewing the operation reliability and safety of the plant and overseeing the proper implementation of the resulting recommendations; 2) ensuring proper plant operation by the contractor through deployment of more resources for closer monitoring; and 3) through training, raising the vigilance and response capability of the consultants' resident site staff in order to enhance their effectiveness in supervising the operation of the plant by the contractor. Currently, what are the work details, progress, timetable, results, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.135)

Reply:

- a) Regarding the Emergency Sewage Discharge Incident at Pillar Point Sewage Treatment Works in August last year, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has worked with the Drainage Services Department (DSD) to establish a protocol to ensure that all relevant departments will be informed within 1 hour of any similar incidents. In case of any possible need for potential emergency

discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage, DSD's frontline staff responsible for government sewage treatment facilities would notify their line management immediately, whereas DSD would notify all concerned government departments and the relevant working group/committee under the respective District Council (where applicable) of the incident at the earliest opportunity. Meanwhile, EPD and DSD will step up preparation for handling of emergency discharge incidents, including reminding all DSD's frontline staff of the relevant procedures and the need for conducting annual exercise. For incidents that may affect the environment, EPD will act as a coordinating department to inform the public of the developments of and follow-up actions on the incidents, take samples to assess the impacts, as well as liaise with the relevant departments for initiating any precautionary measures and response actions (e.g. temporary closure of bathing beaches managed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department). EPD will keep under review the procedures for handling similar emergency discharge incidents to ensure that they are effective and keeping up with the times.

- b) After the incident at the plant, DSD set up a "Joint Operation Review Committee" comprising DSD, the contractor and the consultant. The membership of the Committee chaired by a Chief Engineer of DSD includes DSD's plant operation staff, the consultant's representatives and resident site staff, as well as the contractor's staff at the plant. Since its establishment, the Committee has held three meetings at the plant in late 2014 and early 2015. With reference to the operation and maintenance (O&M) manual of the plant, the Committee has reviewed the performance of daily operation of the plant. Members have also shared their experience in plant operation so that timely follow-up actions can be taken to address problems encountered.
- c) After the incident, the contractor already took immediate measures to step up inspection of the fine screens, which have been operating satisfactorily so far. The contractor also removed one of the fine screens to allow free passage of sewage flow downstream for subsequent treatment processes in case of failure of all the fine screens. In addition, the contractor is actively studying plans to provide one fine screen that allow incoming flow to bypass the fine screens while emergency repair is conducted. The contractor has also engaged an experienced overseas O&M expert to give an overall review of the operation organisation structure, training needs, emergency response plans, and competency, experience and performance of the Operation Team of the contractor, and will conduct continuous reviews and formulate improvement measures.
- d) The consultant has completed the review on the operation reliability and safety of the plant and overseen the proper implementation of the resulting recommendations. More resources have also been deployed for closer monitoring to ensure proper plant operation by the contractor. Through continuous training, the vigilance and response capability of the consultant's resident site staff has been raised. Various procedures have been adopted to supervise the operation of the plant.

No additional government manpower and expenditure are involved in the above work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB295**

**(Question Serial No.: 5241)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (4) Water

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration to improve water quality, please set out the policies or measures and promotional/educational activities and work implemented by the Administration in each of the past 5 years in respect of the following areas:

- a) the names of the policies or measures;
- b) the details and implementation schedules;
- c) the personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
- d) the expenditure;
- e) the effectiveness and the number of people reached;
- f) the amount of effluent generated, other environmental implications and the way of handling; and
- g) the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 136)

Reply:

The work by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) to improve water quality includes:

- 1) formulating and implementing plans to ensure that Hong Kong's sewerage system can operate safely and effectively and that adequate sewage infrastructure is provided to meet present and future development needs of the city;
- 2) conducting extensive monitoring on water and sediment quality as well as carrying out special investigations to provide a basis for policy development and preventive planning;
- 3) assessing the possible impact of strategic and local developments on water quality and requiring this to be taken into account in development plans so as to maintain the quality of marine and fresh waters and to ensure their best uses; and
- 4) enforcing the law and proposing revisions to legislative arrangements to prevent water pollution.

The establishment and total expenditure on water quality improvement work undertaken by EPD in the past 5 years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2010-11 Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>2011-12 Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>2012-13 Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>2013-14 Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>2014-15 Revised Estimate</b>
Establishment	416	419	422	423	425
Total expenditure (\$ million)	236.4	245.1	255.8	270.0	279.6

The above-mentioned work is carried out by the Water Policy Division, Environmental Assessment Division and Environmental Compliance Division, with the Environmental Assessment Division and Environmental Compliance Division taking up environmental protection duties in other areas as well.

Hong Kong's public sewerage facilities currently serve about 93% of the population in Hong Kong and collect and treat 1 015 million cubic metres of sewage every year. About 70% of the collected sewage receives chemically enhanced primary treatment or higher levels of treatment before being discharged. EPD will continue to improve the public sewerage system by pursuing upgrading works in order of priority with reference to the Sewerage Master Plans (SMPs). We are also implementing the Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) by phases and the full commissioning of HATS Stage 2A later this year will further improve the water quality of Victoria Harbour. The volume of sewage collected and treated in each of the past 5 years and the capital works expenditure of sewerage works (including HATS Stage 2A) are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Volume of sewage treated (million m <sup>3</sup> )	978	979	1,007	1,013	1,015

<b>Year</b>	<b>2010-11 Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>2011-12 Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>2012-13 Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>2013-14 Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>2014-15 Revised Estimate</b>
HATS Stage 2A (\$ billion)	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.7
Other sewerage works (\$ billion)	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.4
Capital works expenditure in total (\$ billion)	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.1

The overall quality of marine, beach and river waters in Hong Kong has substantially improved with the provision of public sewerage and enforcement against illegal discharge. Water quality of the eastern waters which cover more than 50% of Hong Kong's marine water is particularly good and in compliance with all key water quality objectives (WQOs). Also, with the commissioning of HATS Stage 1 in December 2001 and the advance disinfection facilities at the Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works in March 2010, the overall *E. coli* level in Victoria Harbour has decreased significantly. At the same time, the water quality of all 41 gazetted beaches in Hong Kong has met the WQOs for 5 consecutive years since 2010, while the overall water quality of major rivers and streams has remained good.

In order to further enhance quality of the coastal waters of Victoria Harbour, EPD is applying to the Legislative Council (LegCo) for funds to conduct a study to identify the specific causes of near shore pollution through evidence-based review and detailed analyses. The Study will identify solutions through prevention at source and pollution control measures to remove aesthetic and odour problems and improve the environment of both sides of the Harbour, with a view to enhancing the leisure and recreational value of the coastal areas of Victoria Harbour in the long run. The estimated cost for the study is \$89.4 million in money-of-the-day prices. Subject to funding approval, EPD plans to commence the study in 2015-16, and

the fund earmarked for 2015-16 is \$26.4 million.

With regard to educational publicity, as water quality protection and pollution prevention is part and parcel of EPD's educational publicity work, we do not maintain any breakdown of the manpower resources and expenditure involved. When coming into contact with members of the public during daily operation and enforcement duties, EPD will educate the public such that they understand the objectives of our initiatives and are willing to participate and co-operate. In the course of implementing various sewerage projects, the Government also arranges consultation meetings and briefing sessions through district councils, Rural Committees and Village Representatives to elaborate on the need and importance of water quality improvement works.

Other than setting up hotlines and webpage for public information and enquiries, EPD has established four Environmental Resource Centres and one mobile Resource Centre to provide environmental information. The Centres also organise various activities and programmes from time to time to facilitate public participation. We have also established the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) to provide funding support for educational, research and other projects and activities in relation to environmental and conservation matters. A capital injection of \$5,000 million was made in 2013 to the ECF as seed money to generate investment returns for long term and sustained support for community green actions.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB296**

**(Question Serial No.: 5242)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Administration's work on environmental assessment and planning:

For ecological mitigation measures required under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance for each development project in each of the past 5 years, does the Administration know their details, their costs, the proportion of such costs in relation to total project costs, as well as the effectiveness respectively? Please list by year and development project.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 137)

Reply:

Of the Environmental Permits (EPs) issued by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance in the past five years, implementation of ecological mitigation measures was required for 48 designated projects. Please refer to the table at Annex for details of the projects and the relevant year.

The ecological mitigation measures required for the projects generally include compensation of ecological habitats to protect the affected rare species of wildlife fauna and flora that are of conservation importance; transplanting or in-situ conservation of important animals and plants or coral species; 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 ecosystem or marine life such as Chinese White Dolphins; and development of new marine parks, etc. All ecological mitigation measures must be implemented in accordance with the requirements of the EPs, and their implementation is ensured through the Environmental Monitoring and Audit mechanism. As the costs of ecological mitigation measures and the proportion of such costs in relation to total project costs fall under the estimated expenditure of the relevant works programme, EPD does not have the information in this regard.

## Year 2010

	<b>Designated Projects Which Require Ecological Mitigation Measures</b>
1.	Proposed Installation of Integrated Mobile Phone Base Station Nearby Fan Lau Country Trail, South Lantau Country Park, Lantau Island, New Territories
2.	Stream Improvement at Ta Kwu Ling associated with the Resite of Chuk Yuen Village
3.	Desilting Works at Hung Shui Kiu Channel, Tuen Mun
4.	Development of a Bathing Beach at Lung Mei, Tai Po
5.	Black Point Gas Supply Project (First Phase)
6.	West New Territories (WENT) Landfill Extensions– Feasibility Study
7.	Development of a 100MW Offshore Wind Farm in Hong Kong
8.	Roadside Slope Improvement Works along Ma On Shan Tsuen Road within Ma On Shan Country Park
9.	Major Restoration to the Residence of Ip Ting-sz, Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.
10.	Installation of Submarine Gas Pipelines and Associated Facilities from To Kwa Wan to North Point for Former Kai Tak Airport Development
11.	Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works
12.	South Island Line (East)
13.	Phase III Redevelopment of The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Jockey Club Sai Kung Outdoor Training Camp

## Year 2011

	<b>Designated Projects Which Require Ecological Mitigation Measures</b>
1.	Integration of Siu Ho Wan and Silver Mine Bay Water Treatment Works
2.	Sediment Removal at Yim Tin Tsai (East) Fish Culture Zone
3.	Restoration of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall at Ping Shan, Yuen Long, New Territories
4.	South-East Asia Japan Cable System (SJC) Hong Kong Segment
5.	Development of Integrated Waste Management Facilities Phase 1
6.	Regulation of Shenzhen River Stage IV
7.	Asia Submarine-cable Express (ASE) - Tseung Kwan O
8.	Drainage Improvements in Southern Lantau

## Year 2012

	<b>Designated Projects Which Require Ecological Mitigation Measures</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 Which Require Ecological Mitigation Measures</b>
1.	Decommissioning of the Magazine Site at Victoria Road for West Island Line
2.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area No. 12NW-C/SA1 above Leung Fai Tin along Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung
3.	Construction of Cycle Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities from Sha Po Tsuen to Shek Sheung River
4.	Drainage Improvement Works at Ngong Ping
5.	Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
6.	Development of Organic Waste Treatment Facilities, Phase 2
7.	NENT - San Tin Highway and Fanling Highway Kwu Tung Section Widening (Between San Tin Interchange and Po Shek Wu Interchange)
8.	NENT - Castle Peak Road Diversion



9.	NENT - Kwu Tung North New Development Area Road P1 and P2 and Associated New Kwu Tung Interchange and Pak Shek Au Interchange Improvement
10.	NENT - Kwu Tung North New Development Area Road D1 to D5
11.	NENT - Sewage Pumping Stations in Kwu Tung North New Development Area
12.	NENT - Po Shek Wu Interchange Improvement
13.	NENT - Fanling Bypass Western Section
14.	NENT - Fanling Bypass Eastern Section
15.	NENT - Shek Wu Hui Sewage Treatment Works - Further Expansion at Fanling North New Development Area

Year 2014

<b>Designated Projects Which Require Ecological Mitigation Measures</b>	
1.	Hong Kong Offshore Wind Farm in Southeastern Waters
2.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area 12SW-A/SA1, Tai Wan Tau Road, Sai Kung
3.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area 12NW-C/SA2, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung
4.	Asia Pacific Gateway (APG) - Tseung Kwan O
5.	Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
6.	Drainage Works at Mai Po
7.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area No. 12NW-C/SA1 above Leung Fai Tin along Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB297**

**(Question Serial No.: 5243)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Administration's work on environmental assessment and planning:

The 2015 estimate in major planning studies and strategic planning studies is higher than the actual figures in 2014 and 2013. What are the reasons and details, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved? How do they compare with the expenditure and manpower resources involved in 2014 and 2013?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 137)

Reply:

The actual number of major planning studies and strategic planning studies were 40 and 41 in 2013 and 2014 respectively. As we observed a rising trend in the number of major planning studies and strategic planning studies from 2013 to 2014, we slightly adjusted the 2015 estimate figure upward to 43. The actual figure will be worked out at the end of 2015. As this is an integral part of the environmental assessment and planning work of the Environmental Protection Department, we do not have any breakdown of the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB298**

**(Question Serial No. 5244)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (6) Nature Conservation  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the new nature conservation policy:

- a) Since the implementation of the new nature conservation policy, what are the details of each work item, the expenditure and manpower involved and the effectiveness? Please list by work item.
- b) Has any review been conducted on the new nature conservation policy? If yes, what are the details and results of the review, the expenditure and manpower involved, and the follow-up actions?
- c) Regarding the List of Priority Sites for Enhanced Conservation under the new nature conservation policy and since the implementation of the policy, what are the details, progress, effectiveness of the conservation work conducted at such sites, as well as the expenditure and manpower involved? Please list by site.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.139)

Reply:

- a) In 2004, the Government announced the New Nature Conservation Policy (NNCP) to regulate, protect and manage natural resources that are important for the conservation of biological diversity of Hong Kong in a sustainable manner, taking into account social and economic considerations and for the benefit and enjoyment of the present and future generations of the community. Under this policy, we undertake the work on nature conservation through various measures, including
  - (i) the management and protection of 24 country parks, 22 special areas, four marine parks, one marine reserve, the Hong Kong Wetland Park, Hong Kong Global Geopark of China and the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site;
  - (ii) the enhancement of biodiversity and promotion of compatible use of country and marine parks;
  - (iii) the identification of sites of high scientific value for listing as Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
  - (iv) the provision of nature conservation advice on development proposals, planning studies and environmental impact assessments; as well as subsequent monitoring and auditing of ecological mitigation measures for these projects if approved under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499);
  - (v) promotion of public awareness of nature conservation and enforcement of nature conservation legislation;
  - (vi) the licensing control of international trade in endangered species and curbing of illegal trade in endangered species in Hong Kong; as well as

(vii) collaborations with non-governmental organisations and private sectors on our work on this front.

Besides, we pursue to enhance the conservation of ecologically important sites in private ownership through the Management Agreement (MA) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) schemes. These measures will continue to be carried out in 2015-16. In addition, in 2015-16, we will continue to pursue the preparation of the local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, including enhancing public awareness and education.

- b) With reference to past experience and the progress of the MA Scheme and the PPP Scheme, in 2011 the Government reviewed and made the following enhancement arrangements. Firstly, to enhance the conservation of land which has ecological or aesthetic value, but has yet to be included into country parks, the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) has agreed to extend the scope of the MA scheme to cover private land in country park enclaves and within country parks. In addition, to ensure the sustainability of the pledged conservation programmes under PPP, project proponents would be required to donate upfront to the ECF a lump sum sufficient to generate recurrent incomes to support the pledged conservation programmes, and to identify competent bodies as their conservation agents to manage the concerned sites.
- c) Under the NNCP, we have identified 12 priority sites of high ecological importance (Priority Sites) for enhanced conservation upon expert assessments. The Fung Yuen Priority Site, Long Valley and Ho Sheung Heung Priority Site, Ramsar Site Priority Site and Deep Bay Wetland outside Ramsar Site Priority Site have all along been managed under the MA Scheme funded under the ECF. The total number of bird species in Long Valley increased from 221 in 2005 to 300 in 2014, covering over 50% of the bird species in Hong Kong. The total number of butterfly species in Fung Yuen increased from 162 in 2005 to over 210 in 2014, covering about 90% of the butterfly species in Hong Kong. The MA project on fishponds approved in early 2012 has also brought about benefits to birds inhabiting in wetlands as the fishponds at Ramsar Site and Deep Bay Wetland are feeding sites for birds. In addition to the direct benefits to biodiversity, MA projects have also raised the public and local communities' awareness on nature conservation.

In the past three years (2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15), a total of six projects (involving four priority sites) were granted funding support totalling about \$40 million under the Nature Conservation Management Agreement Projects of the ECF.

The resources incurred by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) on nature conservation and relevant education, as well as for pursuing MA and PPP will be absorbed under Programme (2) ("Nature Conservation and Country Parks Programme") under Head 22 – AFCD. In 2015-16, the provision for this Programme amounts to \$609 million and a total of 1 206 staff are involved. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will continue to oversee AFCD's work in this aspect and relevant resources will be absorbed under Programme (6) ("Nature Conservation") under Head 44 – EPD. In 2015-16, the provision for this Programme is \$7 million and a total of 6 staff are involved. We, however, do not have a breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB299**

**(Question Serial No. 5703)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding reduction of exhaust emissions:

- a) Since the implementation of the selective catalytic reduction device (SCR) retrofit programme till now, how many Euro II and III buses have been and how many have not been retrofitted with such devices? For those which have not been retrofitted with such devices, when are they expected to be retrofitted?
- b) What are the expenditure and manpower resources involved in the SCR retrofit programme? What are the costs and manpower resources involved in retrofitting Euro II and III buses with such devices? For those Euro II and III buses which have not been retrofitted with such devices, what are the estimated manpower resources and expenditure required?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 154)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) to upgrade their emission performance comparable to that of Euro IV or above level. To ensure that the SCRs are of the right design for individual bus models which is critical to their satisfactory performance afterwards, it is prudent for the franchised bus companies to identify qualified SCR suppliers through a pre-qualification trial on the selected bus models before inviting tenders for the large-scale retrofit. The franchised bus companies are carrying out the pre-qualification trial. Upon completion of the pre-qualification trial, the franchised bus companies will invite tenders for the large-scale retrofit.

As at mid-February 2015, a total of 186 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with the SCRs. The entire retrofit programme is expected to complete by the end of 2016 with an expenditure of about \$320 million.

As for manpower, the relevant workload will be met by deployment of existing resources and creation of 4 time-limited posts, including 1 Senior Environmental Protection Officer and 1 Environmental Protection Officer in the Environmental Protection Department, and 1 Transport Officer I and 1 Motor Vehicle Examiner II in the Transport Department.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB300****(Question Serial No.: 5704)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (2) AirControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the reduction of exhaust emissions:

a) Please set out relevant information in the following table:

<b>Company/ Model</b>	<b>Pre-Euro Number</b>	<b>Euro I Number</b>	<b>Euro II Number</b>	<b>Euro III Number</b>	<b>Euro IV Number</b>	<b>Euro V Number</b>	<b>Total</b>
KMB							
LW							
NWFB							
CTB							
NLB							

b) Please set out relevant information in the following table:

<b>Company/ Model</b>	<b>Pre-Euro Est. Retirement Year</b>	<b>Euro I Est. Retirement Year</b>	<b>Euro II Est. Retirement Year</b>	<b>Euro III Est. Retirement Year</b>	<b>Euro IV Est. Retirement Year</b>	<b>Euro V Est. Retirement Year</b>	<b>Total</b>
KMB							
LW							
NWFB							
CTB							
NLB							

c) Regarding the establishment of pilot low emission zones, please set out the number of vehicles of each franchised bus company running in these zones in each year since 2011. Please set out respectively by year, franchised bus companies and emission standards.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 155)Reply:

a) The number of buses of franchised bus companies (by emission standards) as at the end of December 2014 is tabulated below:

Table 1 **Number of buses of franchised bus companies**

Company/ Model	Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Euro IV	Euro V	Euro VI*	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
KMB	0	161	1 546	1 097	106	939	3	3 852
LW	0	0	46	18	32	83	0	179
NWFB	0	13	487	75	38	97	1	711
CTB	0	12	375	9	28	531	2	957
NLB	0	0	2	61	17	31	0	111

\* The Government fully subsidised the franchised bus companies to procure 6 hybrid buses.

Remarks: KMB stands for The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited; LW stands for Long Win Bus Company Limited; CTB stands for Citybus Limited; NWFB stands for New World First Bus Services Limited; and NLB stands for New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited.

- b) At present, the franchised bus companies are required to provide their franchised bus services with buses under the age of 18, and have been replacing their serving buses accordingly. All pre-Euro buses have been phased out. The retirement year of the franchised buses (by emission standards) as at the end of December 2014 is tabulated below:

Table 2 **Retirement year of franchised buses**

Franchised bus company	Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Euro IV	Euro V	Euro VI*
	Last year of retirement	Last year of retirement	Last year of retirement	Last year of retirement	Last year of retirement	Last year of retirement	Last year of retirement
KMB	N.A.	2015	2019	2026	2029	2032	2032
LW	N.A.	N.A.	2018	2026	2028	2032	N.A.
NWFB	N.A.	2015	2019	2020	2027	2032	2032
CTB	N.A.	2015	2018	2020	2027	2032	2032
NLB	N.A.	N.A.	2016	2020	2022	2026	N.A.

\* The Government fully subsidised the franchised bus companies to procure 6 hybrid buses.

- c) The number of buses of the franchised bus companies running through the three low emission zones (LEZs) from 2011 to 2014 (by emission standards) is tabulated below:

Table 3 **Number of buses of franchised bus companies running through the LEZs**

Bus company	Emission standard	End 2011	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014
		No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses
KMB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	9	0	0	0
	Euro II	246	243	195	97
	Euro III	609	586	453	426
	Euro IV	52	34	36	37
	Euro V	185	235	423	532
	Euro VI	0	0	0	3*
	<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>1 101</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>1 107</b>
CTB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	193	115	32	10
	Euro II	441 (1)	437 (2)	387 (2)	305
	Euro III	8	8	4	10

Bus company	Emission standard	End 2011	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014
		No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses	No. of buses
					(8)
	Euro IV	19	16	14	16
	Euro V	110	219	340	443
	Euro VI	0	0	0	2*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>786</b>
NWFB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	24	26	21	0
	Euro II	339 (1)	351 (1)	333 (1)	356 (74)
	Euro III	64	58	52	55 (18)
	Euro IV	34	31	25	31
	Euro V	41	48	70	79
	Euro VI	0	0	0	1*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>522</b>

\* The Government fully subsidised the franchised bus companies to procure 6 hybrid buses.

( ) The figures in brackets denote the Euro II or III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices and diesel particulate filters.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB301**

**(Question Serial No.: 5706)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme:

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the decrease in the estimated provision for 2015-16 by 74.6% against the 2014-15 revised estimate under Subhead 661 of EPD, the Administration attributes this to decreased requirement for new equipment. Please advise on the numbers, types, costs, original purposes of the minor plant, vehicles and equipment under the Subhead, the utilisation rate in each of the past 3 years, the details of and reasons for the decreased requirement, as well as the changes in manpower involved.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 158)

Reply:

Due to a decrease in orders for new equipment under the Air Programme in the coming year, the estimated provision under Subhead 661 of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) for 2015-16 is lower than the revised estimate for 2014-15. The work in this area is part of the EPD's air quality improvement work, and there is no breakdown of the staffing resources involved. The numbers, types, costs, purposes and utilisation rate of the equipment involved under the Subhead in the past 3 financial years, as well as the details of and reasons for the decreased requirement are tabulated as follows:

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Projects funded under Subhead 661 of EPD in the past 3 financial years

Financial year	Name of equipment	Quantity	Type	Costs (\$10 thousand)	Purpose	Utilisation rate	Changes in requirement
2012-13	Various air quality monitoring instrument, including ambient aerosol chemical speciation monitor, ultra-fine particles and suspended particulates monitor, volatile organic compound sampler and monitor, gaseous air pollutant monitor, etc.	19 pcs (total)	Monitoring instrument	701	Utilisation in Hong Kong Supersite Air Quality Monitoring Programme, which aims to support the formulation of science-based policy and solve imminent air pollution problems, mainly regional photochemical pollution (ozone) and suspended particulates, by providing comprehensive scientific data through advanced air monitoring and scientific research	Continuous utilisation	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for 5 years or more. Hence, there is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2015-16 after the procurement in 2012-13.
2012-13	On-board vehicle suspended particulates emission analyzer	2	Measuring instrument	212	Measurement of suspended particulates emission in exhaust from running vehicles	Continuous utilisation in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for 6 years or more. Hence, there is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2015-16 after the procurements in 2012-13 and 2014-15.
2012-13	On-board vehicle low-concentration carbon monoxide analyzer	2	Measuring instrument	31	Measurement of low-concentration carbon monoxide emissions in exhaust from running vehicles	Continuous utilisation in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for 6 years or more. Hence, there is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2015-16 after the procurement in 2012-13.

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Name of equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Costs (\$10 thousand)</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Utilisation rate</b>	<b>Changes in requirement</b>
2012-13	Roadside remote sensing equipment	5	Measuring instrument	465	Placed on roadside for measurement of exhaust emission concentrations from vehicles running on petrol and liquefied petroleum gas	Continuous utilisation	The instrument is in its normal utilisation cycle. Currently, it is not necessary to seek funding for further procurement.
2012-13	Vehicle exhaust flow meter	2	Measuring instrument	43	Measurement of exhaust flow from running vehicles	Continuous utilisation in on-board vehicle emission measurement	The instrument is in its normal utilisation cycle. Currently, it is not necessary to seek funding for further procurement.
2012-13	Gas analyzer	2	Measuring instrument	41	Measurement of exhaust emission concentrations from vehicles running on diesel	Continuous utilisation	The instrument is in its normal utilisation cycle. Currently, it is not necessary to seek funding for further procurement.
2012-13	On-board vehicle nitrogen oxides emission analyzer	2	Measuring instrument	74	Measurement of nitrogen oxides emission concentrations from vehicles	Continuous utilisation	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for 5 years or more. Hence, there is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2015-16 after the procurement in 2012-13.
2012-13	Infrared vehicle exhaust analyzer	1	Measuring instrument	26	Measurement of exhaust flow from running vehicles	Continuous utilisation	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for 5 years or more. Hence, there is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2015-16 after the procurement in 2012-13.
2013-14	Air sensor for measurement of	14 pcs (total) /	Monitoring equipment	396	Utilisation in Hong Kong Supersite Air Quality	Continuous utilisation	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively

Financial year	Name of equipment	Quantity	Type	Costs (\$10 thousand)	Purpose	Utilisation rate	Changes in requirement
	photochemical oxidants, high-sensitivity sensor for measurement of gaseous air pollutants and particulate matter (including mass and chemical composition)	5 sets			Monitoring Programme, which aims to support the formulation of science-based policy and solve imminent air pollution problems, mainly regional photochemical pollution (ozone) and suspended particulates, by providing comprehensive scientific data through advanced air monitoring and scientific research		for 5 years or more. Hence, there is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2015-16 after the procurement in 2013-14.
2013-14	Upgrade of on-board vehicle gaseous exhaust emission analyzer	1	Measuring instrument	58	Measurement of gaseous exhaust emissions from running vehicles, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons	Continuous utilisation in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for 6 years or more. As it is the only equipment in the market that complies with Euro VI vehicle testing standards, another 4 pieces of similar equipment were procured in 2014-15 to meet operational needs.
2013-14	Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer	1	Measuring instrument	192	Measurement of gaseous exhaust emissions from running vehicles, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, nitrous oxide, hydrocarbons	Continuous utilisation in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for 6 years or more. Hence, there is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2015-16 after the procurement in 2013-14.
2013-14	Roadside remote sensing equipment	2	Measuring instrument	230	Placed on roadside for measurement of exhaust	Continuous utilisation	The instrument is in its normal utilisation cycle. Currently, it is not

Financial year	Name of equipment	Quantity	Type	Costs (\$10 thousand)	Purpose	Utilisation rate	Changes in requirement
					emission concentrations from vehicles running on diesel		necessary to seek funding for further procurement.
2013-14	Fuel flow meter	2	Measuring instrument	57	Measurement of vehicle fuel consumption	Continuous utilisation	The instrument is in its normal utilisation cycle. Currently, it is not necessary to seek funding for further procurement.
2014-15	Multigas calibrator, suspended particulates sampler, data logger, meteorological sensor, computer/electrical equipment, etc.	20 pcs (total)	Monitoring instrument	214	Utilisation in Tseung Kwan O General Air Quality Monitoring Station	Continuous utilisation	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for 5 years or more. Hence, there is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2015-16 after the procurement in 2014-15.
2014-15	Gaseous calibrator: carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone, sulphur dioxide, zero gas generator, etc.	51 pcs (total)	Monitoring instrument	450	Utilisation in optimisation of Hong Kong's air quality monitoring network	Continuous utilisation	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for 5 years or more. Hence, there is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2015-16 after the procurement in 2014-15.
2014-15	Air quality monitoring instrument for measurement of photochemical precursors and size distribution of aerosol particulate matter	5 pcs (total)	Monitoring instrument	299	Utilisation in Hong Kong Supersite Air Quality Monitoring Programme, which aims to support the formulation of science-based policy and solve imminent air pollution problems, mainly regional photochemical	Continuous utilisation	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for 5 years or more. Hence, there is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2015-16 after the procurement in 2014-15.

Financial year	Name of equipment	Quantity	Type	Costs (\$10 thousand)	Purpose	Utilisation rate	Changes in requirement
					pollution (ozone) and suspended particulates, by providing comprehensive scientific data through advanced air monitoring and scientific research		
2014-15	Measuring instrument for vehicle fuel consumption, exhaust flow and other parameters	2	Measuring instrument	141	Measurement of vehicle fuel consumption, exhaust flow and other parameters	Continuous utilisation since November 2014 in vehicle exhaust research projects	The instrument is in its normal utilisation cycle. Currently, it is not necessary to seek funding for further procurement.
2014-15	High-speed exhaust flow meter	3	Measuring instrument	116	Measurement of exhaust flow for running vehicles	Continuous utilisation in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for 6 years or more. Hence, there is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2015-16 after the procurement in 2014-15.
2014-15	On-board vehicle exhaust emission analyzer	5	Measuring instrument	537	Four analyzers utilised for measurement of gaseous exhaust emissions from running vehicles, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons; Another analyzer for measurement of suspended particulates emission from running vehicles	Continuous utilisation in on-board vehicle emission measurement	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for 6 years or more. Hence, there is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2015-16 after the procurement in 2014-15.

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Name of equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Costs (\$10 thousand)</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Utilisation rate</b>	<b>Changes in requirement</b>
2014-15	Gas dilution device	4	Gas dilution device	135	Dilution of standard gas for calibration of on-board vehicle gaseous exhaust emission analyzer	Continuous utilisation of the first device since February 2015 in on-board vehicle emission measurement; Remaining devices not yet delivered	Under normal conditions, such instrument can be used effectively for 6 years or more. Hence, there is no need to seek funding for procurement in 2015-16 after the procurement in 2014-15.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB302**

**(Question Serial No. 5720)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding ivory smuggling activities:

- a) On the smuggling of ivory, in connection with the cases detected, the quantity of ivory seized and its market value, number of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted, the maximum and minimum penalties imposed, and destinations for smuggling in each of the past 2 years? Please list by year.
- b) On the smuggling of ivory, in connection with the largest case detected, what was the quantity of ivory seized, its market value, number of persons arrested, prosecuted, convicted and penalties imposed, and destinations for smuggling in each of the past three years? Please list by year.
- c) Currently, what are the criteria and guidelines adopted by the Administration for handling the confiscated ivory? Since ivory is subject to control under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Administration is not allowed to dispose of the seized ivory by auction. It is therefore stockpiled and destroyed later. What were the expenditure and manpower resources involved in stockpiling and destroying ivory, the quantities and their market value in each of the past five years? Please list by year.
- d) Apart from stockpiling or destruction, has the Administration considered other ways of handling the ivory seized in each of the past three years, such as used for scientific and education purposes? If yes, what were the details, results, quantities and market value of the ivory, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved? Who are the users of the ivory? Whether the Administration has planned to conduct consultation on the ways of handling in each of the past five years? If yes, what were the work details, results and timetable, as well as expenditure and manpower resources involved?
- e) On the combat against smuggling of ivory, regulation of the ivory trade and the study on enacting legislation to prohibit ivory trade, please advise on the work details, timetable, results, and the manpower resources and expenditure involved in the past 3 years and in the coming year. Please list by year and item.
- f) As the number of ivory licence holders has been on the rise since 2011, will the Administration gradually reduce the number of ivory licences in future? If yes, what are the work details, timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved? Please list by year.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 160)



Reply:

a) & b)

Details of ivory smuggling cases detected by the Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) in the past two years are as follows:

	2013	2014
No. of cases	107	106
Quantity of ivory seized	7 900 kg and 269 pieces of ivory products	2 200 kg and 35 pieces of ivory products
Market Value	\$84 million	\$21 million
No. of persons arrested	71	107
No. of persons prosecuted	24	67
No. of persons convicted	24	65
Maximum penalty	Imprisonment for 4 months	Imprisonment for 8 months
Minimum penalty	A fine of \$10,000	A fine of \$10,000

Details of the largest ivory smuggling cases detected by the C&ED in the past five years are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Quantity of ivory seized	1 550 kg	1 900 kg	1 930 kg	2 230 kg	790 kg
Market Value	\$11 million	\$13 million	\$14 million	\$33 million	\$7.9 million
No. of persons arrested	2	1	0	0	16
No. of persons prosecuted	0	0	0	0	16
No. of persons convicted	0	0	0	0	16
Penalty	-	-	-	-	Imprisonment for 6 months

It is believed that the above ivory seized was mainly destined for various cities in the region.

c) & d)

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), which is the Management Authority of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Hong Kong, adheres strictly to the CITES principles in the use of forfeited ivory upon disposal. A portion of the forfeited ivory stockpile has been donated mainly to schools, museums and overseas institutes for conservation, scientific, education and training or law enforcement and identification purposes. In the past three years, about 700 kg of ivory was used for these purposes. Besides, with the support of the Endangered Species Advisory Committee, the Government has commenced disposal of the confiscated ivory in the government stockpile by incineration since May 2014. Together with the ivory destroyed by different trial methods, a total of 17.8 tonnes of ivory has been destroyed so far. The estimated value of ivory ranges from \$8,000 to \$15,000 per kilogram.

As the above work is part of the AFCD's work to protect endangered species, we do not have a separate breakdown on the expenditure involved in individual work items.

e)

The Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap. 586) (the Ordinance) is enforced in Hong Kong to give effect to the CITES. The AFCD registered the ivory imported legally before the international trade ban in 1990 and put in place a strict licensing system to regulate the domestic sale of such ivory. The C&ED and AFCD have been collaborating to combat smuggling of endangered species, including ivory. The regulation of trade in endangered species (including ivory) in Hong Kong is in line with the CITES, and the control is comparable to other countries. We will continue our efforts on

enforcing the CITES requirements and public education. Currently, the Government has no plan to conduct a study on enacting legislation to prohibit ivory trade.

The AFCD will continue to work closely with the C&ED to combat illegal trade in endangered species (including ivory) in future. The major work includes: (i) prompt gathering and exchange of intelligence with overseas law enforcement agencies; (ii) conducting joint operations to inspect suspected illegal imports; (iii) assisting the C&ED in investigation on illegal imports/exports of endangered species with our expertise in endangered species; and (iv) enhancing the awareness and vigilance of the public about such offences through displaying posters at border control points and railway stations, broadcasting of Announcements of Public Interests on radio, holding exhibitions at public venues, as well as organising talks and seminars. As combating ivory smuggling and regulation of ivory trade are part of the AFCD's work on enforcement of the Ordinance, we do not have a breakdown on the expenditure involved in individual work items.

f)

The number of holders of Licence to Possess ivory rose slightly from 431 to 447 between 2011 and 2013 and then dropped to 413 in 2014. Applications for Licence to Possess ivory for commercial purposes are strictly scrutinised by the AFCD in accordance with relevant CITES provisions. The AFCD will only consider issuing licences for the ivory that were legally obtained before introduction of the ban on international trade in ivory in 1990. Having gone through the required vetting process, licensees can carry out such trade in Hong Kong in accordance with the conditions of the licences. This arrangement is in compliance with the CITES provisions and relevant guidelines. The Administration has no plan to change the existing criteria and arrangement for issuance of Licences to Possess ivory.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB303****(Question Serial No. 5721)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the consultation on the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity:

- a) What were the number of smuggling cases detected involving species regulated by CITES, the types of species involved, their quantities, market values, number of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted, maximum and minimum penalties imposed, as well as the destinations for smuggling in each of the past three years? Please list by year.
- b) How was CITES implemented in Hong Kong in each of the past two years? What were the expenditure and manpower resources involved in law enforcement for each year?
- c) Regarding the consultation on the BSAP developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity, what are the current work details, progress, timetable and the expenditure and manpower resources involved?
- d) Regarding the consultation on the BSAP developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity, what were the details (including venue, time, attendance, representatives) of the work or activities (such as public consultation sessions, industry meetings, meetings with various organisations) in each of the past two years? Please list the work or activities by year.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.161)

Reply:

- (a) Various types of endangered species were involved in the enforcement actions taken to combat illegal trade in endangered species. The more common species include reptile leather product, pangolin carcass/scale, ivory, timber and orchid, etc. The number of cases involving illegal import and export is provided below:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. of cases	129	155	167	412	462
Quantity of articles seized	3 402 kg and 1 239 pieces	4 275 kg and 2 516 pieces	6 710 kg and 3 885 pieces	28 800 kg and 3 746 pieces	138 300kg and 6 696 pieces

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Market Value	\$17 million	\$46 million	\$51 million	\$110 million	\$92 million
No. of persons arrested	98	132	129	271	357
No. of persons convicted	67	85	102	134	222
Maximum penalty	Imprisonment for 8 months	Imprisonment for 6 months	Imprisonment for 8 months	Imprisonment for 4 months	Imprisonment for 10 months
Minimum penalty	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100	A fine of \$100

It is believed that the above endangered species seized were destined for various cities in the region.

- (b) The Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance is the legislation for implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Hong Kong. Provisions of the Ordinance are implemented through licensing, inspection and law enforcement. The number of licences/certificates for endangered species issued, inspections on imported and exported consignments of endangered species and shop inspections conducted by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) in the past two years is as follows:

	2013	2014
No. of licences/certificates issued for endangered species	26 935	25 894
No. of consignments and shop inspections conducted	31 932	33 357

The expenditure and manpower of AFCD for law enforcement relating to the CITES in each of 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as follows:

	2013-14	2014-15
Expenditure (\$million)	19.6	21.4
No. of staff	33	34

As for the Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department, since the resources involved in combating illegal trade in endangered species have been included in the general operational expenses, there is no breakdown on the expenditure involved in individual work items.

- c) & d)

Regarding the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP), a committee with a three-tier structure was set up by the Administration in May 2013. This committee consists of the Steering Committee, three standing Working Groups (Terrestrial Biodiversity Working Group, Marine Biodiversity Working Group, and Awareness, Mainstreaming and Sustainability Working Group), and focus groups that operate under the relevant Working Group. Members include academics, biodiversity experts and representatives from green groups, relevant stakeholders, private and public sectors and relevant government departments.

To consult various stakeholders on recommendations for BSAP, meetings or forums on different topics have been held or organised by various focus groups. Those who were interested in the topics and experienced in the relevant areas were invited to join the discussions or submit their comments. Since October 2013, 33 meetings, 2 seminars and 1 industry forum have been held by the focus groups. On the other hand, we have also organised a series of public awareness and engagement activities,

including setting up a dedicated website ([www.afcd.gov.hk/bsap](http://www.afcd.gov.hk/bsap)), distributing promotional pamphlets, broadcasting APIs through different channels, as well as organising roving exhibitions, public lectures and public forums, etc. We are gauging views on BSAP from the public and various stakeholders through these activities, which have attracted a total of over 120 000 participants. In 2015-16, we will continue to pursue the preparation of BSAP, including the enhancement of public awareness and education.

In 2014-15, the expenditure for consultation on the formulation of BSAP was about \$4.6 million, which includes additional resources allocated to the AFCD for the recruitment of the professional staff required and for publicity and promotion.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB304****(Question Serial No.: 5724)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In accordance with the current Environmental Impact Assessment process, EPD is required to give due consideration to comments from the public and the Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE) before making any decisions on approval of applications. In this connection, please advise on:

- a) The number of applications scrutinised by the ACE, the details and number of the projects approved and rejected, as well as the reasons for rejecting the projects in each of the past 5 years. Please list by year.
- b) The number of policy documents and funding proposals reviewed by the EPD for parts related to environmental implications in the past 2 years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 164)

Reply:

- a) In the past five years, the Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE) requested 26 Environmental Impact Assessment reports (EIA reports) to be submitted for its scrutiny under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance. The relevant information is provided in the following table (please refer to Annex for details of the EIA reports):

Year	Number of EIA reports scrutinised by the ACE	EPD's decision		Reports not yet approved
		Approved reports	Rejected reports	
2010	6	6	0	
2011	5	4	0	1 <sup>(1)</sup>
2012	5	4	0	1 <sup>(2)</sup>
2013	7	6	0	1 <sup>(2)</sup>
2014	3	3	0	

Note (1) EIA report withdrawn by the applicant

Note (2) EIA report for which EPD requested further information from the applicant for consideration having regard to the ACE's comments, but the relevant information has not yet been received

- b) In addition to processing various applications under the statutory EIA process in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD)'s administrative duties on environmental assessment and planning also include vetting the environmental implication section of policy documents submitted to the Executive Council or Policy Committee, as well as that in funding proposals of development projects submitted to the Legislative Council by the

Government. This is to ascertain that bureaux and works departments have considered various environmental factors and complied with relevant requirements and standards. The number of cases where the above documents were vetted by the EPD in the past two years is listed below:

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Cases where environmental implication sections in policy documents and funding proposals were vetted	287	327

	Year	EIA Reports Considered by Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE)
1.	2010	Development of a 100MW Offshore Wind Farm in Hong Kong
2.		Black Point Gas Supply Project
3.		South Island Line (East)
4.		Providing Sufficient Water Depth for Kwai Tsing Container Basin and its Approach Channel
5.		Phase III Redevelopment of The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Jockey Club Sai Kung Outdoor Training Camp
6.		Organic Waste Treatment Facilities, Phase I
7.	2011	Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works
8.		Regulation of Shenzhen River Stage IV
9.		ShaTin to Central Link Protection Works at Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter
10.		Development of the Integrated Waste Management Facilities Phase 1
11.		Pilot Project for Public - Private Partnership Conservation Scheme, Sha Lo Tung Valley, Tai Po [Note 1]
12.	2012	Shatin to Central Link - Stabling Sidings at Hung Hom Freight Yard
13.		Shatin to Central Link - Mong Kok East to Hung Hom Section
14.		Shatin to Central Link - Hung Hom to Admiralty Section
15.		Shatin to Central Link - Tai Wai to Hung Hom Section
16.		Pilot Project for Public - Private Partnership Conservation Scheme, Sha Lo Tung Valley, Tai Po [Note 2]
17.	2013	West Kowloon Cultural District
18.		Central Kowloon Route
19.		Cross Bay Link, Tseung Kwan O
20.		Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
21.		North East New Territories New Development Areas
22.		Development of Lok Ma Chau Loop
23.		Construction of Cycle Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities at Nam Sang Wai, Yuen Long [Note 2]
24.	2014	Proposed Residential Cum Passive Recreation Development within "Recreation" Zone and "Residential (Group C)" Zone at Various Lots in DD 104, Yuen Long, N.T.
25.		Tai Shue Wan Development at Ocean Park
26.		Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System

**Note 1** EIA report withdrawn by the applicant

**Note 2** EIA report for which EPD requested further information from the applicant for consideration having regard to the ACE's comments, but the relevant information has not yet been received



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB305**

**(Question Serial No.: 6004)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration to promote nature conservation, please set out the policies or measures and promotional/educational activities and work implemented by the Administration in each of the past 3 years in respect of the following areas:

- a) the names of the policies or measures;
- b) the details and implementation schedules;
- c) the personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
- d) the expenditure;
- e) the effectiveness and the number of people reached;
- f) the impact on the natural environment, other environmental implications and the way of handling; and
- g) the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 173)

Reply:

In 2004, the Government announced the New Nature Conservation Policy (NNCP) to regulate, protect and manage natural resources that are important for the conservation of biological diversity of Hong Kong in a sustainable manner, taking into account social and economic considerations and for the benefit and enjoyment of the present and future generations of the community. Under this policy, we undertake the work on nature conservation through various measures, including

- (i) the management and protection of 24 country parks, 22 special areas, four marine parks, one marine reserve, the Hong Kong Wetland Park, Hong Kong Global Geopark of China and the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site;
- (ii) the enhancement of biodiversity and promotion of compatible use of country and marine parks;
- (iii) the identification of sites of high scientific value for listing as Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- (iv) the provision of nature conservation advice on development proposals, planning studies and environmental impact assessments; as well as subsequent monitoring and auditing of ecological mitigation measures for these projects if approved under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499);
- (v) promotion of public awareness of nature conservation and enforcement of nature conservation legislation;

- (vi) the licensing control of international trade in endangered species and curbing of illegal trade in endangered species in Hong Kong; as well as
- (vii) collaborations with non-governmental organisations and private sectors on our work on this front.

Besides, we pursue to enhance the conservation of ecologically important sites in private ownership through the Management Agreement (MA) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) schemes. These measures will continue to be carried out in 2015-16. In addition, in 2015-16, we will continue to pursue the preparation of the local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, including the enhancement of public awareness and education.

Under the NNCP, we have identified 12 priority sites of high ecological importance (Priority Sites) for enhanced conservation upon expert assessments. The Fung Yuen Priority Site, Long Valley and Ho Sheung Heung Priority Site, Ramsar Site Priority Site and Deep Bay Wetland outside Ramsar Site Priority Site have all along been managed under the MA Scheme funded under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF). The total number of bird species in Long Valley increased from 221 in 2005 to 300 in 2014, covering over 50% of the bird species in Hong Kong. The total number of butterfly species in Fung Yuen increased from 162 in 2005 to over 210 in 2014, covering about 90% of the butterfly species in Hong Kong. The MA project on fishponds approved in early 2012 has also brought about benefits to birds inhabiting in wetlands as the fishponds at Ramsar Site and Deep Bay Wetland are feeding sites for birds. In addition to the direct benefits to biodiversity, MA projects have also raised the public and local communities' awareness on nature conservation. In the past three years (2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15), a total of six projects (involving four priority sites) were granted funding support totalling about \$40 million under the Nature Conservation Management Agreement Projects of the ECF.

Besides, to promote public awareness of nature conservation, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) organises educational activities and guided tours for promotional purposes. In the past three years (2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15), the numbers of participants were 573 000, 568 000 and 631 000 respectively.

The resources incurred by the AFCD on nature conservation and relevant education, as well as for pursuing MA and PPP will be absorbed under Programme (2) ("Nature Conservation and Country Parks Programme") under Head 22 – AFCD. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will continue to oversee AFCD's work in this aspect and relevant resources will be absorbed under Programme (6) ("Nature Conservation") under Head 44 – EPD. The provision and manpower involved in the Programmes in the past three years are set out below. We, however, do not have a breakdown of the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

	2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Actual expenditure (\$ million)	No. of staff	Actual expenditure (\$ million)	No. of staff	Revised estimate (\$ million)	No. of staff
AFCD's Programme (2) "Nature Conservation and Country Parks Programme"	525.0	1 188	546.7	1 191	591.7	1 195
EPD's Programme (6) "Nature Conservation"	6.8	6	6.6	6	8.9	6

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB306**

**(Question Serial No.: 6005)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding roadside air quality:

- a) How has the Pilot Green Transport Fund been operated (e.g. the number of applications received, approved and rejected, the amount granted and the amount of balance) in the past two years? Please set out the application details of each approved application (e.g. amount and technology), as well as the details of rejected applications (e.g. amount, technology and reasons for being rejected)?
- b) Please set out by emission standards, the number of buses, the age of vehicles and the amount of pollutant emissions of each franchised bus company respectively in each of the past three years.
- c) Please set out by emission standards, the number, the age and the amount of pollutant emissions of each type of vehicles in Hong Kong in each of the past three years.
- d) According to ENB, it is estimated that only 87% of the buses of New World First Bus and Citybus running in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok in 2015 are low emission buses, reflecting that the Administration has failed to implement low emission zones in these three areas by end of 2015 as scheduled in the "A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong" (the Plan). Does the Administration have any plan to encourage franchised bus companies to expedite the phasing out of old and high emission buses and switch to more environment-friendly and low emission buses so as to meet the target set out in the Plan? If yes, what are the details, timetable, expenditure and manpower resources involved, as well as the reaction of the franchised bus companies?
- e) Regarding the three pilot low emission zones in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok, please set out by year, franchised bus company, emission standards and amount of exhaust emissions the number of vehicles of each franchised bus company running in these pilot zones in each year since 2010; and
- f) Since the launch of the ex-gratia payment scheme for assisting vehicle owners to phase out their pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs), what are the participation figures, participation rates, the amount of ex-gratia payments and manpower resources involved, the effectiveness of emission reduction and the age of the vehicles? Please list by month, vehicle types involved, exhaust emission standards of the vehicles involved, age and whereabouts of the phased-out vehicles.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 175)

Reply:

- a) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) set up the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund) in March 2011 to encourage the public transport sector and non-profit organisations to test out green and innovative transport technologies. As at February 2015, the Fund received 139

applications, of which 96 were approved, 30 withdrawn by the applicants, 7 rejected and 6 being processed.

Applications approved by the Fund include trials of electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles, solar air-conditioning system, replacement of old franchised bus engines with environment-friendly engines, and retrofitting a ferry with a diesel-electric propulsion system and an exhaust gas scrubber. Seven applications were rejected either because the applicants failed to provide sufficient information to support their claims of fuel saving/emission reduction ability or because their applications fell outside the scope of the Fund. Among the 96 approved applications, the preparation for the trial was terminated by the approved applicants in 15 cases. The details of the remaining 81 trials are set out in the Annex.

The Fund has approved about \$98 million as subsidy, which accounts for one-third of the total funds available. To facilitate the successful applicants to get competitive bids in tendering exercise, we will not release the amount of subsidy for individual approved cases.

- b) The number, average age and overall pollutant emissions of buses owned by each franchised bus company by emission standards in the past 3 years from 2012 to 2014 are tabulated as follows:

Table 1 Number of buses owned by each franchised company and the average age of their fleets

Bus company	Category	Number of buses		
		2012	2013	2014
KMB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0
	Euro I	653	423	161
	Euro II	1 533	1 539	1 546
	Euro III	1 097	1 097	1 097
	Euro IV	106	106	106
	Euro V	429	679	939
	Euro VI	0	0	3*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3 818</b>	<b>3 844</b>	<b>3 852</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>
CTB(1)	Pre-Euro	0	0	0
	Euro I	154	44	12
	Euro II	354	341	270
	Euro III	10	9	9
	Euro IV	28	28	28
	Euro V	232	355	460
	Euro VI	0	0	2*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>781</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>
CTB(2)	Pre-Euro	0	0	0
	Euro I	2	0	0
	Euro II	163	133	105
	Euro III	0	0	0
	Euro IV	0	0	0
	Euro V	5	42	71
	Euro VI	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>176</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>
NWFB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0
	Euro I	55	35	13
	Euro II	479	479	487
	Euro III	75	75	75
	Euro IV	38	38	38

Bus company	Category	Number of buses		
		2012	2013	2014
	Euro V	57	88	97
	Euro VI	0	0	1*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>711</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>
	LW	Pre-Euro	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0
	Euro II	84	79	46
	Euro III	17	18	18
	Euro IV	32	32	32
	Euro V	32	43	83
	Euro VI	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>179</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>
	NLB	Pre-Euro	0	0
	Euro I	0	0	0
	Euro II	6	0	2
	Euro III	67	62	61
	Euro IV	17	17	17
	Euro V	18	29	31
	Euro VI	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>
	<b>Average age</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>

\* The Government fully subsidised the franchised bus companies to procure 6 hybrid buses.

Remarks: KMB stands for The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited;  
CTB(1) stands for Citybus Limited (franchise for the Hong Kong Island and cross-harbour bus network);  
CTB(2) stands for Citybus Limited (franchise for Airport and North Lantau bus network);  
NWFB stands for New World First Bus Services Limited;

With regard to air pollutant emissions, EPD has not estimated vehicle emissions according to individual franchised bus companies. Hence, we cannot provide the relevant emission data. EPD compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to grasp the main emission sources and formulate the policies and measures to improve the air quality. Therefore, the vehicle emission inventory is also compiled by EPD. In compiling the emission inventory, the overall emissions from franchised buses have been estimated. That involves collection and analysis of data including number of vehicles, changes in overall emissions, traffic and meteorological conditions, etc. As such work is time-consuming, we expect to complete the 2013 Air Pollutant Emission Inventory in mid-2015. The estimated overall air pollutant emissions of franchised buses in the 3 years from 2010 to 2012 are tabulated as follows:

Table 2 **Air pollutant emissions of franchised buses**

Air pollutant emissions (approx.)	2010	2011	2012
Respirable suspended particulates (RSP) (tonnes)	80	70	70
Nitrogen oxides (NOx) (tonnes)	6 490	6 390	6 200
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) (tonnes)	130	130	130
Carbon monoxide (CO) (tonnes)	820	770	800

c) The number, average age of various types of vehicles (excluding franchised buses) by emission standards in the past 3 years are tabulated as follows:

Table 3 **Number and age of vehicles in Hong Kong (excluding franchised buses)**

Vehicle type <sup>Note 1</sup>	Emission standards	Number of registered vehicles by year end		
		2012	2013	2014
Motorcycle <sup>Note 2</sup>	Pre-Euro	13 708	13 254	12 855
	Euro I	24 313	23 396	22 544
	Euro III	19 314	23 488	28 411
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>57 335</b>	<b>60 138</b>	<b>63 810</b>
	<b>Average age</b> <sup>Note 3</sup>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
Private car	Pre-Euro	17 735	14 590	12 061
	Euro I	16 358	12 974	9 968
	Euro II	85 813	75 958	65 027
	Euro III	130 484	126 514	121 238
	Euro IV	217 296	216 903	216 171
	Euro V	26 675	70 741	116 126
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>494 361</b>	<b>517 680</b>	<b>540 591</b>
	<b>Average age</b> <sup>Note 3</sup>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
Taxi	Pre-Euro	1	1	0
	Euro I	7 957	7 372	6 120
	Euro II	6 047	5 880	5 462
	Euro III	1 517	1 510	1 488
	Euro IV	2 456	2 452	2 447
	Euro V	160	890	2 573
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>18 138</b>	<b>18 105</b>	<b>18 090</b>
	<b>Average age</b> <sup>Note 3</sup>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
Public light bus	Pre-Euro	15	15	11
	Euro I	315	292	232
	Euro II	1 043	1 025	1 003
	Euro III	2 290	2 285	2 281
	Euro IV	660	657	655
	Euro V	27	76	168
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>4 350</b>
	<b>Average age</b> <sup>Note 3</sup>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Private light bus	Pre-Euro	329	314	195
	Euro I	372	362	305
	Euro II	420	476	459
	Euro III	255	260	252
	Euro IV	915	914	914
	Euro V	168	463	892
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2 459</b>	<b>2 789</b>	<b>3 017</b>
	<b>Average age</b> <sup>Note 3</sup>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	Pre-Euro	10 730	9 646	4 281
	Euro I	9 705	9 376	5 232
	Euro II	13 034	12 356	9 177
	Euro III	17 805	17 774	16 362
	Euro IV	24 402	24 220	24 145
	Euro V	578	6 342	14 614
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>76 254</b>	<b>79 714</b>	<b>73 811</b>
	<b>Average age</b> <sup>Note 3</sup>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>
Medium/Heavy goods vehicles	Pre-Euro	8 307	7 693	3 550
	Euro I	2 825	2 701	1 535
	Euro II	7 527	6 854	5 178
	Euro III	10 186	10 161	9 242

Vehicle type <sup>Note 1</sup>	Emission standards	Number of registered vehicles by year end		
		2012	2013	2014
(>5.5 tonnes)	Euro IV	13 105	13 096	13 077
	Euro V	1 666	5 121	10 093
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>43 616</b>	<b>45 626</b>	<b>42 675</b>
	<b>Average age</b> <sup>Note 3</sup>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>
Non-franchised public/private bus	Pre-Euro	192	178	136
	Euro I	140	131	86
	Euro II	1 013	626	474
	Euro III	2 687	2 583	2 091
	Euro IV	3 111	3 095	3 076
	Euro V	469	1 018	1 775
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>7 612</b>	<b>7 631</b>	<b>7 638</b>
	<b>Average age</b> <sup>Note 3</sup>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>704 125</b>	<b>736 033</b>	<b>753 982</b>

Note 1: The statutory emission standard is not applicable to special purpose vehicles.

Note 2: The emission standard was upgraded to Euro III from Euro I on 1 January 2007.

Note 3: Counting from the dates of first registration of the vehicles

With regard to air pollutant emissions, as mentioned above, we expect to complete the 2013 Air Pollutant Emission Inventory in mid-2015. The estimated overall air pollutant emissions of various types of vehicles (excluding franchised buses) in the 3 years from 2010 to 2012 are tabulated as follows:

Table 4 **Air pollutant emissions of vehicles (excluding franchised buses) in Hong Kong**

Air pollutant emissions	Vehicle type	2010	2011	2012
Respirable suspended particulates (RSP) (tonnes) (approx.)	Motorcycle	10	10	10
	Private car	20	20	20
	Taxi	0	0	0
	Public light bus	80	70	70
	Private light bus	10	10	10
	Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	240	230	230
	Medium/Heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	770	650	670
	Non-franchised public/private bus	130	120	120
Nitrogen oxides (NOx) (tonnes) (approx.)	Motorcycle	180	180	150
	Private car	1 040	890	680
	Taxi	6 850	7 600	7 320
	Public light bus	970	1 040	990
	Private light bus	100	110	130
	Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	4 270	4 250	3 980
	Medium/Heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	10 640	10 100	9 340
	Non-franchised public/private bus	2 140	2 100	1 910
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)# (tonnes) (approx.)	Motorcycle	2 840	2 760	2 760
	Private car	1 610	1 410	1 270
	Taxi	520	590	680
	Public light bus	540	580	610
	Private light bus	40	40	40
	Light goods vehicle	490	440	430

Air pollutant emissions	Vehicle type	2010	2011	2012
	(<=5.5 tonnes)			
	Medium/Heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	1 570	1 350	1 350
	Non-franchised public/private bus	170	150	150
Carbon monoxide (CO) (tonnes) (approx.)	Motorcycle	6 270	5 720	4 910
	Private car	16 490	14 600	12 870
	Taxi	13 940	14 880	15 840
	Public light bus	3 500	3 530	3 520
	Private light bus	410	400	410
	Light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes)	1 750	1 580	1 590
	Medium/Heavy goods vehicle (>5.5 tonnes)	3 690	3 440	3 410
	Non-franchised public/private bus	760	760	750

# Evaporative emission is included in the emissions from motorcycle, private car, private light bus and light goods vehicle (<=5.5 tonnes).

- d) Franchised buses can account for up to 40% of the traffic at busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok. The setting up of low emission zones (LEZs) for buses in these busy districts helps to improve the roadside air quality and better protect public health. In the 2010-11 Policy Address, the Government announced the setting up of LEZs at the busy corridors in Central, Causeway Bay and Mong Kok with the target of having only low emission franchised buses travelling in these zones by 2015. To achieve this target, the franchised bus companies are deploying low emission buses (including buses of Euro IV or above or Euro II & III buses retrofitted with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) and diesel particulate filters (DPFs)) to ply those routes passing the LEZs as far as practicable.

Among the three franchised bus companies having buses travelling in the LEZs, KMB has estimated that it can deploy low emission buses to all routes running through the LEZs by end of 2015. CTB and NWFB assessed in late 2014 that due to the possible delay of the new rail lines on Hong Kong Island, the slower than expected implementation of bus route rationalisation and the increase in demand for low emission buses in other districts, only about 87% of their buses in the LEZs will be low emission buses by end of 2015.

To achieve the target the soonest possible, CTB and NWFB decided in early 2015 to retrofit an additional 101 Euro II buses with SCRs to increase the number of low emission buses. According to the latest assessment by the two companies, NWFB estimated that it can fully deploy low emission buses to routes serving the LEZs by end of 2015, while CTB could have about 93% of its buses running through the LEZs being low emission buses by the end of 2015. As newly purchased buses come into operation progressively, CTB estimated that they will be able to meet the LEZ target by the first quarter of 2016.

At present, the franchised bus companies are required to provide their franchised bus services with buses under the age of 18. All pre-Euro buses have already been retired and all Euro I buses will be retired by 2015. For Euro II and III buses, the franchised bus companies are expediting the work on retrofitting them with SCRs and DPFs to upgrade their emission performance comparable to that of Euro IV or above level

Apart from setting up the LEZs, the Government has launched new measures since last year, including an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme to phase out pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles by end 2019 and a scheme to strengthen the control of emissions from petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicles so as to further improve roadside air quality.

We will continue to monitor the implementation of LEZs by the franchised bus companies. The work forms part of the routine duties of EPD, and will be absorbed by the existing manpower and resources.



- e) EPD does not have the statistics on the number of buses running through the LEZs and overall exhaust emissions in 2010. Given that Hong Kong is small in size, there are different air pollution sources and vehicles are running around in different districts, assessing air pollutant emissions within specified road sections cannot reflect adequately the importance and effectiveness of the relevant improvement measures. The number of buses of the franchised bus companies running through the LEZs from 2011 to 2014 by emission standards is as follows:

Table 5 **Number of buses of franchised bus companies running through LEZs (by emission standards)**

Bus company	Emission standards	Number of buses			
		End 2011	End 2012	End 2013	End 2014
KMB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	9	0	0	0
	Euro II	246	243	195	97
	Euro III	609	586	453	426
	Euro IV	52	34	36	37
	Euro V	185	235	423	532
	Euro VI	0	0	0	3*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>1 095</b>
CTB(1)	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	191	113	32	10
	Euro II	317	320 (1)	303 (1)	244
	Euro III	8	8	4	6 (4)
	Euro IV	19	16	14	16
	Euro V	110	213	304	392
	Euro VI	0	0	0	2*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>670</b>
CTB(2)	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	2	2	0	0
	Euro II	124 (1)	117 (1)	84 (1)	61
	Euro III	0	0	0	4 (4)
	Euro IV	0	0	0	0
	Euro V	0	6	36	51
	Euro VI	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>116</b>
NWFB	Pre-Euro	0	0	0	0
	Euro I	24	26	21	0
	Euro II	339 (1)	351 (1)	333 (1)	356 (74)
	Euro III	64	58	52	55 (18)
	Euro IV	34	31	25	31
	Euro V	41	48	70	79
	Euro VI	0	0	0	1*
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>522</b>

\* The Government fully subsidised the franchised bus companies to procure 6 hybrid buses.

( ) The figures in brackets denote the Euro II or III buses retrofitted with SCRs and DPFs.

- f) Diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs) are one of the major sources of roadside air pollution in Hong Kong. To improve roadside air quality and better protect public health, 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 \$11.4 billion set aside for ex-gratia payment to assist the affected vehicle owners. As at the end of February 2015, about 23 600 DCVs (i.e. about 29% of the eligible vehicles) were retired under this scheme, involving an ex-gratia payment of \$2.89 billion. Statistics on the number of vehicles which participated for this scheme are provided at Tables 6 to 10.

As the coordinating department for implementing the policy of phasing out pre-Euro IV DCVs, EPD is responsible for working out the details of the ex-gratia payment scheme as well as setting up a list of registered vehicle scrapping companies for the scheme. The Transport Department (TD) is responsible for administering the scheme, including receiving applications, vetting eligibility, approving applications and arranging payment to the eligible vehicle owners. EPD and TD have created 3 and 24 time-limited civil service and non-civil service contract (NCSC) posts respectively to implement the scheme. Details are set out at Table 11.

The vehicle scrapping companies are required to scrap the vehicles under the ex-gratia payment scheme, so that they can no longer run on the roads. Currently, it is a general practice for the vehicle scrapping trade to export the scrapped vehicles to other places such as Southeast Asia and Africa.

Apart from implementing the ex-gratia payment scheme, EPD also launched a series of measures to improve roadside air quality in the recent two years, including tightening the control of emissions from petrol and LPG vehicles and retrofitting Euro II & Euro III franchised buses with SCRs. According to EPD's air quality monitoring data, as compared with 2009, the average concentration of roadside respirable suspended particulates (PM10) has reduced by 18% in 2014. The roadside nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) has not risen with the ozone in the atmosphere but reduced by 7%. It shows that these emission reduction measures are effective.

**Table 6 Distribution of applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme by emission standards and vehicle types (as at the end of February 2015)**

Vehicle Type	Number of applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme (Take up rate)					No. of applications approved
	Pre-Euro	Euro I	Euro II	Euro III	Total	
Light goods vehicle	5 402 (55.4%)	4 834 (45.7%)	2 668 (25.0%)	1 470 (8.4%)	14 374 (29.6%)	13 510
Medium goods vehicle	3 957 (55.1%)	1 057 (43.8%)	1 699 (27.8%)	940 (9.7%)	7 653 (30.2%)	7 249
Heavy goods vehicle	235 (34.6%)	83 (26.5%)	152 (19.4%)	60 (11.7%)	530 (23.1%)	495
Public light bus	4 (26.7%)	79 (27.6%)	21 (4.1%)	4 (1.0%)	108 (8.9%)	89
Private light bus	136 (43.3%)	65 (18.2%)	23 (5.7%)	10 (5.1%)	234 (18.4%)	216
Non-franchised bus	57 (32.0%)	43 (32.8%)	113 (19.0%)	521 (20.0%)	734 (20.9%)	660
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 791 (54.1%)</b>	<b>6 161 (43.8%)</b>	<b>4 676 (24.5%)</b>	<b>3 005 (9.7%)</b>	<b>23 633 (28.8%)</b>	<b>22 219</b>

**Table 7 Distribution of vehicles which have been granted ex-gratia payment by the age and type of vehicles (as at the end of February 2015)**

Vehicle type	Number of vehicles of different ages* for which ex-gratia payment has been granted			Total
	16 years or above	13 to 15 years	below 13 years	
Light goods vehicle	9 228	2 562	1 720	13 510
Medium goods vehicle	5 168	1 063	1 018	7 249
Heavy goods vehicle	343	77	75	495
Public light bus	59	21	9	89
Private light bus	181	21	14	216
Non-franchised bus	107	63	490	660
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 086</b>	<b>3 807</b>	<b>3 326</b>	<b>22 219</b>

\* Calculated from the date of first registration to the date of cancellation of vehicle registration of the vehicles

**Table 8 Distribution of monthly applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme by emission standards**

Emission standard	Number of applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme											
	2014										2015	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Pre-Euro	1 709	1 201	1 002	810	843	714	627	677	530	584	592	502
Euro I	1 068	792	686	609	538	450	399	415	347	332	304	221
Euro II	703	540	507	405	422	399	349	330	259	260	246	256
Euro III	448	344	316	259	260	230	222	218	204	176	199	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 928</b>	<b>2 877</b>	<b>2 511</b>	<b>2 083</b>	<b>2 063</b>	<b>1 793</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 352</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>1 108</b>

**Table 9 Distribution of monthly applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme by vehicle types**

Vehicle type	Number of applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme											
	2014										2015	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Light goods vehicle	2 314	1 805	1 574	1 334	1 282	1 016	939	1 024	818	809	799	660
Medium goods vehicle	1 502	958	808	616	603	579	499	502	409	434	396	347
Heavy goods vehicle	59	70	53	41	52	50	42	28	29	36	44	26
Public light bus	4	4	7	12	12	10	7	10	6	9	12	15
Private light bus	16	14	17	13	32	43	22	15	10	15	23	14
Non-franchised bus	33	26	52	67	82	95	88	61	68	49	67	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 928</b>	<b>2 877</b>	<b>2 511</b>	<b>2 083</b>	<b>2 063</b>	<b>1 793</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 352</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>1 108</b>

Table 10 **Distribution of monthly applications for the ex-gratia payment scheme by the age of vehicles**

Age of vehicle	Number of applications approved											
	2014										2015	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
16 years or above	50	347	975	1 341	1 487	1 460	1 701	1 560	1 149	1 393	2 076	1 547
13 to 15 years	20	73	245	308	352	378	455	419	311	381	514	351
Below 13 years	22	63	210	269	355	335	385	352	260	317	447	311
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>1 918</b>	<b>2 194</b>	<b>2 173</b>	<b>2 541</b>	<b>2 331</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>2 091</b>	<b>3 037</b>	<b>2 209</b>

Table 11 **Additional civil service and NCSC posts for implementing the ex-gratia payment scheme**

Department	Grade	Rank	Number
EPD	EPO	SEPO	1
	EPO	EPO / AEPO	1
	EPI	EPI	1
TD	EO	SEO	1
	EO	EO I	1
	EO	EO II	1
	CO	CO	1
	CO	ACO	5
	MVE	MVE I	1
	MVE	MVE II	2
	VT	VT	3
	NCSC posts	TLO	1
	NCSC posts	TSA I	5
	NCSC posts	VT	3
<b>Total</b>			<b>27</b>

**Details of Pilot Green Transport Fund Approved Trials**

<b>Name of Approved Organization</b>	<b>Trial Products/Technology and Quantity</b>
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric buses
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Federal Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 electric van type light goods vehicles
TNT Express Worldwide (HK) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Chi Shing Transportation Company	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Good Funds Services Limited	2 electric buses
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric buses
International Trademart Company Limited	2 electric buses
Kwai Bon Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
A. S. Watson Group (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
MTR Corporation Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Kerry Distribution (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Hong Kong Automobile Association	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
On Mei Tak Environmental Technology Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
UPS Parcel Delivery Service Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles
Shun Hing Logistics Company Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles
S.F. Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Sun Bus Limited	1 electric bus
Yan Yan Motors Limited	2 hybrid light buses
Teamwise Corporation Limited	2 hybrid light buses
Glory Success Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Hong Kong Metropolitan Bus Limited	1 hybrid light bus
Sunny Engineering Company	1 electric taxi
Shu Sang Taxi Company	2 electric taxis
Lai Sun Motors Company Limited	1 electric taxi
Discovery Bay Transit Services Limited	2 electric buses
Hong Kong & China Transportation Consultants Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Big Three Limited	1 hybrid light bus
China-Hong Kong Passenger Services Co. Limited	2 electric taxis
Fanling Motors Company Limited	2 electric taxis
Tai Po Motors Company	2 electric taxis
Wai Kit Trading International Limited	1 electric taxi
Chief Asia Group Limited	1 electric taxi
Ip Yiu Kwan	1 electric taxi
Gate Gourmet Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Kwok Kin Air Condition & Electrical Work Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Chun Dak Engineering (HK-Macau) Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
CM Geotechnics Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
BioCycle (Hong Kong) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
New Method Cleaning Services Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation	1 solar air-conditioning system

<b>Name of Approved Organization</b>	<b>Trial Products/Technology and Quantity</b>
Hong Kong International School Association Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
C & C Logistic Services Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Ray Ray Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Swire Beverages Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Geotech Engineering Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Hotel ICON Limited	2 electric light buses
Kam Lung Trading Co	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Airport Authority Hong Kong	3 electric van type light goods vehicles
DHL Express (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	2 hybrid medium goods vehicles
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	4 buses engines retrofit
Cathay Pacific Catering Services (H.K.) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Vegetable Marketing Organization	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
E. Tech Management (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Welcome Construction Company Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Welcome Construction Company Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
China Prosper Engineering Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
China Prosper Engineering Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid medium goods vehicle
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 diesel-electric propulsion system
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 seawater scrubber
Kau Kee Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
K. C. Dat Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Jinda International Holdings Limited	2 electric taxis
Suen Po Yee Taxi Co.	2 electric taxis
Public International Group Limited	1 electric taxi
Cheer Honest Industrial Limited	2 electric taxis
Jinda Motor Limited	1 electric taxi
Green Mobility Innovations Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
French International School "Victor Segalen" Association Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
LF Logistics (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Waste & Environmental Technologies Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB307**

**(Question Serial No.: 6006)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Air  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding EPD's work on air quality:

- a) Does the Administration plan to review the air quality objectives in future? If yes, what are the details, timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?
- b) What is the situation of various air pollutants in each month since the implementation of the existing objectives? Please list by month and pollutant.
- c) What was the situation of various air pollutants in each month three years before the implementation of the existing objectives? Please list by month and pollutant; and
- d) What was the air pollutant emission inventory of Hong Kong in each of the past five years? What were the manpower resources and expenditure for handling the emission inventory?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 176)

Reply:

- a) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) implemented the new Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) on 1 January 2014 and included a provision to review the AQOs at least once every 5 years in the Air Pollution Control Ordinance. We will commence the preparatory work for reviewing the AQOs next year. In conducting the review, we will assess the latest air quality, effectiveness of air quality improvement measures, emission trends in the Pearl River Delta region, development of emission reduction technologies, health risk of air pollution as well as social conditions with a view to exploring the feasibility and options of further tightening the AQOs. We will undertake the research work under existing manpower and resources and will brief the work plan to the Panel on Environmental Affairs at the end of this year.
- b) According to the current air quality objectives and the preliminary data for 2014 (not fully validated), all EPD's air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) met the concentration limits of the relevant air quality objectives for sulphur dioxide (10-minute and 24-hour) and carbon monoxide (1-hour and 8-hour) but there were exceedances to different extent for other major air pollutants. Tabulated below are the monthly and annual numbers of exceedances at 12 general and 3 roadside AQMSs in 2014:

Number of exceedances for fine suspended particulates concentration limit in 2014  
(Concentration limit: 75 micrograms per cubic metre (24-hour average))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	5	77
Roadside AQMSs	12	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	16

Number of exceedances for respirable suspended particulates concentration limit in 2014  
(Concentration limit: 100 micrograms per cubic metre (24-hour average))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	91	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	16	118
Roadside AQMSs	21	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	29

Number of exceedances for nitrogen dioxide concentration limit in 2014  
(Concentration limit: 200 micrograms per cubic metre (1-hour value))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	54	0	4	2	0	4	6	0	41	0	0	24	135
Roadside AQMSs	377	16	56	45	6	68	52	11	158	33	44	115	981

Number of exceedances for ozone concentration limit in 2014  
(Concentration limit: 160 micrograms per cubic metre (8-hour average))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	7	0	0	7	0	29	9	1	28	24	0	0	105
Roadside AQMSs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

- c) According to EPD's 2011-2013 air quality monitoring data, all monitoring stations met the concentration limit of current air quality objectives for sulphur dioxide (24-hour) and carbon monoxide (1-hour and 8-hour). As to other major air pollutants, the monthly and annual numbers of exceedances at all general and roadside monitoring stations in 2014 are tabulated below:

Year 2011

Number of exceedances for fine suspended particulates concentration limit in 2011  
(Concentration limit: 75 micrograms per cubic metre (24-hour average))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	11	2	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	20	41
Roadside AQMSs	3	1	0	1	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	9	24

Note: Starting from November 2011, all monitoring stations have monitored the concentration level of fine suspended particulates.

Number of exceedances for respirable suspended particulates concentration limit in 2011  
(Concentration limit: 100 micrograms per cubic metre (24-hour average))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	33	2	19	12	6	0	0	2	0	2	0	30	106
Roadside	14	4	8	11	5	0	0	5	0	5	1	20	73



AQMSs													
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Number of exceedances for nitrogen dioxide concentration limit in 2011  
(Concentration limit: 200 micrograms per cubic metre (1-hour value))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	52	1	11	0	30	1	0	42	0	1	2	11	151
Roadside AQMSs	371	243	225	179	186	41	50	213	56	141	93	349	2147

Number of exceedances for ozone concentration limit in 2011  
(Concentration limit: 160 micrograms per cubic metre (8-hour average))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	0	0	1	11	17	2	3	23	1	9	2	0	69
Roadside AQMSs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year 2012

Number of exceedances for fine suspended particulates concentration limit in 2012  
(Concentration limit: 75 micrograms per cubic metre (24-hour average))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	1	0	20
Roadside AQMSs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	7	0	0	14

Number of exceedances for respirable suspended particulates concentration limit in 2012  
(Concentration limit: 100 micrograms per cubic metre (24-hour average))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	4	1	23	1	0	0	0	10	0	13	3	1	56
Roadside AQMSs	1	0	6	5	0	0	0	9	1	9	2	2	35

Number of exceedances for nitrogen dioxide concentration limit in 2012  
(Concentration limit: 200 micrograms per cubic metre (1-hour value))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	0	1	4	32	0	5	23	93	8	1	0	0	167
Roadside AQMSs	154	49	79	108	37	46	77	404	219	330	108	57	1668

Number of exceedances for ozone concentration limit in 2012  
(Concentration limit: 160 micrograms per cubic metre (8-hour average))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	0	0	0	3	3	2	12	53	13	35	2	0	123
Roadside AQMSs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year 2013

Number of exceedances for fine suspended particulates concentration limit in 2013

(Concentration limit: 75 micrograms per cubic metre (24-hour average))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	19	0	0	16	0	0	0	4	0	28	2	114	183
Roadside AQMSs	10	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	24	48

Number of exceedances for respirable suspended particulates concentration limit in 2013

(Concentration limit: 100 micrograms per cubic metre (24-hour average))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	25	0	0	19	0	0	0	1	0	49	17	117	228
Roadside AQMSs	12	0	6	6	0	0	0	3	0	11	6	34	78

Number of exceedances for nitrogen dioxide concentration limit in 2013

(Concentration limit: 200 micrograms per cubic metre (1-hour value))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	39	2	23	51	0	0	0	28	0	4	0	52	199
Roadside AQMSs	306	112	208	173	54	31	18	98	51	446	132	440	2069

Number of exceedances for ozone concentration limit in 2013

(Concentration limit: 160 micrograms per cubic metre (8-hour average))

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
General AQMSs	0	0	0	12	0	0	3	7	1	45	1	0	69
Roadside AQMSs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The 10-minute average limit was first introduced in January 2014 for sulphur dioxide in the air quality objectives. EPD does not have any relevant validated data before that date.

- d) EPD compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to analyze the air pollution situation and major emission sources in Hong Kong. The Emission Inventory for 2013 and 2014 is still under compilation. The overall emissions of major air pollutants in Hong Kong from 2010 to 2012 are tabulated below:

Year	Sulphur dioxide (tonnes)	Nitrogen oxides (tonnes)	Respirable suspended particulates (tonnes)	Fine suspended particulates (tonnes)	Volatile organic compounds (tonnes)	Carbon monoxide (tonnes)
2010	35 490	108 330	6 250	4 920	33 210	70 620
2011	32 110	116 260	6 270	4 940	32 290	69 050
2012	32 720	114 530	6 130	4 840	32 220	68 260

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

EPD has uploaded the Air Pollutant Emission Inventory to its webpage for public information.

Compilation of the annual Air Pollutant Emission Inventory is undertaken by the EPD under existing manpower and resources, and there is no breakdown for the expenditure on this area of work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB308**

**(Question Serial No.6010)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Administration's work on environmental assessment and planning:

- a) Does the Administration know the details, the costs and their percentage in total project costs, and the effectiveness of the ecological mitigation measures adopted for each development project under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO) in each of the past five years? Please list by year and by development project.
- b) Regarding the monitoring and auditing of the effectiveness of ecological mitigation measures adopted for development projects approved under the EIAO, what were the number of projects, expenditure and manpower resources, and the effectiveness of the relevant measures in each of the past five years? Please list by year and by project.
- c) What were the number of appeals and judicial reviews filed against the Government on environmental impact assessment reports for government construction projects, planning proposals and development strategies, the points of contention, results of the judgments, and the manpower resources and expenditure involved in each of the past five years? Please list by year and case; and
- d) The 2015 estimate in major planning studies and strategic planning studies is higher than the actual figures for 2013 and 2014. What are the reasons and details, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved? How do they compare with the expenditure and manpower resources involved in 2013 and 2014?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.180)

Reply:

- a) Of the environmental permits (EPs) issued by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO) in the past five years, implementation of ecological mitigation measures was required for 48 designated projects. Please refer to the table at Annex for details of the projects and the relevant year. The ecological mitigation measures required for the projects generally include compensation of ecological habitats to protect the affected rare species of wildlife fauna and flora that are of conservation importance; transplanting or in-situ conservation of important animals and plants or coral species; imposing restrictions on the methods, programme or duration of construction; implementation of mitigation measures to reduce the impact of the project on ecologically sensitive areas, marine ecosystem or marine life such as Chinese White Dolphins; and development of new marine parks, etc. All ecological mitigation measures must be implemented in

accordance with the requirements of the EPs, and their implementation is ensured through the Environmental Monitoring and Audit mechanism. As the costs of ecological mitigation measures and the proportion of such costs in relation to total project costs fall under the estimated expenditure of the relevant works programme, EPD does not have the information in this regard.

- b) As the vetting of environmental monitoring and audit reports to ensure that all ecological mitigation measures are implemented in accordance with the requirements of the EPs is part of EPD's routine work, the Department does not have separate breakdown of the manpower resources and expenditure involved in this area of work.
- c) There were 5 applications for appeal or judicial review on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports in the past 5 years. The designated projects concerned, points of contention and results of the judgments are provided below. As handling the appeals or judicial reviews is part of the current duties of EPD, we do not have separate breakdown of the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

#### Judicial Review on the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (2010)

In January 2010, a citizen of Hong Kong made an application for judicial review regarding the air quality impact of the EIA in respect of the Hong Kong section of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge project. The Court of First Instance (CFI) ruled that the EIA report should include a "stand alone" analysis of the project to assess the future environmental baseline conditions under the situation that the project is not carried out, so as to allow the EPD to consider whether the environmental impact of the project is kept to the minimum. EPD subsequently lodged an appeal. The Court of Appeal was of the view that the EIA report had already met the requirements of the EIA study brief and the Technical Memorandum of the EIA Ordinance and also included considerations on minimizing the environmental impact from the project. Therefore, it was not necessary to further conduct a "stand alone" analysis. EPD's appeal was allowed by the Court of Appeal in September 2011.

#### Judicial Review on the Development of the Integrated Waste Management Facilities (IWMF) (2012)

In February 2012, a citizen made an application for judicial review against the EPD's decision to approve the EIA Report on the IWMF Phase 1 project and to grant an environmental permit, challenging certain parts of the EIA Report as well as the role of the Director of EPD. The application was dismissed by the CFI of the High Court in July 2013. The Complainant lodged an appeal and the case was dismissed by the Appeal Court in September 2014. The Complainant further appealed to the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) regarding the role of the Director of EPD, and the case will be heard by the CFA in November 2015.

#### Judicial Review on the Development of a Bathing Beach at Lung Mei, Tai Po (2013)

In June 2013, a local organization 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 in November 2014 and the case will be heard by the Appeal Court in February 2016.

#### Judicial Review on the Expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a Three-Runway System (2015)

In February 2015, citizens made two applications for judicial review against the EPD's decision to approve the EIA Report on the expansion of Hong Kong International Airport into a three-runway system and to grant an environmental permit. Further instruction from the court is being awaited.

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. Further instruction from the court is being awaited.

- d) The actual number of major planning studies and strategic planning studies were 40 and 41 in 2013 and 2014 respectively. As we observed a rising trend in the number of major planning studies and strategic planning studies from 2013 to 2014, we slightly adjusted the 2015 estimate figure upward to 43. The actual figure will be worked out at the end of 2015. As this is an integral part of the environmental assessment and planning work of the EPD, no additional expenditure is required and we do not have a breakdown of the manpower resources and expenditure involved in this respect.

## Year 2010

<b>Designated Projects Which Require Ecological Mitigation Measures</b>	
1.	Proposed Installation of Integrated Mobile Phone Base Station Nearby Fan Lau Country Trail, South Lantau Country Park, Lantau Island, New Territories
2.	Stream Improvement at Ta Kwu Ling associated with the Resite of Chuk Yuen Village
3.	Desilting Works at Hung Shui Kiu Channel, Tuen Mun
4.	Development of a Bathing Beach at Lung Mei, Tai Po
5.	Black Point Gas Supply Project (First Phase)
6.	West New Territories (WENT) Landfill Extensions– Feasibility Study
7.	Development of a 100MW Offshore Wind Farm in Hong Kong
8.	Roadside Slope Improvement Works along Ma On Shan Tsuen Road within Ma On Shan Country Park
9.	Major Restoration to the Residence of Ip Ting-sz, Lin Ma Hang Tsuen, Sha Tau Kok, N.T.
10.	Installation of Submarine Gas Pipelines and Associated Facilities from To Kwa Wan to North Point for Former Kai Tak Airport Development
11.	Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and Associated Works
12.	South Island Line (East)
13.	Phase III Redevelopment of The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Jockey Club Sai Kung Outdoor Training Camp

## Year 2011

<b>Designated Projects Which Require Ecological Mitigation Measures</b>	
1.	Integration of Siu Ho Wan and Silver Mine Bay Water Treatment Works
2.	Sediment Removal at Yim Tin Tsai (East) Fish Culture Zone
3.	Restoration of Yan Tun Kong Study Hall at Ping Shan, Yuen Long, New Territories
4.	South-East Asia Japan Cable System (SJC) Hong Kong Segment
5.	Development of Integrated Waste Management Facilities Phase 1
6.	Regulation of Shenzhen River Stage IV
7.	Asia Submarine-cable Express (ASE) - Tseung Kwan O
8.	Drainage Improvements in Southern Lantau

## Year 2012

<b>Designated Projects Which Require Ecological Mitigation Measures</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 Which Require Ecological Mitigation Measures</b>	
1.	Decommissioning of the Magazine Site at Victoria Road for West Island Line
2.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area No. 12NW-C/SA1 above Leung Fai Tin along Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung
3.	Construction of Cycle Tracks and the associated Supporting Facilities from Sha Po Tsuen to Shek Sheung River

4.	Drainage Improvement Works at Ngong Ping
5.	Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
6.	Development of Organic Waste Treatment Facilities, Phase 2
7.	NENT - San Tin Highway and Fanling Highway Kwu Tung Section Widening (Between San Tin Interchange and Po Shek Wu Interchange)
8.	NENT - Castle Peak Road Diversion
9.	NENT - Kwu Tung North New Development Area Road P1 and P2 and Associated New Kwu Tung Interchange and Pak Shek Au Interchange Improvement
10.	NENT - Kwu Tung North New Development Area Road D1 to D5
11.	NENT - Sewage Pumping Stations in Kwu Tung North New Development Area
12.	NENT – Po Shek Wu Interchange Improvement
13.	NENT - Fanling Bypass Western Section
14.	NENT - Fanling Bypass Eastern Section
15.	NENT - Shek Wu Hui Sewage Treatment Works - Further Expansion at Fanling North New Development Area

Year 2014

<b>Designated Projects Which Require Ecological Mitigation Measures</b>	
1.	Hong Kong Offshore Wind Farm in Southeastern Waters
2.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area 12SW-A/SA1, Tai Wan Tau Road, Sai Kung
3.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area 12NW-C/SA2, Sheung Yeung, Sai Kung
4.	Asia Pacific Gateway (APG) - Tseung Kwan O
5.	Tseung Kwan O – Lam Tin Tunnel and Associated Works
6.	Drainage Works at Mai Po
7.	Natural Terrain Hazard Mitigation Works at Study Area No. 12NW-C/SA1 above Leung Fai Tin along Clear Water Bay Road, Sai Kung

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB309**

**(Question Serial No. 3673)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 under this Programme, the Administration mentions that it will continue to implement the South East New Territories and North East New Territories Landfill Extension schemes and to carry out the design and site investigation study on the West New Territories Landfill Extension Scheme. Will the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

1. What are the operational expenses, the staff establishment and the estimated annual expenditure on the salary for the above work for 2015-16?
2. Is the Landfills and Development Group under the Environmental Protection Department responsible for the above work? What are the operational expenses, the staff establishment and the estimated annual expenditure on the salary of this Group for 2015-16 respectively?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 82)

Reply:

1. The estimated expenditure for 2015-16 on implementing the Southeast New Territories and Northeast New Territories landfill extension and carrying out the design and site investigation study on the West New Territories landfill extension is \$10.254 million in total. The above work is mainly carried out by the Environmental Infrastructure Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). We do not have separate breakdown on the manpower resources involved in individual tasks.
2. The Landfills and Development Group (LDG) of the Environmental Infrastructure Division of EPD is mainly responsible for managing the three existing strategic landfills, implementing the extension projects and other work relating to the landfills. It is estimated that 99 staff at various levels are involved in the LDG in 2015-16, and the operational expenditure (including the expenditure on salary and other recurrent expenditure) is about \$61 million.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB310**

**(Question Serial No.: 3674)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 under this Programme that the Administration will continue to monitor the operation of the EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38. Would the Administration inform this Committee:

1. What are the staffing establishment and the annual estimated expenditure on salaries of the personnel responsible for the aforementioned monitoring work in 2015-16?
2. What was the tenancy rate of the EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38 in 2014-15?
3. Does the Government know the quantities of solid waste processed by the EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38 in 2013-14 and 2014-15? What were the quantities of plastics, glass, paper and food waste respectively?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No.: 83)

Reply:

1. Monitoring the operation of the EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38 is part of the work of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). There are no breakdowns on the manpower and expenditure involved in monitoring of the EcoPark.
2. The tenancy rate of the 13 available sites in the EcoPark was 100% in 2014-15. As the tenant of one site in the EcoPark has violated the lease agreement, the EPD is initiating legal proceedings to terminate the lease with this tenant. In addition, the EcoPark has earmarked one site to develop a waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) treatment and recycling facility in support of the producer responsibility scheme (PRS) on WEEE. The funding application of the recycling facility was approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council on 27 February 2015. We will go through the open tender procedures and award the Design-Build-Operate contract to the successful tenderer as soon as possible. The new facility is expected to be completed for commissioning in mid-2017.
3. The total quantities of solid waste processed by the EcoPark in 2013 were 51 600 tonnes, of which 4 800 tonnes were plastics. The total quantities of solid waste processed in 2014 were 117 800 tonnes, of which 4 600 tonnes were plastics and 110 tonnes were glass (Note: the waste glass recycler in the EcoPark started operation in November 2014). There was not any tenant who was engaged in waste paper treatment in the EcoPark in 2013 and 2014, and the tenant who is engaged in food waste recovery is expected to start operation in the second quarter of 2015.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB311**

**(Question Serial No. 3675)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Under this Programme, the Administration states that it has mapped out a comprehensive strategy for the management of food waste and yard waste in the coming years to achieve the target of reducing landfill disposal of food waste by 40% in 2022. Will the Administration advise this Committee on the following:

1. What are the staff establishment for implementation of the above strategy and the estimated annual expenditure on the salary for 2015-16?
2. Is the Food Waste Management Group (FWMG) under the Environmental Protection Department responsible for the above work? What are the main duties of the FWMG in 2015-16? What is the estimated annual expenditure on the salary involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 84)

Reply:

The Food Waste Management Group (FWMG) was set up in April 2014. The main duties of FWMG in 2015-16 include developing the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities in phases, promoting the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign and carrying out the work on reduction, separation and recycling of food waste as stated in "A Food Waste & Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022". There are a total of 18 staff in FWMG in 2015-16 and the estimated annual expenditure on salary is about \$11.37 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB312**

**(Question Serial No. 4278)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 under this Programme, the Administration states that it will continue to carry out a series of initiatives with the Guangdong authorities, including exploring the feasibility of mandating fuel switch for ocean going vessels berthing in PRD ports, conducting the joint regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> study with Guangdong and Macao governments, developing a system on co-forecasting of PRD regional air pollution, and extending the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme etc. Would the Administration inform this Committee of:

- a) the results and progress of the above work in the past year;
- b) the reasons for the continuous deterioration of air quality in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Tung Chung despite the above work carried out by the Administration for years;
- c) the staffing establishment for the above work and the estimated annual expenditure on salary in 2015-16;
- d) whether the Regional Air Quality Studies Section of the EPD is responsible for the above work? What is the estimated annual expenditure on salary in 2015-16 for the Group?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 85)

Reply:

- a) To reduce air pollution from ocean going vessels (OGVs), the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will require OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong through legislation. The regulation was tabled to the Legislative Council for vetting on 18 March 2015. If passed by the Legislative Council, the regulation will take effect on 1 July 2015. To maximise environmental benefits, we are exploring the feasibility of mandating fuel switch for OGVs berthing in the Pearl River Delta ports with the Guangdong authorities. We have explained the measures implemented in Hong Kong for reducing emissions from vessels to the governments of Guangdong Province and Shenzhen Municipality. We will report to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council when there is further progress.

To gain an understanding of the principles and characteristics regarding formation and control of fine suspended particulates (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) pollution in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Region and to solve the regional air pollution problem, the relevant authorities of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao started the 30-month Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study in late 2014 and it is expected to conclude in 2017.

Hong Kong and Guangdong are discussing ways to enhance technical exchanges between the two sides to further strengthen the air pollution forecasting capability in the PRD Region.

To encourage and facilitate Hong Kong-owned factories operating in Guangdong to adopt cleaner production technologies and practices, thereby improving the regional air quality, the EPD launched the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme (the Programme) in collaboration with the relevant Guangdong authorities in April 2008. As at end February 2015, the Programme has approved over 2 400 funding projects and organised 390 awareness and technology promotion activities. The current phase of the Programme will be completed by 31 March 2015. In the light of the environmental benefits brought by the Programme and positive feedback from the industries, the Government has earmarked \$150 million to extend the Programme for five years until 31 March 2020.

- b) Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. The overall air quality in Hong Kong has been improving in recent years. As for Tung Chung, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun, they are areas near the estuary of the Pearl River and are more susceptible to regional ozone problem under northwesterly or northerly winds. Ozone is mainly formed by photochemical reactions of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the air under sunlight. To reduce the ozone level in the Region, the Hong Kong and Guangdong governments have collaborated to reduce emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> and VOC. Both sides endorsed the air pollutants emission reduction plan for the PRD Region up to 2020 in November 2012, which set the 2015 emission reduction targets and 2020 emission reduction ranges for four pollutants (including NO<sub>x</sub> and VOC). The two sides will continue to take forward various emission reduction measures, and will prepare for a mid-term review on the emission reduction results for 2015 and finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020 so as to further improve regional air quality including alleviating the ozone problem.
- c) In 2015-16, the estimated expenditure to appoint a consultant for conducting the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study is about \$3.2 million. The estimated expenditure for implementing the Programme is about \$30 million. The other work items on Hong Kong side are absorbed by existing manpower and resources of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.
- d) Different groups/sections of the EPD have been involved in the above works, among which the main work of the Regional Air Quality Studies Section is to gain an understanding of the principles and characteristics regarding the formation of air pollution in PRD Region through scientific studies, so as to support the formulation of effective policies and measures. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study and coordination of technical exchanges between the two sides are one of its responsibilities. In 2015-16, there are 8 staff in the Regional Air Quality Studies Section and the estimated salary expenditure is about \$4.7 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB313**

**(Question Serial No. 4739)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2015-16 under this Programme, the Administration states that it will continue to oversee the operation of the Sludge Treatment Facility (STF). In this connection, would the Administration inform this Committee:

1. Has the STF completed commissioning tests and officially come into operation? If yes, what are the amounts of sludge treated, ashes produced and electricity generated since the operation of the STF started? If no, when will the STF officially and fully commence operation, and why has the STF not come into full operation so far?
2. What is the recurrent expenditure of the STF in 2015-16?
3. What are the staffing establishment in this Programme specifically responsible for monitoring the STF and the estimated annual expenditure on salary in 2015-16 involved?
4. Will the Administration consider setting targets for the operation of the STF and set out such targets in the estimates of expenditure under this Head to facilitate public monitoring of the operation of the STF? If yes, what are the details? If not, why not?
5. What is the estimated annual expenditure on salaries of the Director of Environmental Protection, Deputy Director (2), Assistant Director (Environmental Infrastructure), Principal Environmental Protection Officer (Special Waste and Landfill Restoration) of Environmental Protection Department in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 139)

Reply:

1. The Sludge Treatment Facility (STF) is now undergoing commissioning tests and is expected to officially come into operation in the first half of 2015. Since the STF is technically a highly complex engineering project, the time required for inviting tenders and carrying out construction was longer than expected. Upon completion of construction, we need sufficient time to conduct comprehensive and detailed testing so as to ensure that the facility complies with the operational capability and reliability requirements set out in the contract before the commencement of operation.
2. The estimated operation cost of the STF in 2015-16 is \$294.5 million.

3. The work on managing the STF is mainly carried out by the Environmental Infrastructure Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). We do not have separate breakdown on manpower resources involved in individual tasks.
4. The target of tonnage of sewage sludge to be treated annually at the STF is set out in the estimates of expenditure under the Head of EPD.
5. The annual estimated salary provisions of the Director of Environmental Protection, Deputy Director (2), Assistant Director (Environmental Infrastructure) and Principal Environmental Protection Officer (Special Waste & Landfill Restoration) of EPD are as follows:

	2015-16 Salary provision (\$ million)
Director of Environmental Protection	2.9
Deputy Director (2)	2.1
Assistant Director (Environmental Infrastructure)	1.8
Principal Environmental Protection Officer (Special Waste & Landfill Restoration)	1.6

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB314****(Question Serial No. 4741)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Under this Programme, the Administration has stated that the provision for 2015-16 is \$512.3 million higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15 and this is due to increased contract payments for the operation of waste facilities, the commencement of operation of the Sludge Treatment Facility and an increase of 26 posts. In this connection, would the Government advise this Committee:

1. What are the contract payments for each of the waste facilities for 2015-16?
2. What is the operation cost of the Sludge Treatment Facility for 2015-16?
3. What are the post titles, functions and estimated salary provision for 2015-16 in respect of the net increase of 26 posts?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Wai-yip, Albert (Member Question No. 141)

Reply:

1.&2. The estimate for 2015-16 for the operation of waste facilities is shown in the table below:

<b>Waste facilities</b>	<b>2015-16 Estimated operation cost (\$ million)</b>
Landfills	689.149
Refuse transfer stations	547.171
Chemical Waste Treatment Centre	216.855
Sludge Treatment Facility	294.527
Closed landfills	78.138
Organic waste treatment facilities	24.518
Others (including waste recycling facilities, low-level radioactive waste storage facility, etc.)	11.974
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,862.332</b>

3. In 2015-16, there will be a net increase of 26 new posts in the Environmental Protection Department under Programme 1, and the estimated salary provision is \$17.76 million. The details are as follows:

<b>Posts</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Functions</b>
1 SEPO 2 EPO / AEPOs 1 SEPI 3 EPIs 1 ACO	+8	To develop the Community Green Stations (CGSs) in the territory, oversee the construction projects, carry out district consultation exercises, invite tender for the CGS operation contracts, monitor the compliance of contract requirements by the contractors, etc. to ensure that the CGSs in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong can be set up progressively and the objectives of the CGSs be attained. With the CGSs in place, they will assist in collection of recyclables of lower market value at the community level for recycling by local recyclers, enhance environmental education and community participation with a view to promoting Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) charging and other waste reduction measures.
1 SO -1 ASO	0	To strengthen support in procurement and supplies.
1 SEPI 1 EPI	+2	To oversee the construction of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility and monitor the compliance of the construction works with the environmental performance requirements.  (Both posts are time-limited for 3 years from 2015-16 to 2017-18)
1 SEPO 2 EPO/AEPOs 3 EPIs	+6	To plan and prepare for the consultancy studies on the landfill extensions projects, invite tender for the projects, supervise the construction works, participate in and support the liaison work with the stakeholders in the districts, as well as manage and monitor the daily operation of the contractors.
1 AOSGB 1 AOSGC 1 SAO 1 SEPO 1 EPO / AEPO 1 SEPI 1 EOI 2 PSIs 1 CO	+10	To implement MSW charging according to the recommendations of the Council for Sustainable Development. The work mainly includes coordinating with bureaux/departments and stakeholders, formulating effective implementation plans, developing relevant complementary systems, stepping up of public education and community involvement programmes, drafting of the enabling legislation, etc.  (All posts are time-limited for 3 years from 2015-16 to 2017-18)
Net Increase:	<b>+26</b>	



Abbreviations

ACO	Assistant Clerical Officer
AEPO	Assistant Environmental Protection Officer
AOSGB	Administrative Officer, Staff Grade B
AOSGC	Administrative Officer, Staff Grade C
ASO	Assistant Supplies Officer
CO	Clerical Officer
EOI	Executive Officer I
EPO	Environmental Protection Officer
EPI	Environmental Protection Inspector
PSI	Personal Secretary I
SAO	Senior Administrative Officer
SEPI	Senior Environmental Protection Inspector
SEPO	Senior Environmental Protection Officer
SO	Supplies Officer

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB315****(Question Serial No. 5441)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

How many complaints against illegal land filling were received in each of the past five 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.112)

Reply:

The complaints against suspected illegal land filling of waste handled by the Environmental Protection Department in the past 5 years are summarised as below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Complaints received</b>	187	116	110	121	170
<b>Number of substantiated complaints after investigation</b>	59	52	54	62	60
<b>Number of prosecutions under the Waste Disposal Ordinance*(WDO)</b>	12	1	2	1	1
<b>Number of convictions under WDO*</b>	8	1	2	1	1
<b>Total fine under WDO*</b>	\$ 26,400	\$ 4,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 8,000

\* The prosecutions were initiated against deposition of waste on private land without the permission of the owner or legal occupier. Enforcement against violation of land use or planning requirements is taken up by other relevant government departments.

We do not have statistics on the areas of the sites involved in these cases.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****(Question Serial No.: 5809)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the cooking fumes produced by restaurants and the food manufacturing sector, would the Administration provide the following:

1. the number of complaints received and substantiated in the past five 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 EPD in controlling emission of cooking fumes from restaurants and the food manufacturing sector in the past five years; and
4. has 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

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 2010-2014 is given in Annex A.

In handling the complaints, the EPD will remind the operators of the restaurants and catering businesses to check their air pollution control equipment and carry out proper maintenance work, etc. Among all complaints, the number of those that required further follow-up action by the EPD, such as giving warnings, issuing statutory notices to require improvement or referring the case to other departments for follow-up, is given in Annex B.

2. The number of statutory notices issued by the EPD relating to the emission of oily fumes and cooking odour from restaurants and catering businesses in accordance with the Air Pollution Control Ordinance in 2010-2014 is as follow:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of statutory notices	4	7	16	19	18

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 2010-2014 is as follows:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of inspections	3 823	3 304	3 147	3 309	3 323

## Annex A

**Complaints against emission of oily fumes and cooking odour  
from restaurants and catering businesses in 2010-2014**

<b>District Council</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Central & Western	68	73	71	112	70
Wan Chai	108	103	89	73	100
Eastern	115	93	104	87	105
Southern	39	26	20	19	14
Yau Tsim Mong	154	168	142	168	169
Sham Shui Po	111	89	124	70	128
Kowloon City	74	66	90	83	78
Wong Tai Sin	31	32	23	14	24
Kwun Tong	44	32	25	31	29
Tsuen Wan	46	42	62	49	43
Tuen Mun	24	32	36	18	16
Yuen Long	77	88	72	81	59
North	13	17	24	20	24
Tai Po	17	33	14	31	34
Sai Kung	32	38	41	30	11
Sha Tin	79	54	46	61	39
Kwai Tsing	34	21	37	22	34
Islands	26	26	14	14	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 092</b>	<b>1 033</b>	<b>1 034</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>989</b>

## Annex B

**Complaints against emission of oily fumes and cooking odour  
from restaurants and catering businesses in 2010-2014 (follow-up action required)**

<b>District Council</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Central & Western	13	19	8	24	26
Wan Chai	3	7	3	1	7
Eastern	9	5	2	4	8
Southern	3	4	4	1	3
Yau Tsim Mong	34	37	40	35	51
Sham Shui Po	30	24	18	8	6
Kowloon City	4	7	6	5	5
Wong Tai Sin	5	3	1	0	1
Kwun Tong	1	0	0	1	0
Tsuen Wan	16	8	10	11	13
Tuen Mun	2	2	3	1	2
Yuen Long	23	23	18	28	8
North	5	8	12	5	6
Tai Po	3	3	5	9	7
Sai Kung	3	7	7	2	1
Sha Tin	36	20	20	31	13
Kwai Tsing	5	2	5	2	6
Islands	8	7	4	7	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>168</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB317**

**(Question Serial No. 6576)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses  
Programme: (1) Waste  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government has been actively promoting the FoodWise HK Campaign in recent years to reduce waste through donation of food to those in need, etc. Please advise:

1. how much avoidable food waste and partially avoidable food waste has been reduced through food recovery/donation?
2. what is the decrease in the cost of delivering waste collected to landfills after dumping of food waste has been reduced?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No. 682)

Reply:

1. The Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (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. The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held at various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source.

Apart from implementing the Campaign, the Government will continue to support the work of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) on collecting surplus food from the commercial and industry sector (e.g. supermarkets, fresh food markets, restaurants, clubs and hotels) by facilitating food donation to charitable organisations and encouraging NGOs to apply for funding under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) to organise food donation projects that can help reduce waste to landfills.

As at end of 2014, the ECF has granted over \$12 million to 8 projects under the theme of collecting and distributing surplus food to facilitate the organisations to collect and distribute surplus food in various areas in Kowloon and the New Territories with the target of collecting about 800 tonnes of food and distributing them to some 500 000 people

The overall target of “A Food Waste & Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022” (the Plan) is to reduce food waste disposal at landfills by 40% by 2022 through implementing various strategies and measures set out in the Plan.

2. Reducing food waste can help alleviate the pressure on landfills. The average annual cost for disposing solid waste at landfills in 2014-15 is estimated to be \$199 per tonne.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB318**

**(Question Serial No. 6672)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The coverage of Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging will be extended starting from April to prevent excessive use of PSBs and reduce waste. However, many restaurants and food manufacturers are using styrofoam containers extensively for containing food. Such materials, whether being landfilled or incinerated after use, are one of the major causes of environmental pollution. The use of styrofoam food containers has been banned in places like Taiwan a few years ago to reduce pollution and environmental hazards. Please advise:

1. Will the Government deploy resources for community education to encourage the public and merchants to stop using styrofoam containers which are hazardous to the environment? If yes, how will this be done? If not, what are the reasons?
2. Will the Government introduce legislation to prohibit the restaurants and food manufacturers from using styrofoam food containers so as to reduce styrofoam waste? If yes, how will this be done? If not, what are the reasons?
3. Will the Government allocate resources for studying the outcomes of the policy adopted by places like Taiwan on banning the use of styrofoam food containers, as well as encouraging merchants to develop products made of environment-friendly materials to replace styrofoam containers which will pollute the environment? If yes, how will this be done? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 559)

Reply:

1. The Government has been appealing to the community that environment-friendly containers should be used when handling food, such as using reusable tableware and containers, as well as promoting green lunch in schools with a view to educating and encouraging the public to use less styrofoam containers. Moreover, we will continue to promote the message of "Use Less, Waste Less" through various means to help educate and encourage the public to reduce the use of non environment-friendly products.
- 2&3. We are introducing producer responsibility schemes (PRs) progressively and our work focuses on plastic shopping bags, waste electrical and electronic equipment and glass beverage bottles. According to the action plans under the Hong Kong Blueprint for the Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022, we will study between 2016 and 2018 whether PRs should be introduced for other recyclable materials.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB319**

**(Question Serial No. 6690)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration is preparing for the introduction of a producer responsibility scheme on glass beverage bottles. To tie in with the implementation of the scheme, please advise this Committee on:

- 1) the locations and quantity of the waste glass bottle recycling bins to be provided in Hong Kong;
- 2) the fee to be paid for each glass beverage bottle;
- 3) the uses of fees collected under the scheme.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 576)

Reply:

- 1) We are expanding the recycling network of glass bottles. As at March 2015, there are about 1 200 residential glass bottle collection points, covering about 69% of the total Hong Kong population. There are another some 500 glass bottle collection points at public areas and other places. We will continue to enhance the recycling network of glass bottles having regard to the availability of resources and actual needs.
- 2) &3) For the proposed producer responsibility scheme (PRS) on glass beverage bottles, the Government will appoint by way of open tender two or three glass management contractors who will be required to collect and treat waste glass beverage bottles generated from within their own catchment region. A recycling fee will be imposed in line with the "polluter pays" principle to pay for costs for the implementation of the PRS, including the collection, treatment and administrative costs, etc. The specific fee level will depend on the tender results.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB320**

**(Question Serial No. 6691)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

As announced by the Chief Executive in the 2014 Policy Address, the Government planned to roll out the Community Green Station (CGS) projects in the 18 districts by developing one CGS in each of the districts. These stations will be operated by non-profit-making organisations to enhance environmental education and help collect different types of recyclables in the local community, with a view to promoting green living at the community level. As at 30 November 2014, the tender exercise for the operation contract for the Sha Tin CGS has been completed and Christian Family Service Centre has been appointed as the operator for three years. The open tender for the Eastern CGS operation contract has also been invited. For the development of CGSs in the 18 districts, please inform this Committee:

- 1) please set out the estimated expenditure of each project to be rolled out by construction of facilities, promotion of environmental education, organisation of educational events for the public and provision of support for local waste reduction and recovery work;
- 2) apart from Sha Tin and the Eastern District, what is the progress of the implementation of the projects in 16 districts? What are the schedules for commissioning the projects?
- 3) the measures for monitoring the operation of the projects in various districts;
- 4) the way of handling the differences in mode of operation among projects in various districts.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 577)

Reply:

- 1) & 2) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong. The capital works are coordinated by the Architectural Services Department and will cost about \$400 million in total. We will appoint non-profit-making organisations by way of open tender to operate the CGSs and will provide funding for their operation. The specific operating expenditures will depend on the financial proposals submitted by the individual operators in the open tender.

We envisage that with the CGSs in place, they will gradually help to enhance the quality and quantity of recyclables collected, and recover more recyclables of different types for local processing. Besides, they will help to enhance environmental education and community participation, with a view to promoting municipal solid waste charging and other waste reduction initiatives. The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>	
Sha Tin CGS	Junction of On Ping Street and On Sum Street, Shek Mun	Construction works have been completed and we have appointed an operator. Service will start after the necessary preparation work is completed.	
Eastern CGS	Between Oi Shun Road and Hing Man Street, Shau Kei Wan, underneath the Island Eastern Corridor	Construction works have been commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of this year.	
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have been commenced and we are preparing the tendering exercise for appointment of an operator. It is initially estimated that service will start in the first half of next year.	
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.	
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O		
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor		
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street		
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street		
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street		
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road		
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road		
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed		District Councils were consulted on the potential sites and their views are being followed up.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Central and Western CGS, Islands CGS, Northern CGS and Wong Tai Sin CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress.

- 3) & 4) Each CGS will be operated by a non-profit-making organisation, and the specific details will depend on the technical proposals submitted by the individual operators in the open tender. In general, the operator should proactively organise publicity and public education activities on environmental education; support waste reduction and recycling work at the community level; collaborate with property management companies, schools and other organisations; complement the existing services provided by private recyclers; and support the collection of low-value recyclables (such as glass bottles) at the community level and pass them to local recyclers for recycling. It is specified in the operation contract that the operator should operate and provide services according to the technical proposals accepted, and all operational requirements on environment, hygiene, occupational safety and health, etc. should be met during the period. The EPD will carry out inspection and monitoring work on a regular basis to ensure that the operator manages the CGS facilities properly and complies with the requirements stipulated in the contract.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB321****(Question Serial No. 6692)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Administration announced the establishment of the Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee on 3 December 2012 and the formal launch of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign on 18 May 2013. The Steering Committee is tasked with formulating and overseeing the implementation strategies of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign to reduce food waste disposed of at landfills. On continuing to promote reduction of food waste through the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign, please advise this Committee:

Since the implementation of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign, what are the expenditure for implementing activities each year and the effectiveness in food waste reduction?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 578)

Reply:

The Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee was set up in December 2012 to formally launch the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (the Campaign) in May 2013. The manpower involved in the implementation of the Campaign was absorbed by the existing establishment. As at end of March 2015, the expenditure spent on advertising and other related items was \$13.5 million and the total expenditure on the other major schemes and activities was \$8 million as shown in the table below:

Description	Expenditure 2012-13	Expenditure 2013-14	Expenditure 2014-15
Advertising for the Campaign (including those in public transport system, printed materials and electronic platform, etc.)	Nil	About \$10.4 million	About \$3.1 million
Drawing up and promoting good practices of food waste reduction in cooperation with the relevant trades and sectors	Not Applicable		
Launching the Food Wise Charter Scheme	Not Applicable		
Launching the Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme	Not Applicable		
Meeting with the relevant sectors including women groups and the catering industry to conduct briefings and encourage participation	Not Applicable		
Establishing a supporting website for the Campaign, organising food waste reduction training workshops for launching the Food	About \$0.3 million	About \$0.5 million	About \$1.1 million

Wise Hong Kong Ambassador Scheme and participation by the relevant sectors and interested parties			
Organising publicity activities to promote the Food Wise message, including: - Launch ceremony of the Campaign - Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee First Anniversary Ceremony/Food Wise Caroling - Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Kwun Tong District - Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign Roving Exhibition at Eastern District	About \$0.3 million	About \$2.4 million	About \$3.4 million

Since its launching, the Campaign has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community through various schemes and activities. The “Big Waster” symbolising food wastage in the Campaign is gradually taking root in the community. As at 15 February 2015, about 400 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste, and some 1 350 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message. Moreover, roving exhibitions were held at various districts to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. The Government will launch the “Food Wise Eateries” scheme in the coming year in collaboration with the catering industry for the purpose of encouraging the public to further reduce food waste at source.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB322****(Question Serial No. 6693)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

There are 13 closed landfills in Hong Kong. These closed landfills need to be restored to minimize their potential adverse impacts on the environment and ensure safety and to render them safe for beneficial use. Full restoration of a closed landfill may take at least 30 years. On continuing to take forward the SENT and NENT landfill extensions, and on the design and site investigation of the WENT landfill extension, please advise this Committee on:

- 1) the annual expenditure for restoring and monitoring after closure of the closed landfills;
- 2) the annual utilisation of recreational facilities developed on these sites after closure and restoration of the closed landfills.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 579)

Reply:

- 1) There are 13 closed landfills in Hong Kong where the construction of restoration facilities has all been completed. Thereafter the landfill aftercare work commenced, which comprises operation and maintenance of the restoration facilities as well as environmental monitoring. The expenditure for the aftercare work for 2014-15 is as follows:

	<b>2014-15 Revised estimate (\$ million)</b>
Shuen Wan Landfill	5
Pillar Point Valley Landfill	15
Ma Yau Tong Central, Ma Yau Tong West, Jordan Valley, Ngau Chi Wan and Sai Tso Wan Landfills	9
Tseung Kwan O Stage I and Tseung Kwan O Stage II/III Landfills	21
Ngau Tam Mei, Siu Lang Shui, Ma Tso Lung and Gin Drinkers Bay Landfills	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>

2) The afteruse developments of the 13 closed landfills are shown in the table below:

<b>Closed landfill</b>	<b>Present situation</b>
Shuen Wan (Tai Po)	A golf driving range has been opened for public use since April 1999.
Ngau Chi Wan (Wong Tai Sin)	Ngau Chi Wan Park was fully opened for public use in September 2010 (its first phase opened in August 2009).
Sai Tso Wan (Kwun Tong)	Sai Tso Wan Recreation Ground was opened for public use in April 2004.
Ma Yau Tong West <sup>Note (1)</sup> (Kwun Tong)	Part of the site was developed into a sitting-out area and opened for public use in September 2011.
Ma Yau Tong Central <sup>Note (1)</sup> (Kwun Tong)	Part of the site was developed into a sitting-out area and opened for public use in January 2011.
Jordan Valley (Kwun Tong)	Jordan Valley Park was opened for public use in August 2010.
Tseung Kwan O Stage I <sup>Note (1)</sup> (Sai Kung)	The waterfront of the Landfill was developed into a waterfront promenade and a cycle track which were opened for public use in June 2012. Moreover, a sitting-out area cum pet garden was opened to the public in June 2013.
Tseung Kwan O Stage II/III <sup>Note (1)</sup> (Sai Kung)	Since August 2004, the Hong Kong Air Cadet Corps has been using the upper platform of the Landfill as a model aeroplane training field during weekends and public holidays.
Ngau Tam Mei <sup>Note (1)</sup> (Yuen Long)	Currently as green zone.
Ma Tso Lung (North District)	For recreational use by Tung Wah Group of Hospitals.
Siu Lang Shui <sup>Note (1)</sup> (Tuen Mun)	Currently as green zone. Part of the Siu Lang Shui Landfill was listed as a Site of Special Scientific Interest in January 2008.
Gin Drinkers Bay (Kwai Tsing)	The Hong Kong Jockey Club International BMX Park at the lower platform of the Landfill developed by The Cycling Association of Hong Kong, China Limited was opened in October 2009. Moreover, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department has engaged the Architectural Services Department to ascertain the technical feasibility of developing leisure facilities at the remaining parts of the site.
Pillar Point Valley <sup>Note (1)</sup> (Tuen Mun)	Part of the site is being developed into an open shooting range by the Hong Kong Shooting Association.

Note (1) :

To expedite the development of suitable facilities at restored landfills, \$1 billion has been earmarked to set up a “Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme” to fund Non-profit-making Organisations or National Sports Associations to develop recreational facilities or other innovative proposals at the 7 restored landfills which have not been fully developed for afteruse.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB323****(Question Serial No.: 3584)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

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

- 1) What is the number of EVs running in Hong Kong currently? What is its percentage in the total number of vehicles?
- 2) What are the specific details and effectiveness of the existing measures for facilitating the introduction of EVs into the Hong Kong market?
- 3) What are the Administration's policy objectives of subsidising transport operators to use EVs under the Pilot Green Transport Fund? What is the application situation?
- 4) What is the progress of achieving the target of developing additional charging facilities in Hong Kong and increasing the number of EVs in the government fleet?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No.: 47)

Reply:

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

- 1) As at the end of February 2015, the number of EVs registered with the Transport Department and the percentage of EVs in the total number of vehicles for various vehicle types are as follows:

<b>No. of registered vehicles as at end of February 2015</b>			
	<b>EVs</b>	<b>Total no. of vehicles in Hong Kong</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Private cars	1 412	546 878	0.26%
Motorcycles	50	64 468	0.08%
Buses	7	13 489	0.05%



Light buses	4	7 376	0.05%
Light goods vehicles	55	73 629	0.07%
Medium goods vehicles	2	37 406	0.01%
Heavy goods vehicles	0	5 197	0%
Taxis	48	18 138	0.26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>766 581</b>	<b>0.21%</b>

Note: Not including special purpose and government vehicles.

2) – 4)

The Government has been promoting the wider use of EVs, including the following measures:

- (i) The First Registration Tax on EVs is waived until 31 March 2017;
- (ii) Enterprises that procured environment-friendly vehicles, including EVs, are allowed 100% profits tax deduction for the capital expenditure on EVs in the first year of procurement;
- (iii) A \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund was set up in March 2011 to encourage the public transport sector and non-profit organisations to test out green and innovative transport technologies, including EVs. As at February 2015, the Fund has approved 48 trials of EVs involving 72 EVs (including 21 taxis, 11 coaches, 2 light buses and 38 goods vehicles);
- (iv) Since April 2011, concessions have been granted on gross floor area for car parks in new buildings if they are “EV charging-enabling”. This is to encourage developers to put in place the necessary EV charging infrastructure at the building construction stage, including provision of sufficient power supply and electrical wiring, to facilitate future installation of chargers for EV users;
- (v) In June 2011, planning guidelines for new buildings were amended to recommend 30% of private car parking spaces to be installed with standard chargers;
- (vi) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel.: 3757 6222) to provide information and technical support to interested parties in setting up chargers. Besides, the Government has issued guidelines on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers; and
- (vii) Having regard to the operational needs of departments and the supply of EV models in the market, the Government will continue to take the lead in using EVs. As at the end of February 2015, there were 226 EVs in the Government fleet, and 19 additional EVs will be delivered to various departments for use in 2015.

With active promotion by the Government, the number of EVs has increased to more than 1 800 as at the end of February 2015 (including EVs in the Government fleet), a 17-fold increase from less than 100 at the end of 2010.

As regards charging facilities, from April 2011 to February 2015, 80% of car parking spaces under newly approved development plans have been equipped with the infrastructure and conditions for installation of EV chargers. Besides, there are now more than 1 100 EV chargers for public use in Hong Kong, covering all 18 districts in various types of buildings. Apart from standard chargers, there are now over 150 medium chargers, 12 CHAdeMO quick chargers and 19 quick chargers using other standards set up at various districts. The Government will also launch a pilot scheme that enables suppliers of electric taxis to provide charging services for electric taxis by installing quick chargers at car parks administered by the Transport Department. We will closely monitor the growth in the number of EVs and consider the need to further expand the charging network in a timely manner.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB324**

**(Question Serial No. 3585)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (1) Waste  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

To promote the sustainable development of the recycling industry, the Government earmarked \$1 billion to set up a Recycling Fund last year. The Environmental Protection Department will make necessary preparation for rolling out the Recycling Fund to facilitate the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiencies of the recycling industry. Please advise on:

1. What is the current progress of the preparation work for the Recycling Fund and what are its specific application details?
2. How will the Fund interface with the operation of the EcoPark? What are the details?
3. How does the Steering Committee to Promote the Sustainable Development of the Recycling Industry support the operation of the Fund?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No. 48)

Reply:

1. The Government has earmarked \$1 billion to set up a Recycling Fund to promote the development of resource recycling industries by facilitating the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiency of the recycling industry for sustainable development. The Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council (LegCo) discussed and gave its support to the setting up of a Recycling Fund in July 2014, which is now pending scrutiny by the Finance Committee of LegCo. We aim to commence the Recycling Fund at the earliest subject to the funding approval of LegCo. To meet the actual operational and development needs of the local recycling industry, applications for grants from the Fund will be made by the industry on project basis. The applicants should formulate their business plans according to their own conditions and needs and should make an effective use of the funds to expand their business. Besides, applications for upgrading and development of the recycling industry as a whole from non-profit making organisations and professional/trade associations will also be accepted. The share of the Fund will depend on the nature of the applications and the applications approved. We plan to engage the Hong Kong Productivity Council as a partner in the implementation of the Fund, and will set up an Advisory Committee on Recycling Fund to assess applications.

2. The EcoPark tenants eligible to apply for the Recycling Fund may submit applications for funding to upgrade their operational capabilities and expand their business.
3. The Steering Committee to Promote the Sustainable Development of the Recycling Industry will study the specific uses of the Recycling Fund in depth with a view to formulating effective and equitable proposals to promote the sustainable development of the recycling industry. Reference will be made to the modes of financial assistance to the recycling industry in other regions and their effectiveness, and the unique situation of different types of recyclables in Hong Kong.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB325****(Question Serial No. 5287)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list the average annual total cost of handling one tonne of municipal solid waste in the past 5 years, including the cost for transfer of waste and the disposal cost in landfills.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 111)

Reply:

A breakdown of the average annual costs for transfer and disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) at landfills in the past 5 years is provided below:

	<b>Transfer of MSW (\$/tonne)</b>	<b>Disposal of MSW at landfills (\$/tonne)</b>	<b>Total cost (\$/tonne)</b>
2010-11 (Actual)	192	147	339
2011-12 (Actual)	202	168	370
2012-13 (Actual)	204	180	384
2013-14 (Actual)	199	191	390
2014-15 (Projected)	200	199	399

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB326**

**(Question Serial No. 5289)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list the number of plastic shopping bags that have been disposed of at landfills in Hong Kong since the introduction of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 113)

Reply:

Since the introduction of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags (the Levy Scheme) in 2009, the Environmental Protection Department has conducted surveys on the number of plastic shopping bags (PSBs) disposed of annually in order to monitor the PSB disposal from various retail categories. The statistics are set out at Annex 1.

Findings of the Surveys on Disposal of PSBs <sup>(1)</sup>  
(Unit: Estimated Annual Disposal)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Million/ Year	%	Million/ Year	%	Million/ Year	%	Million/ Year	%	Million/ Year	%
Retail categories covered by the Levy Scheme										
Supermarket	488.22	10.44%	84.22	1.90%	75.71	1.67%	75.09	1.43%	41.24	0.89%
Convenience stores	89.98	1.92%	15.33	0.34%	17.55	0.39%	15.60	0.30%	15.13	0.33%
Medicare and cosmetic stores	79.14	1.69%	53.57	1.21%	53.70	1.18%	65.12	1.24%	59.91	1.30%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>657.34</b>	<b>14.05%</b>	<b>153.12</b>	<b>3.45%</b>	<b>146.96</b>	<b>3.23%</b>	<b>155.81</b>	<b>2.97%</b>	<b>116.28</b>	<b>2.52%</b>
Retail categories not covered by the Levy Scheme <sup>(2)</sup>	823.48	17.6%	890.20	20.03%	906.95	19.96%	844.26	16.09%	849.45	18.37%
Others <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%
<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>

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

Note:

1. Under the current phase of the Levy Scheme, a plastic shopping bag means a bag (i) that is made wholly or partly of plastic; and (ii) there is a handle, handle hole, perforated line for tearing out a handle hole, carrying string or strap, or any other carrying device on, or attached to, it.
2. For example, bakeries and cake shops, department stores and home accessories shops, cooked food outlets, books, stationeries, gifts and novelties shops, fashion and footwear shops, electrical and telecom shops, and newspaper and magazine bags, etc.
3. PSBs from unknown sources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB327**

**(Question Serial No. 5290)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list out the specific estimates and policy objectives of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign in 2015-2016.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 114)

Reply:

The total estimated expenditure of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign for 2015-16 is about \$5 million, of which about \$1.5 million will be spent on advertisements, about \$2.5 million on promotional programmes and activities and about \$1 million budgeted for technical support and training.

The Environment Bureau unveiled in February 2014 "A Food Waste & Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022" (the Plan), with a view to reducing the food waste disposal at landfills by 40% by 2022. The Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign is an integral part of the Plan. This territory-wide food waste reduction campaign aims to encourage the entire community, from individuals and households to commercial and industrial sectors, to avoid and reduce food waste generation in Hong Kong. The objectives of the Campaign are to promote public awareness of food waste problems in Hong Kong; co-ordinate efforts within the government and public institutions to lead by example in food waste reduction; instill behavioural changes at the individual and household levels to help reduce food waste generation in daily life; draw up and promote good practices of food waste reduction at commercial and industrial establishments; and facilitate food donation to charitable organisations from establishments with surplus food.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB328**

**(Question Serial No. 5291)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list the estimate for taking forward the development of organic waste treatment facilities in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 115)

Reply:

The estimate for taking forward the development of organic waste treatment facilities for the treatment of source-separated food waste in 2015-16 is \$603.1 million.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB329**

**(Question Serial No.5292)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please provide details of the estimated expenditure and measures for improving air quality in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.116)

Reply:

In 2015-16, the total estimated provision for the Air Programme of the Environmental Protection Department is \$3,928.7 million, which is used to continuously implement air quality improvement measures. The main measures include continuous implementation of the ex-gratia payment scheme to phase out progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles by end of 2019, the estimated expenditure involved for the coming year is about \$3,271 million (about 83% of the total estimate); subsidising franchised bus companies to retrofit about 1 400 Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices and trial of hybrid and electric buses, the estimated expenditures involved are \$23.5 million and \$96.63 million respectively; continuous promotion of the Pilot Green Transport Fund and Cleaner Production Partnership Programme, the estimated expenditures involved are \$43.49 million and \$30 million respectively.

The other work under the Air Programme for 2015-16 includes a new legislation mandating ocean-going vessels to switch to low sulphur fuel while at berth in Hong Kong, controlling air pollutant emissions from non-road mobile machinery newly supplied for local use, implementation of the Air Pollution Control Ordinance and the Ozone Layer Protection Ordinance, monitoring the air quality in Hong Kong, publishing real-time Air Quality Health Index and its forecast to the public, collaborating with the Guangdong government to implement the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan, as well as conducting the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB330****(Question Serial No. 5293)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please advise on the details of various current measures for protecting country park enclaves, the effectiveness and expenditure involved in the past five 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 KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.117)

Reply:

In the 2010-11 Policy Address, the Government undertook to either include the enclaves into country parks, or determine their proper uses through statutory planning to meet conservation and social development needs.

Three enclaves, namely Kam Shan, Sai Wan and Yuen Tun, have become part of the Kam Shan, Sai Kung East, and Tai Lam Country Parks respectively since 30 December 2013. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) plans to incorporate three country park enclaves (namely Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and the site near Nam Shan) into their respective country parks. Based on the principles and criteria for designating new country parks or extending existing country parks, as well as other considerations, these three enclaves are assessed to be suitable for being designated as country parks. The Department will conduct consultation with the relevant stakeholders on the proposal and then initiate the relevant statutory procedures, which would include the preparation of draft maps, public inspection, objection hearing, submission of draft maps to Chief Executive in Council for approval and negative vetting at Legislative Council, etc. The entire designation process will take more than a year to complete.

On the other hand, the Planning Department has completed the preparation of Development Permission Area Plans for suitable country park enclaves. A total of 22 Development Permission Area Plans have been prepared covering 30 enclaves. The Planning Department is progressively preparing Outline Zoning Plans to replace Development Permission Area Plans previously published with a validity of 3 years. As at end of February 2015, 11 Development Permission Area Plans have been replaced by Outline Zoning Plans. The Planning Department will continue to prepare Outline Zoning Plans in accordance with the established procedures to replace the relevant Development Permission Area Plans.

The AFCD conducts regular patrols in country parks including the enclaves. The expenditures involved in the past five years are shown in the table below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2010-11	33
2011-12	42
2012-13	57
2013-14	52
2014-15 (revised estimate)	50

On the other hand, the Planning Department conducts regular patrols in the Development Permission Areas (DPAs) to see if there are unauthorised developments against the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap 131). As enforcement work in enclaves within the DPAs is part of the daily duties of the Planning Department's staff, there is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB331**

**(Question Serial No.5372)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. Please advise on the details of estimated expenditure and measures for improving air quality in 2015-16.
2. Did the Administration monitor regularly the air quality in Ma Wan and adopt improvement measures in the past five years? If yes, what were the details and expenditure? Does the Administration plan to set up air quality monitoring stations (AQMSs) in the area? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure? Will the Administration formulate measures to improve the air quality of the area and assess the implications of the third airport runway on the area upon completion? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure?
3. Did the Administration monitor regularly the air quality in Discovery Bay and adopt improvement measures in the past five years? If yes, what were the details and expenditure? Does the Administration plan to set up AQMSs in the area? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure? Will the Administration formulate measures to improve the air quality of the area and assess the implications of the third airport runway on the area upon completion? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure?
4. Did the Administration monitor regularly the air quality in Tung Chung North and adopt improvement measures in the past five years? If yes, what were the details and expenditure? Does the Administration plan to set up AQMSs in the area? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure? Will the Administration formulate measures to improve the air quality of the area and assess the implications of the third airport runway on the area upon completion? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure?
5. Did the Administration monitor regularly the air quality in Tung Chung South and adopt improvement measures in the past five years? If yes, what were the details and expenditure? Does the Administration plan to set up AQMSs in the area? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure? Will the Administration formulate measures to improve the air quality of the area and assess the implications of the third airport runway on the area upon completion? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure?
6. Did the Administration monitor regularly the air quality in Belvedere Garden and adopt improvement measures in the past five years? If yes, what were the details and expenditure? Does the Administration plan to set up AQMSs in the area? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure? Will the Administration formulate measures to improve the air quality of the area and assess the implications of the third airport runway on the area upon completion? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure?

7. Did the Administration monitor regularly the air quality in Kingswood Villas and adopt improvement measures in the past five years? If yes, what were the details and expenditure? Does the Administration plan to set up AQMSs in the area? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure? Will the Administration formulate measures to improve the air quality of the area and assess the implications of the third airport runway on the area upon completion? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.192)

Reply:

1. In 2015-16, the total estimated provision for the Air Programme of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is \$3,928.7 million, which is used to continuously implement air quality improvement measures. The main measures include continuous implementation of the ex-gratia payment scheme to phase out progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles by end of 2019, the estimated expenditure involved for the coming year is about \$3,271 million (about 83% of the total estimate); subsidising franchised bus companies to retrofit about 1 400 Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices and trial of hybrid and electric buses, the estimated expenditures involved are \$23.5 million and \$96.63 million respectively; continuous promotion of the Pilot Green Transport Fund and Cleaner Production Partnership Programme, the estimated expenditures involved are \$43.49 million and \$30 million respectively.

The other work under the Air Programme for 2015-16 includes a new legislation mandating ocean-going vessels to switch to low sulphur fuel while at berth in Hong Kong, controlling of air pollutant emissions from non-road mobile machinery newly supplied for local use, implementation of the Air Pollution Control Ordinance and the Ozone Layer Protection Ordinance, monitoring the air quality in Hong Kong, publishing real-time Air Quality Health Index and its forecast to the public, collaborating with the Guangdong government to implement the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan, as well as conducting the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM2.5 Study.

2 to 7.

Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. As for areas near the estuary of the Pearl River (such as Tung Chung, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun), they are more susceptible to regional ozone under northwesterly or northerly winds in Hong Kong. At present, the air quality monitoring network of the EPD in Hong Kong comprises 12 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMS) and three roadside AQMS. The general AQMS in New Territories West are in Yuen Long, Tuen Mun, Tsuen Wan and Tung Chung respectively. The general AQMS in Tung Chung can already reflect the air quality in Ma Wan, Discovery Bay, Tung Chung North and Tung Chung South, etc., while the general AQMS in Tsuen Wan and Yuen Long can reflect the air quality in Belvedere Garden and Kingswood Villas respectively. Therefore, the EPD has no plan to set up any AQMS in Ma Wan, Discovery Bay, Tung Chung North, Tung Chung South, Belvedere Garden and Kingswood Villas.

The overall air quality in Hong Kong has been improving in recent years. In the past 10 years (from 2005 to 2014), except ozone which is on the rise due to regional photochemical smog, the concentrations of other major air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and respirable suspended particulates in Hong Kong have fallen by as much as 6%-50%. Our air quality improvement measures under the Air Programme can further improve the air quality in Hong Kong (including all of the above districts).

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB332**

**(Question Serial No. 6486)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The estimate for 2015-16 is 25% higher than the revised estimate for 2014-15. What are the reasons? What are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 319)

Reply:

The increase in provision by 25% in the estimate for 2015-16 as compared with the revised estimate for 2014-15 is mainly due to the price fluctuation as required in accordance with the management contract of facilities, provision of additional facilities and rolling out of new plans, including the Sludge Treatment Facility, implementation of the Municipal Solid Waste Diversion Plan to support the change of the use of the Southeast New Territories Landfill to receive only construction waste in future, operation of the Community Green Stations and implementation of new mandatory producer responsibility schemes, and the net increase of 26 posts (including two directorate posts pending approval of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council). The expenditure involved is \$512.3 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB333****(Question Serial No. 6487)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

The Administration is progressively developing Community Green Stations in all 18 districts in Hong Kong. What are the implementation schedule and publicity details of such work? What are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 320)Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is progressively developing Community Green Stations (CGSs) in each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong. The capital works are coordinated by the Architectural Services Department and will cost about \$400 million in total. We will appoint non-profit-making organisations by way of open tender to operate the CGSs and will provide funding for their operation. The specific operating expenditures will depend on the financial proposals submitted by the individual operators in the open tender. Staff from the EPD and the Architectural Services Department is responsible for the work of developing the CGSs, which is part of the work of the departments. Since 2014, the EPD has created 16 permanent posts and 5 time-limited posts for 3 years for implementing this initiative and monitoring their future operation.

The latest development for individual CGSs is tabulated below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Sha Tin CGS	Junction of On Ping Street and On Sum Street, Shek Mun	Construction works have been completed and we have appointed an operator. Service will start after the necessary preparation work is completed.
Eastern CGS	Between Oi Shun Road and Hing Man Street, Shau Kei Wan, underneath the Island Eastern Corridor	Construction works have been commenced and we are tendering for appointment of an operator. It is estimated that service will start in the second half of this year.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Latest Development and Schedule</b>
Kwun Tong CGS	Junction of Sheung Yee Road and Kai Fuk Road, Kowloon Bay	Construction works have been commenced and we are preparing the tendering exercise for appointment of an operator. It is initially estimated that service will start in the first half of next year.
Kwai Tsing CGS	Tam Kon Shan Road, near Tsing Yi Northeast Park	Sites have been confirmed and planning of construction works is in progress.
Sai Kung CGS	Po Lam Lane, near Po Hong Road and Po Lam Road North, Tseung Kwan O	
Sham Shui Po CGS	Between Yen Chow Street and Tonkin Street, underneath the West Kowloon Corridor	
Tai Po CGS	Between Ting Kok Road and Dai Wah Street	
Tsuen Wan CGS	Hoi Shing Road, near Hoi Kok Street	
Tuen Mun CGS	Tuen Yee Street	
Wan Chai CGS	Junction of Wan Shing Street and Hung Hing Road	
Yuen Long CGS	Junction of Wetland Park Road and Tin Wah Road	
Kowloon City CGS, Southern CGS and Yau Tsim Mong CGS	Site to be confirmed	
Central and Western CGS, Islands CGS, Northern CGS and Wong Tai Sin CGS	Site to be confirmed	Site search is still in progress.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB334**

**(Question Serial No. 6488)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What is the Administration's preparatory work for the introduction of the mandatory producer responsibility schemes on waste electrical and electronic equipment and glass beverage bottles? What are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 321)

Reply:

For the producer responsibility scheme (PRS) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), the funding application for the development of the WEEE treatment and recycling facility was approved by the Legislative Council (LegCo) on 27 February 2015 and the Promotion of Recycling and Proper Disposal (Electrical Equipment and Electronic Equipment) (Amendment) Bill 2015 was introduced into the LegCo on 18 March 2015 for the implementation of the PRS. As for the glass beverage bottles, we are drafting legislation and the bill is expected to be introduced into the LegCo within this year.

The relevant work is part of the work of the Waste Management Policy Division (WMD) of the Environmental Protection Department, and is absorbed by existing resources. There are also staff members from other divisions to participate and provide assistance in their respective scope of work. In 2015-16, there are a total of 15 staff members of the WMD to promote and support various recycling initiatives. The estimated expenditure is about \$24.5 million. The WMD is responsible for waste management policy, including progressive implementation of the PRSs. However, we do not have breakdowns of manpower provision and resources involved in individual recycling initiatives.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB335**

**(Question Serial No. 6489)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Does the Administration send staff regularly to conduct monitoring at the EcoPark in Tuen Mun Area 38? What are the details of the inspections carried out by the Administration? What are the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 322)

Reply:

To assist the daily management of the EcoPark, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has engaged a contractor in monitoring the daily management and maintenance of the public areas of the EcoPark. The expenditure involved in monitoring the daily operation of its tenants, assisting EcoPark tenants to develop their recycling business, operating the EcoPark Visitor Centre and a dedicated website as well as implementing promotional and waste recovery activities is about \$1.2 million per month. EPD staff will be sent to the EcoPark to conduct audit and monitor the management of the contractor and liaise with the EcoPark tenants on a regular basis in order to understand and monitor whether the operation complies with the terms of tenancy. Managing and monitoring the operation of the EcoPark is part of the work of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Division of the EPD, and is absorbed by existing resources. We do not have breakdowns on the manpower resources and expenditure involved for such work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB336**

**(Question Serial No. 6490)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

How many people visited the Visitor Centre with waste management as the theme at the EcoPark in the past three years? What were the manpower and expenditure involved? Were groups or schools invited to visit the Centre? If yes, what were the details? If not, what were the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 323)

Reply:

The number of visitors to the EcoPark Visitor Centre was 22 476 in 2012, 17 321 in 2013 and 20 532 in 2014. Managing the operation of the EcoPark (including its Visitor Centre) is part of the work of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Division of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD). We do not have breakdowns on the manpower and expenditure involved for such work. Besides, the EPD is engaging a contractor at a lump sum monthly fee of about \$1.2 million in managing the EcoPark. Apart from the manpower and expenditure involved in daily management of the public area and facilities of the EcoPark, the contractor should also be responsible for assisting EcoPark tenants to develop their recycling business, implementing promotional and waste recovery activities, as well as operating the Visitor Centre and a dedicated website of the EcoPark.

The Administration has been inviting groups and schools to visit the EcoPark through outreach programmes, electronic communication and mails, etc, with a view to enhancing environmental awareness of the public and encouraging the groups and schools concerned to more proactively participate in and promote green work at community level.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB337****(Question Serial No. 6491)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What were the details of the Administration's efforts in enhancing community participation in waste reduction, recovery and recycling in the past three years? What were the manpower and expenditure involved? Did the Administration carry out promotion jointly with the 18 districts? If yes, what were the details? If not, what were the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 324)

Reply:

The Government published the *Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022* in May 2013, which maps out the comprehensive strategy, specific targets, policies and action plans for waste management for the coming ten years. In the past three years, apart from implementing various producer responsibility schemes, conducting a study and a consultation on the municipal solid waste charging and setting up community green stations, we have encouraged the public to separate the waste at source whether at home or at workplace through the Source Separation of Waste Programme which has been extended to cover industrial and commercial buildings. As at early 2015, over 2 000 housing estates/buildings, some 700 rural villages and over 900 industrial and commercial buildings have participated in the Programme. Over 80% of Hong Kong people have now been provided with recycling bins near where they live and work.

On the basis of the Source Separation of Waste Programme, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) together with the frontline government departments and various sectors in the community have jointly launched a Community Recycling Network in Hong Kong since 2011, under which more collection points have been set up in various districts. Apart from publicising the message of waste reduction and recovery face-to-face to members of the public, it can arouse the public awareness on waste reduction and encourage the public to actively participate in source separation of waste, with a view to sustaining their habit in waste reduction and recovery. There are currently some 260 collection points all over Hong Kong launching various recycling programmes, forming an extensive network. The types of recyclable materials have also been progressively expanded to cover waste paper, metal, plastics, glass bottles, rechargeable batteries, fluorescent lamps and tubes, and electric and electronic equipment, etc.

Besides, the EPD launched a free mobile application "Waste Less" in March 2014 to provide information on the locations of the recyclable collection points in public places all over Hong Kong as well as the latest news and useful knowledge about waste reduction and recycling, so as to facilitate community participation. At present, the number of collection points shown in the database of the application has increased to some 7 000. As at 1 March 2015, the rate of downloading the mobile application reached 8 250 times. To encourage public participation in recovery, the application has been installed with an interactive function so that the useful knowledge, information and games, etc. relating to waste reduction are readily available to the

public. The cost of developing the mobile application as well as maintaining and updating it in the first year was \$753,400.

Regarding co-operation with the District Councils (DCs), the EPD, the Environmental Campaign Committee (ECC) and the Home Affairs Department have worked with the DCs on the Community Participation Programme in Environmental Protection in Collaboration with District Councils (Community Participation Programme) since 2012 to jointly promote environmental education, waste reduction at source and recycling programmes at the district level to further cultivate the “use less, waste less” culture in different sectors of the community. In the past three years, the EPD provided a total funding of \$10.8 million to the 18 DCs to subsidise the DCs to roll out environmental programmes at the district level (An amount of \$150,000 was granted to each DC in each of 2012-13 and 2013-14, and an amount of \$300,000 was granted to each DC in 2014-15). Moreover, the ECC and the EPD have jointly held the Community Participation Programme Submit each year, providing a platform for DCs and other parties to share their experience and insights concerning the promotion of environmental protection in the community.

The EPD has launched the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign (the Campaign) since December 2012, which has promoted a food wise and waste less culture and encouraged behavioural change to reduce food waste in the community, and facilitated food donation to charitable organisations from establishments with surplus food. The overall public awareness and participation in waste reduction and recycling have been significantly enhanced, laying the foundation for further resource management measures. On support to schools to promote waste reduction, the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) has provided funding support for schools since 2009 to install facilities for implementing on-site meal portioning to further reduce food waste and the use of disposable lunch boxes. So far, 110 applications have been approved, with a total amount of funding of over HK\$145 million. Besides, the Government has been actively organising educational activities and encouraging recovery at the community level through the support given to non-profit-making organisations by the ECF. In the past three years, the ECF allocated about \$53 million (in 2012-13), \$140 million (in 2013-14) and \$53 million (in 2014-15; as at end of 2014) respectively as funding support for the relevant organisations and the non-profit-making organisations to promote waste reduction and organise educational activities.

In addition to funding support for ECF activities, the above is part of the work of the EPD in waste reduction and recycling, and is absorbed by existing resources. There are no breakdowns on the manpower resources and expenditure involved for individual tasks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB338**

**(Question Serial No.: 6509)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please list out the average monthly air pollution index/air quality health index of each general monitoring station and roadside monitoring station in Hong Kong in the past five years.

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.: 318)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) introduced the Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) on 30 December 2013 to replace the Air Pollution Index (API), so as to provide the public with more timely and useful air pollution information. The new 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. Compared with the old index, AQHI can respond faster to the changes in air quality and reflect more accurately the effect of air quality on public health. As AQHI aims to reflect the short-term health risk category posed by air quality and the index is reported in a scale from 1 to 10+, its monthly averages are not very meaningful. On the other hand, we consider that the monthly distribution of health risk categories recorded by different monitoring stations is of more reference value. Below is the relevant information:

		Roadside Air Monitoring Station			General Air Monitoring Station											
		Causeway Bay	Central	Mong Kok	Central/Western	Eastern	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Kwai Chung	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Tung Chung	Tai Po	Sha Tin	Tap Mun
Health Risk Category		Number of hours														
Jan. 2014	Low	15	13	57	56	126	43	52	56	69	76	57	55	108	98	166
	Moderate	435	476	493	570	564	533	560	561	550	508	522	534	565	541	456
	High	108	100	93	69	35	105	79	76	68	86	94	81	40	59	70
	Very High	175	148	94	49	19	60	50	41	45	57	71	60	14	42	40
	Serious	11	5	4	0	0	3	2	2	1	2	0	3	0	2	0
Feb. 2014	Low	140	133	212	341	410	306	305	344	347	370	377	324	356	403	406
	Moderate	499	521	447	328	261	361	347	319	311	281	287	338	310	258	262
	High	8	11	2	2	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	2	0	0	0
	Very High	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar. 2014	Low	62	71	136	235	340	226	213	252	264	312	317	310	299	308	311
	Moderate	589	635	575	504	404	494	523	478	470	425	418	426	440	431	424
	High	58	31	28	5	0	6	8	6	6	2	7	5	3	5	7
	Very High	26	7	2	0	0	0	0	8	4	4	2	1	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April 2014	Low	60	57	81	213	267	205	142	180	221	285	271	369	281	294	290

	Moderate	617	628	593	500	447	505	569	529	490	420	438	338	439	419	420
	High	34	26	34	2	1	5	3	5	3	6	2	3	0	3	8
	Very High	8	7	9	5	5	5	6	5	5	8	7	10	0	4	2
	Serious	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
May 2014	Low	287	390	410	578	555	539	498	569	581	610	633	615	615	570	613
	Moderate	451	354	330	166	189	205	246	175	163	134	111	129	129	174	131
	High	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Very High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June 2014	Low	273	439	410	570	573	540	547	524	571	567	540	585	560	566	568
	Moderate	389	247	273	124	129	158	148	166	124	116	140	96	142	129	133
	High	30	14	18	12	8	9	10	10	5	8	12	11	12	9	13
	Very High	19	16	13	8	6	10	11	12	12	20	23	16	6	12	6
	Serious	9	4	6	6	4	3	4	8	7	9	5	12	0	4	0
July 2014	Low	377	507	465	619	626	575	586	572	613	610	578	625	593	613	652
	Moderate	328	206	257	115	110	150	148	154	113	105	147	99	124	116	70
	High	25	18	16	3	4	13	6	11	9	15	11	12	12	9	9
	Very High	14	13	6	7	4	6	4	6	7	10	6	8	12	4	13
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	0	3	2	0
Aug. 2014	Low	416	468	478	698	699	639	671	643	673	667	651	711	659	689	688



	Moderate	319	272	263	45	44	100	72	98	67	70	88	30	80	51	55
	High	6	3	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	3	0
	Very High	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	4	3	0	2	0	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sep. 2014	Low	281	299	327	484	485	412	453	422	460	469	454	524	431	469	485
	Moderate	354	337	323	197	195	258	227	245	216	176	193	134	248	211	191
	High	30	35	32	11	21	20	11	19	11	19	17	15	15	16	7
	Very High	47	42	30	25	19	24	26	25	26	44	48	35	26	18	18
	Serious	8	7	8	3	0	6	3	9	7	12	8	12	0	6	6
Oct. 2014	Low	32	18	6	13	29	0	3	3	40	50	25	74	37	34	129
	Moderate	681	595	667	695	683	650	651	642	637	578	594	568	658	628	505
	High	30	90	61	34	32	89	83	83	55	59	67	48	45	74	86
	Very High	1	41	10	2	0	5	7	16	12	57	58	54	4	8	19
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov. 2014	Low	132	56	131	414	276	152	192	136	194	236	233	245	194	229	208
	Moderate	581	599	577	296	436	557	517	570	509	448	431	440	511	479	475
	High	1	32	6	2	0	3	3	4	6	15	11	13	5	2	5
	Very High	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	12	12	13	2	2	0
	Serious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec. 2014	Low	87	37	119	393	247	139	197	122	223	184	200	221	167	206	196

	Moderate	542	599	591	346	492	592	538	600	504	520	499	488	571	536	504
	High	72	75	21	4	5	11	6	14	9	31	30	17	6	2	13
	Very High	41	31	13	1	0	2	3	8	7	9	13	15	0	0	0
	Serious	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
2014 whole year	Low	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

Average monthly air pollution indices of EPD's general and roadside monitoring stations (from January 2010 to 29 December 2013):

	Roadside Air Monitoring Station			General Air Monitoring Station										
	Causeway Bay	Central	Mong Kok	Central/Western	Eastern	Kwai Chung	Kwun Tong	Sha Tin	Sham Shui Po	Tai Po	Tap Mun	Tsuen Wan	Tung Chung	Yuen Long
Jan. 2010	81	80	79	51	47	49	48	45	52	47	45	49	49	53
Feb. 2010	76	71	66	37	37	40	36	30	40	32	27	38	30	34
Mar. 2010	95	101	93	61	69	57	69	62	62	63	60	62	54	53
April 2010	72	79	77	43	44	41	44	38	48	38	36	41	36	40
May 2010	68	78	80	40	39	41	42	37	48	34	38	41	32	36
June 2010	63	68	69	27	27	38	36	28	37	25	23	36	26	31

July 2010	54	50	53	18	22	30	27	19	27	19	16	26	17	22
Aug. 2010	69	67	64	27	32	34	33	28	37	25	24	34	28	31
Sep. 2010	83	79	76	34	40	43	40	35	45	35	32	45	33	39
Oct. 2010	69	97	69	47	44	46	47	46	48	47	47	46	47	50
Nov. 2010	98	108	94	57	55	58	57	56	58	56	56	56	59	60
Dec. 2010	107	111	96	60	58	63	58	55	63	53	51	60	60	63
Jan. 2011	105	107	77	57	53	58	54	54	56	55	50	56	61	63
Feb. 2011	103	92	88	53	48	54	49	46	55	45	46	53	53	51
Mar. 2011	82	94	89	58	53	58	54	54	59	52	51	56	58	57
April 2011	78	96	104	56	52	57	55	51	61	51	52	53	49	53
May 2011	77	84	82	40	41	45	42	33	46	37	39	42	38	41
June 2011	68	60	61	21	26	32	29	24	31	24	23	31	21	26
July 2011	70	65	65	26	27	36	38	29	34	26	27	33	24	29
Aug. 2011	80	68	81	30	30	40	40	32	38	27	26	34	29	32
Sep. 2011	73	69	70	41	39	38	42	39	45	36	42	42	37	42
Oct. 2011	75	75	79	43	42	44	44	43	48	43	47	44	42	47
Nov. 2011	81	77	78	42	42	44	43	40	48	39	44	44	41	47
Dec. 2011	107	104	78	59	53	57	56	54	57	49	55	59	57	62

Jan. 2012	90	81	67	49	43	47	44	43	48	46	38	46	53	46
Feb. 2012	75	71	69	43	42	45	41	38	49	40	34	44	44	41
Mar. 2012	90	77	79	46	48	44	46	40	53	43	40	45	45	43
April 2012	81	68	85	43	42	46	48	37	46	39	38	44	39	38
May 2012	64	61	79	32	31	34	36	30	36	29	34	34	28	29
June 2012	67	68	78	33	32	39	41	30	37	31	32	38	30	31
July 2012	60	55	66	25	26	31	37	23	30	28	22	30	21	25
Aug. 2012	97	99	97	45	43	54	63	44	49	45	40	46	42	47
Sep. 2012	79	82	81	39	38	42	38	35	42	36	36	38	36	39
Oct. 2012	91	99	101	55	50	55	54	53	53	52	58	53	58	56
Nov. 2012	71	84	84	46	45	45	44	41	48	45	40	45	46	44
Dec. 2012	80	76	76	46	43	44	42	41	48	41	40	44	44	45
Jan. 2013	99	98	89	60	54	61	55	55	62	55	52	57	60	60
Feb. 2013	80	81	78	48	43	44	41	37	49	34	38	43	41	41
Mar. 2013	84	90	86	55	51	53	51	45	55	47	42	48	41	44
April 2013	72	96	88	49	47	50	50	44	55	44	44	48	41	43
May 2013	73	75	68	35	36	41	41	31	44	35	27	38	27	33
June 2013	63	62	55	29	28	36	36	25	35	27	24	33	22	29

July 2013	58	56	55	22	24	30	30	21	31	25	22	29	17	24
Aug. 2013	72	68	63	28	29	38	41	28	37	31	29	35	25	34
Sep. 2013	70	73	67	38	38	37	42	37	41	34	42	37	35	44
Oct. 2013	97	108	99	56	56	59	62	56	56	54	65	58	58	68
Nov. 2013	80	83	74	50	47	48	55	46	49	44	56	47	46	57
Dec. 2013	106	104	81	62	56	64	65	60	61	59	62	60	60	71

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB339**

**(Question Serial No. 6514)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the details of the collaboration between the Administration and franchised bus companies to implement the programme of retrofitting Euro II and Euro III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices? What are the details of the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No. 325)

Reply:

To improve roadside air quality, the Government is fully subsidising the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 eligible Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs) to upgrade their emission performance comparable to that of Euro IV or above level. To ensure that the SCRs are of the right design for individual bus models which is critical to their satisfactory performance afterwards, it is prudent for the franchised bus companies to identify qualified SCR suppliers through a pre-qualification trial on the selected bus models before inviting tenders for the large-scale retrofit. The franchised bus companies are carrying out the pre-qualification trial. Upon completion of the pre-qualification trial, the franchised bus companies will invite tenders for the large-scale retrofit. The entire retrofit programme is expected to complete by the end of 2016 with an expenditure of about \$320 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB340****(Question Serial No.: 6515)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the collaboration between the Administration and franchised bus companies on the trial of hybrid and electric buses to assess the environmental performance of these two types of buses under local conditions, what is the current situation of the trial? Will the Administration consider setting up pilot areas for full implementation of electric bus services? Besides, does the Administration plan to implement electric bus services throughout the territory? If yes, what is the implementation schedule? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.: 326)

Reply:

The ultimate policy objective of the Government is to have zero emission buses running across the territory. As such, the Government has allocated \$33 million and \$180 million to fully subsidise the franchised bus companies to purchase 6 double-deck hybrid buses and 36 single-deck electric buses (including 8 supercapacitor buses and 28 battery-electric buses) and related charging facilities respectively to assess their performance under local conditions.

The distribution of the hybrid buses and electric buses is as follows:

Franchised bus company	No. of double-deck hybrid buses	No. of single-deck electric buses
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 battery-electric buses for trial on 3 routes)
New World First Bus Services Limited (NWFB)	1 (for trial on 1 route)	4 (all battery-electric buses for trial on 2 routes)
New Lantao Bus Company (1973) Limited (NLB)	--	4 (all battery-electric buses for trial on 2 routes)
Long Win Bus Company Limited (LW)	--	4 (all battery-electric buses for trial on 2 routes)

Six hybrid buses have already commenced trial runs on 6 routes since the end of 2014. As for electric buses, KMB has already placed orders for 8 supercapacitor buses and started the installation of the related charging facilities, and the trial of supercapacitor buses is expected to commence in mid-2015. Regarding battery-electric buses, CTB and NWFB have placed orders for 6 and 4 battery-electric buses respectively. KMB, LW and NLB are now evaluating the tender submissions for procurement of battery-electric buses. We anticipate that the trial of battery-electric buses could commence progressively by the end of 2015. The trial of hybrid buses and electric buses will last for two years, with an interim review to be conducted about one year after the commencement of the trial. During the trial, we will collect information to assess the operational and emission reduction performance of these buses under local conditions, and will report the findings to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council. If the trial results are satisfactory, the Government will encourage the franchised bus companies to use these environmentally-friendly buses on a larger scale, taking into account the affordability of the bus companies and passengers.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB341****(Question Serial No.: 6516)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What were the details of the Administration's promotion and education work on switching off idling engines in the past three years? What were the manpower resources and expenditure involved? What was the number of prosecutions made?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.: 327)

Reply:

The Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance (the Ordinance), which came into operation on 15 December 2011, prohibits drivers from idling a vehicle engine for more than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. It empowers traffic wardens (TW) and Environmental Protection Inspectors (EPI) to issue fixed penalty notices (FPNs) to offending drivers. The TWs enforce the ban in their daily patrol duties, and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is responsible for co-ordinating publicity activities. Enforcement-cum-publicity activities are conducted by the EPD with TWs at idling engine black spots to help drivers foster a green driving habit of switching off idling engines.

Since the commencement of the Ordinance, the Government has mounted enforcement actions and publicity activities to help drivers foster the habit of switching off idling engines and reduce the environmental nuisance caused by idling vehicles with running engines. In the 3 years from 2012 to 2014, 911 enforcement-cum-publicity activities were conducted by the EPD staff with TWs at idling engine black spots. The EPD also distributed leaflets and posters, broadcasted reminders through television and radio stations, and displayed messages on parking meters and banners, etc. as publicity and educational efforts to remind drivers to comply with the requirement of idling engine ban. According to our observations, most drivers have developed the habit of switching off idling engines. The number of complaints against vehicles with idling engines in 2014 decreased by about 40% compared to 2012 when the Ordinance first came into operation. The Government will continue the two-pronged approach, i.e. enforcement and publicity, to promote the green driving habit of switching off idling engines and reduce the environmental nuisance caused by idling vehicles with running engines. The related expenditure will be absorbed by existing resources under the "Air Programme" of the EPD.

The numbers of enforcement-cum-publicity activities conducted at idling engine black spots and FPNs issued by law enforcement officers in the past 3 years are as follows:

Year	Number of enforcement-cum-publicity activities conducted at idling engine black spots	Number of FPNs issued
2012	385	7
2013	292	82

2014	234	46
<b>Total:</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>135</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB342****(Question Serial No.6518)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What was the effectiveness of the Administration's voluntary Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme for Offices and Public Places in the past three years? Did the Administration conduct tests regularly at offices and public places? If yes, what was the number of certifications done? What were the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.329)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) has been striving to improve indoor air quality (IAQ), and encourage public and private organisations to join the Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme for Offices and Public Places (the certification scheme).

To promote the certification scheme, we set up the Indoor Air Quality Information Centre to provide information and technical support on IAQ, organise seminars in which professionals are invited to share with property managers of the Government and the private sector how to achieve good IAQ, broadcast promotional messages on radio and television and organise roving exhibitions, so as to enhance public awareness on IAQ and the certification scheme.

In addition, we have held the Indoor Air Quality Certificate Award Ceremony since 2006 to commend organisations' efforts in achieving good IAQ, thereby promoting the scheme and encouraging other organisations to join. In 2013, we also introduced the new IAQ labels, which are issued to certified buildings/premises for posting at prominent locations to make known to the public such achievement and step up promotion of the scheme.

In the past three years, the number of IAQ certificates issued has grown by nearly 40%. The details are as follows:

	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Number of certificates	836	976	1 159

The certification scheme operates on a self-regulatory basis. The participating owners or management companies are required to employ their own IAQ Certificate Issuing Bodies (CIBs) certified by the Hong Kong Accreditation Service to certify the air quality at their premises. CIBs will issue certificates to the premises if they are found to comply with the existing IAQ objectives. The EPD has commissioned professional bodies to undertake verification and registration for the IAQ certificates. The EPD's expenditure on verification and registration relating to IAQ certification in 2014 was about \$950,000. Such work is

absorbed by the Department with its existing manpower and resources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB343**

**(Question Serial No.6519)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Does the Government have any plan to set up more air quality monitoring stations in areas with a higher air pollution rate (e.g. Tuen Mun, Tung Chung, Yuen Long, Tsuen Wan) to protect local residents' health? If yes, what are the details and expenditure of the plan? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.330)

Reply:

At present, the air quality monitoring network of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in Hong Kong comprises 12 general air quality monitoring stations (AQMS) and three roadside AQMSs. Given the small size of Hong Kong and the domination of residential and commercial land uses, the variation in air quality among districts is not significant. As for areas near the estuary of the Pearl River (such as Tung Chung, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun), they are more susceptible to regional ozone under northwesterly or northerly winds in Hong Kong. The general AQMSs in the districts concerned can already reflect the relevant situation. The overall air quality in Hong Kong has been improving in recent years. In the past 10 years (from 2005 to 2014), except ozone which is on the rise due to regional photochemical smog, the concentrations of other major air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and respirable suspended particulates in Hong Kong have fallen by as much as 6%-50%.

The three roadside AQMSs in Causeway Bay, Central and Mong Kok cover the most common types of land uses with a relatively high density in urban areas, including commercial and commercial-cum-residential development areas, and are situated in places with heavy vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The data from these roadside AQMSs are representative of the roadside air quality of highly polluted places in Hong Kong. As such, we have no plan to set up additional roadside AQMSs in other districts at present.

Notwithstanding, the EPD will conduct annual reviews on the air quality monitoring network according to the established mechanism and by making reference to the relevant factors such as spatial distribution of AQMSs in the network, coverage of different types of development, distribution of local population, traffic flow and distribution of sources of pollution, etc., in order to consider whether it is necessary to make adjustments, including setting up additional AQMSs or adding new monitoring parameters, etc. The expenditure for air quality monitoring by the EPD is absorbed under existing manpower and resources.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB344**

**(Question Serial No.6521)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The revised financial provision for 2014-15 increased to \$ 96 million from the original \$ 92.9 million. What items accounted for this increase in expenditure?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.333)

Reply:

The revised financial provision for 2014-15 increased to \$96 million from the original \$92.9 million due to increase in expenditure as a result of salary adjustments.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB345**

**(Question Serial No.6522)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (5) Environmental Assessment and Planning

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Provision for 2015-16 is 1.3% higher than the revised financial provision for 2014-15. What are the reasons? Is there an increase in the number of projects and manpower expenditure?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.334)

Reply:

Provision for 2015-16 is 1.3% higher than the revised financial provision for 2014-15 mainly because of the increase in salaries and staff-related expenses, including the creation of one Environmental Protection Officer post.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB346**

**(Question Serial No. 6526)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The revised estimate for 2014-15 is 2.3% higher than the original estimate. What are the reasons? What are the manpower and project expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.338)

Reply:

As compared to the original estimate, the revised estimate for 2014-15 has increased by \$200,000 (2.3%) mainly due to revision made in accordance with civil service pay adjustment. No change in staff establishment is involved.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB347**

**(Question Serial No.6527)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The estimate for 2015–16 is 21.3% lower than the revised estimate for 2014–15. What are the reasons? What are the manpower and project expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.339)

Reply:

The provision for Programme (6) “nature conservation” of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) for 2015-16 is \$7 million, representing a decrease of \$1.9 million (21.3%) over the revised estimate for 2014-15 (\$8.9 million). As the work to enhance conservation in collaboration with various sectors and to continue promotion and public education of nature conservation in the community across sectors have been passed on to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department for perusal, there is a decrease in the provision for relevant operational expenses of EPD. However, no deployment of staff is involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB348****(Question Serial No. 6528)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What were the Administration's projects on promoting the nature conservation policy, as well as public education and publicity in the past three years? What was the expenditure for each activity?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.340)

Reply:

In the past three years, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) promoted nature conservation through various promotional and educational activities, including school visits, guided tours, field studies, volunteer schemes, tree planting, coastal clean-up events, thematic competitions and activities, as well as talks, workshops and roving exhibitions, etc. The expenditure spent on education and promotion in the past three years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) is set out below. No breakdown is available given that the number of projects is plenty.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>
2012-13	36.0
2013-14	41.1
2014-15 (revised estimate)	40.6

Besides, the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) provides financial support to non-government organisations under its Nature Conservation Management Agreement Projects to cooperate with landowners or tenants through management agreements in enhancing conservation of priority sites of ecological importance (priority sites), country park enclaves and private land in country parks. In the past three years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15), a total of 6 projects (involving 4 priority sites) were granted funding support totalling approximately \$40 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB349****(Question Serial No. 3603)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Does the Government have any research details in the past three financial years concerning the biological treatment technologies turning food waste into useful resources, including each of the research topics, start and completion dates as well as the expenditure of the research?

Asked by: Hon LEONG Kah-kit, Alan (Member Question No. 59)Reply:

The research on biological treatment technologies turning food waste into useful resources in the past three financial years is tabulated below:

<b>Research item</b>	<b>Commencement date</b>	<b>Completion date</b>	<b>Research expenditure involved</b>
Feasibility Study on the first phase of the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities	August 2008	December 2014	\$3.6 million
Feasibility Study on the second phase of the Organic Waste Treatment Facilities	December 2011	August 2017 (anticipated)	\$5.7 million

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB350**

**(Question Serial No.: 3604)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme:

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. How many funds does the Government currently have to subsidise food waste recovery, surplus food donation and surplus food handling projects? What are the criteria for assessment of application and determination of amount of grant and the related calculation methodology under each of these funds?
2. How many food waste recovery, surplus food donation and surplus food handling projects were subsidised by the Government through the aforesaid funds in each of the past three financial years? Please set out respectively the names of the funded organizations and projects, details of the projects and amount of grants.

Asked by: Hon LEONG Kah-kit, Alan (Member Question No.: 60)

Reply:

1. The Environment and Conservation Fund has funding schemes for application by eligible non-profit-making organizations to carry out food waste recovery and recycling projects in the community and housing estates, and to collect and distribute surplus food in the community. The amount of funding support depends on various factors, including the nature and scale of the proposed project; whether the applicant organization has good technical and project management capability; whether the proposed project implementation programme is appropriate and feasible, and the project duration is reasonable; whether the proposed project will help raise the public's environmental awareness; whether the proposed budget is reasonable, practical and cost-effective; and the amount of funding being applied, etc.. The relevant projects vetting subcommittee will consider each application in accordance with the assessment criteria to select the most meritorious applications for support and decide on the amount of grant.
2. The number of projects approved over the past three years and the details, including the applicant organizations, project descriptions and the amount of grants approved, are listed in the following table.

**Details of Food Waste Recycling and Surplus Food Recovery Projects Funded by the Environment and Conservation Fund from 2012-13 to 2014-15 (as at end of December 2014)**

Funding Scheme	Applicant Organizations	Approved Projects (No.)	Approved Amount (Million)	Project Description
		(a). 2012 - 2013 (b). 2013 - 2014 (c). 2014 - 2015	(a). 2012 - 2013 (b). 2013 - 2014 (c). 2014 - 2015	
Food Waste Recycling Projects in the Community	Non-profit making organizations in Hong Kong (such as universities, community organizations, etc.)	(a). 1 (b). 4 (c). 1	(a). 0.4 (b). 7.7 (c). 0.9	Activities include reduction and recycling of food waste, setting up food waste composter, promoting food waste reduction and recycling in the community; encouraging the public to take action on “use less, waste less”, and separation and recycling of food waste at source.
Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estates	Residents’ organizations of private residential buildings	(a). 3 (b). 23 (c). 2	(a). 3.1 (b). 23 (c). 2.3	Housing estates to implement food waste recycling by setting up food waste composters, and organize education programmes on food waste reduction and separation at source.
Surplus Food Recovery and Distribution in the Community	Non-profit making organizations in Hong Kong (such as green groups, community organizations, etc.)	(a). 0 (b). 5 (c). 3	(a). 0 (b). 7.4 (c). 4.9	Activities include collection of surplus and edible food from markets, retail shops, and food wholesalers, and distribution of collected surplus food to those in needs; instilling the public to adopt a waste-reduction lifestyle, cherish food resources and reduce food waste.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB351****(Question Serial No.: 3946)**

**Head:** (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

**Programme:** (2) Air

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

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

**Question:**

1. Please provide information on the number of electric vehicles (EV) charging facilities and the expenditure involved in the past 3 years in the table below.

Year	Number of EV charging facilities	Expenditure involved (\$)

2. Please provide information on the geographical distribution of the EV charging facilities installed in the government buildings and other public or private premises in the past 3 years in the table below.

Year	Types of charging facilities (standard/quick)	Government car parks	Facilities managed by The Link or the Housing Authority	Shopping centres, offices and residential developments	Others (e.g. Airport and public transport terminuses)

3. Please provide the latest information on the detailed distribution of the EV charging facilities by district in the table below.

18 districts	Types of charging facilities (standard/quick)	Government car parks	Facilities managed by The Link or the Housing Authority	Shopping centres, offices and residential developments	Others (e.g. Airport and public transport terminuses)

**Asked by:** Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 4.12)

**Reply:**

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

1. The Government has been working with the private sector in expanding the EV charging infrastructure. Together with the charging facilities set up by the private sector, there are now more than 1 100 EV chargers for public use in Hong Kong, covering all 18 districts in various types of buildings, including car parks, shopping malls and commercial buildings, etc. Apart from standard chargers, there are now over 150 medium chargers, 12 CHAdeMO quick chargers and 19 quick chargers using other standards set up at various districts.

The Government has been expanding the provision of EV chargers. The Government installed 500 standard chargers at government car parks for public use in June 2012, followed by another 100 medium chargers in August 2014. These medium chargers can reduce up to 60% charging time as compared to standard chargers. The number of public EV charging facilities and the expenditure involved in the past 4 financial years are as follows:

Year	No. of EV charging facilities	Expenditure involved (\$ million)
2011-13	Installation of 500 standard chargers (Note 1)	4.50
2014-15	Installation of 100 medium chargers	1.28
	Installation of electrical installations of quick chargers for taxis at 6 car parks	1.49

Note 1: Middle Road Government Car Park was closed in July 2014 and its 40 standard charging facilities have ceased operation.

2. Details of the completion date of the charging facilities at non-government car parks are not available. The distribution of EV chargers in government buildings and other public or private premises is as follows:

Types of charging facilities (standard/medium/quick)	Government car parks*	Facilities managed by The Link, the Hong Kong Housing Society or the Housing Authority	Shopping centres, offices and residential developments	Others (e.g. Airport and public transport terminuses)
Standard	466	74	354	41
Medium	100	23	32	4
Quick	1	7	18	5

\* Including 6 standard chargers and 1 quick charger set up by the power companies.

3. The distribution of EV chargers by district is as follows:

18 districts	Types of charging facilities (standard/medium/quick)	Government car parks*	Facilities managed by The Link, the Hong Kong Housing Society or the Housing Authority	Shopping centres, offices and residential developments	Others (e.g. Airport and public transport terminuses)
Central and Western	Standard	158	-	6	-
	Medium	31	-	3	-
	Quick	1	-	-	-
Eastern	Standard	88	2	20	-

18 districts	Types of charging facilities (standard/medium/quick)	Government car parks*	Facilities managed by The Link, the Hong Kong Housing Society or the Housing Authority	Shopping centres, offices and residential developments	Others (e.g. Airport and public transport terminuses)
	Medium	17	-	2	-
	Quick	-	1	-	-
Southern	Standard	-	-	2	-
	Medium	-	-	1	-
	Quick	-	1	7	-
Wan Chai	Standard	30	-	37	-
	Medium	12	-	3	-
	Quick	-	-	8	-
Kowloon City	Standard	-	16	2	37
	Medium	-	-	-	-
	Quick	-	2	-	4
Kwun Tong	Standard	-	21	39	-
	Medium	-	16	-	-
	Quick	-	1	1	-
Sham Shui Po	Standard	30	3	10	-
	Medium	6	-	2	-
	Quick	-	-	-	-
Wong Tai Sin	Standard	35	6	17	-
	Medium	5	-	4	-
	Quick	-	-	-	-
Yau Tsim Mong	Standard	40	-	63	-
	Medium	6	-	-	-
	Quick	-	-	1	-
Kwai Tsing	Standard	-	6	10	-
	Medium	-	3	15	-
	Quick	-	-	-	-
Tsuen Wan	Standard	30	-	17	-
	Medium	5	-	-	-
	Quick	-	-	-	-
Sai Kung	Standard	20	-	9	-
	Medium	6	-	1	-
	Quick	-	-	-	-
North	Standard	15	4	14	-
	Medium	6	4	-	-
	Quick	-	1	-	-



<b>18 districts</b>	<b>Types of charging facilities (standard/medium/quick)</b>	<b>Government car parks*</b>	<b>Facilities managed by The Link, the Hong Kong Housing Society or the Housing Authority</b>	<b>Shopping centres, offices and residential developments</b>	<b>Others (e.g. Airport and public transport terminuses)</b>
Tai Po	Standard	-	3	12	-
	Medium	-	-	-	-
	Quick	-	-	-	-
Sha Tin	Standard	20	10	37	-
	Medium	6	-	-	-
	Quick	-	-	1	-
Yuen Long	Standard	-	-	39	-
	Medium	-	-	-	-
	Quick	-	1	-	-
Tuen Mun	Standard	-	-	18	-
	Medium	-	-	-	-
	Quick	-	-	-	-
Islands	Standard	-	3	2	4
	Medium	-	-	1	4
	Quick	-	-	-	1

\* Including 6 standard chargers and 1 quick charger set up by the power companies.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB352****(Question Serial No.: 3949)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (6) Nature Conservation

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. Regarding the protection measures of country park enclaves, what are the monitoring measures by the Department, expenditure and staffing establishment involved over the past 5 years, as well as the estimated expenditure in 2015-16?
2. Please set out the numbers of cases of unauthorised development, pollution or vandalism in enclaves received or detected by the Department, follow-up cases, as well as the numbers of warnings, prosecutions and convictions instituted by the Department over the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 4.17)

Reply:

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) conducts regular patrols in country parks including the enclaves. The expenditure and manpower involved in the past five years are shown in the table below. The resources earmarked for this purpose for 2015-16 are comparable to those for 2014-15.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$ million)</b>	<b>Manpower</b>
2010-11	33	120
2011-12	42	124
2012-13	57	125
2013-14	52	126
2014-15 (revised estimate)	50	135

If suspected cases of unauthorised developments are detected by the AFCD during patrols in enclaves incorporated in the country parks, the AFCD will take enforcement actions under the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap 208) or refer such cases to the relevant departments as appropriate for follow up actions to be taken in accordance with the relevant legislation or lease conditions. As monitoring enclaves is part of the patrolling duties of frontline staff, the Department does not have a breakdown on patrols in the enclaves.

On the other hand, the Planning Department conducts regular patrols in the Development Permission Areas (DPAs) to see if there are unauthorised developments against the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap 131). In the past five years (i.e. 2010-2014), the Planning Department conducted 5, 25, 37, 23 and 35 patrols respectively in enclaves included in the DPAs. Two cases were detected in 2011. The Planning Authority (i.e. the Director of Planning) issued enforcement notices to the five persons concerned requiring them to discontinue the unauthorised excavation works. These two unauthorised developments were situated in Tai

Long Sai Wan and Pak Lap respectively. The persons concerned have discontinued the two unauthorised developments in accordance with the enforcement notices and reinstated the damaged land in accordance with the reinstatement notices issued by the Planning Authority subsequently. As enforcement work in enclaves within the DPAs is part of the daily duties of the Planning Department's staff, there is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items. Furthermore, the Town Planning Board all along does not approve planning applications suspected to involve "destroy first, develop later". In the past five years (i.e. 2010-2014), the Town Planning Board did not scrutinise or approve any planning applications suspected to involve "destroy first, develop later" in enclaves within the DPAs.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB353****(Question Serial No.: 3950)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. What were the expenditure and staffing establishment last year for the various work items set out in "A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong" and what is the budget this year? Please set out the information in the following table:

Name of working measure	Expenditure for 2014-2015 (\$)	Staffing establishment for 2014-2015	Performance Indicator	Budget for 2015-2016 (\$)	Staffing establishment for 2015-2016	Estimated performance indicator

2. What were the specific contents and progress of various projects or programmes jointly conducted by Guangdong and Hong Kong on the improvement of air quality in the past 5 years, as well as the expenditures involved in the implementation of such programmes and the performance indicators? Please set out the information in the following table:

Project/ Programme title	Specific content	Bureau(x) & department(s) involved	Expenditure (\$)	Work progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)	Performance indicator	Details of follow-ups on the results or policy changes

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 4.18)

Reply:

1. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will continue to implement air quality improvement measures in the "Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong" in 2015-16. On reduction of vehicle emissions, we will continue to phase out by the end of 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles under the incentive-cum regulatory scheme; strengthen the control of emissions from petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vehicles with the use of roadside remote sensing equipment; subsidise the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices and try out the hybrid and electric buses. To reduce vessel emission, we have submitted in this mid-March to the Legislative Council (LegCo) a legislation to mandate ocean-going vessels to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong for consideration. Subject to endorsement by the LegCo, the new legislation will take effect in July 2015. In addition, a new regulation to control emissions from non-road mobile machinery newly

supplied for use in Hong Kong will take effect on 1 June 2015. The expenditures, staff establishment and performance indicators for individual measures are tabulated at Annex 1.

2. Improving regional air quality has been one of the key areas in environmental collaboration between Hong Kong and Guangdong. The governments of the two sides set up in 2000 a Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection (the Joint Working Group) which is underpinned by a number of special panels to follow up on environmental protection issues of mutual concern, including improving air quality of the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Region and promoting cleaner production. Please refer to Annex 2 for major collaboration programmes on improving regional air quality in the past 5 financial years, including the expenditure and manpower involved and the results achieved.

In 2015-16, the EPD and relevant Guangdong departments will continue to co-operate in implementing measures to improve regional air quality, which include collaborating with Guangdong and Macao to take forward the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM2.5 Study and continuing to promote the adoption of cleaner production in Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong Province, etc. A provision of some \$33.2 million has been earmarked under the Air Programme of the EPD for implementing various cross-boundary air co-operation projects, including around \$30 million for implementing the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme and \$3.2 million for conducting the “Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM2.5 Study”.

## The Air Quality Improvement Measures in A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong in 2015-16

Title of work initiatives	Expenditures in 2014-15 (\$)	Staff establishment in 2014-15	Performance indicators	Estimates for 2015-16 (\$)	Staff establishment for 2015-16	Expected performance indicators
1. Phasing out by end 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs)	The ex-gratia payment was about \$3 billion	EPD created 3 time-limited civil service posts, including 1 SEPO, 1 EPO and 1 EPI, to implement the ex-gratia payment scheme	As at the end of February 2015, about 23 600 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 29% of the eligible vehicles) were retired under the ex-gratia payment scheme. The phasing out of pre-Euro IV DCVs is conducive to a substantial reduction of respirable suspended particulates (RSP) and nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) emissions from vehicles.	The estimated ex-gratia payment is \$3.271 billion and the actual expenses will depend on the participation rate of the year.	The ex-gratia payment scheme is implemented under the manpower for 2014-15.	EPD will continue to implement the ex-gratia payment scheme according to the statutory timetable for phasing out the DCVs. It is anticipated that all pre-Euro IV DCVs will be phased out by end 2019.
2. Pilot Green Transport Fund	\$15,708,000	The relevant work was undertaken under existing resources, including the creation of 4 5-year time-limited posts since 1 April 2011 (including 1 SEPO, 1 EPO, 1 EPI and 1 ACO).	As at February 2015, 96 trials have been approved. Among the approved applications, 15 trials were terminated during the preparation stage while the remaining 81 trials involved 72 electric vehicles (including 21 taxis, 11 coaches, 2 light buses and 38 goods vehicles), 60 hybrid vehicles (including 48 goods vehicles and 12 light buses); a solar air-conditioning system;	\$43,493,000	The work is undertaken under the manpower for 2014-15.	The results to be achieved in 2015-16 depend on the number of applications approved. We do not have the expected figures in this respect, but will continue to encourage the

			replacing the old engines of 4 buses with environment-friendly engines; and retrofitting a ferry with a diesel-electric propulsion system and an exhaust gas scrubber.			transport industry to utilise the Fund to test out green and innovative transport technologies through publicity activities.
3. Subsidising franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 Euro II and III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices (SCRs)	\$39,000,000	The relevant work was undertaken under existing resources, including 4 time-limited posts up to end 2016 (including 1 SEPO, 1 EPO, 1 TO I and 1 VE II) created by EPD and the Transport Department (TD).	The franchised bus companies are carrying out pre-qualification trial. As at mid-February 2015, about 186 Euro II and III franchised buses have been retrofitted with SCRs.	\$23,500,000	The work is undertaken under the manpower for 2014-15.	The whole retrofit programme will be completed by the end of 2016.
4. Subsidising franchised bus companies in the trial of hybrid buses and electric buses	Hybrid buses \$19,250,000  Electric buses \$16,750,000	The work was undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources.	The trial of hybrid buses has fully commenced before end of 2014. During the trial, we will gather information to assess the operational and emission reduction performances of these buses under local conditions.	Hybrid buses \$2,200,000  Electric buses \$94,430,000	The work will continue to be undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources.	It is expected the trial of electric buses could commence progressively in mid-2015. During the trial, we will gather information to assess the operational and emission

						reduction performances of these buses under local conditions.
5. Strengthening the control of emissions from petrol and LPG vehicles.	The relevant work was undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources. There is no separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work item.	EPD has used roadside remote sensing equipment to monitor emissions from petrol and LPG vehicles since 1 September 2014. For vehicles that are detected with excessive emissions, EPD will issue an Emission Testing Notice to their owners requiring them to present their vehicles to Designated Vehicle Emission Testing Centres within 12 working days to conduct an emission test with the aid of chassis dynamometer to ensure the vehicles have been repaired. Failing to comply will lead to cancellation of vehicle licences by TD.	The relevant work is undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources. The expenditure involved will be absorbed by the provision for the Air Programme.	EPD will continue the strengthened control of emissions from petrol and LPG vehicles by using roadside remote sensing equipment and conducting an emission test with the aid of chassis dynamometer. For vehicles that are detected with excessive emissions, we will issue an Emission Testing Notice to their owners for them to rectify the emission problem within the specified period.		
6. Mandating ocean-going vessels (OGVs) to switch to low sulfur fuel while at berth in Hong Kong	The relevant work was undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources. There is no separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work item.	We have tabled the legislation for mandating OGVs to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong to the LegCo for consideration in mid-March 2015.	The relevant work is undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources. The expenditure involved will be absorbed by the provision for the Air Programme.	If passed by the LegCo, the new regulation will take effect from July 2015. It will		



				reduce the emission of sulphur dioxide and RSP from vessels.
7. Control of emissions from non-road mobile machinery (NRMMs)	The relevant work was undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources. There is no separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work item.	The LegCo approved the regulation to impose control on emission standard for NRMMs in February 2015.	The relevant work is undertaken by EPD under existing manpower and resources. The expenditure involved will be absorbed by the provision for the Air Programme.	The new regulation will take effect on 1 June 2015 and is conducive to the reduction of NO <sub>x</sub> and RSP emission from NRMMs.

## Collaboration projects or programmes on improving air quality between Hong Kong and Guangdong from 2010-11 to 2014-15

Title of project/ programme	Specific work	The bureaux and departments involved	Amount of expenditure (\$)	Work progress (percentage completed, start date, expected completion date)	Performance indicators	Details of the follow-up on the results or policy changes
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.	ENB/EPD	The work is absorbed by existing manpower and resources of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the expenditure and manpower involved.	The Plan is an ongoing collaboration initiative drawn up in December 2003.	From 2006 to 2013, 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) recorded a decrease by 62%, 13% and 15% respectively. 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 Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection will regularly follow up the work.
Study on post-2010 emission reduction plan for PRD Region	To review the current air pollutants emission situation in the PRD Region, estimate emission levels for 2010-2020, consider possible emission	ENB/EPD	The study was conducted by existing officers of the Air Policy Division of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the resources and	The Study began in October 2009 and concluded in November 2012.	Hong Kong and Guangdong have endorsed the emission reduction targets in the PRD Region for 2015 and the emission reduction target ranges for 2020, and rolled out various emission reduction measures. The two sides are preparing for a mid-term review on the emission reduction results for 2015 and will	The Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental

Title of project/ programme	Specific work	The bureaux and departments involved	Amount of expenditure (\$)	Work progress (percentage completed, start date, expected completion date)	Performance indicators	Details of the follow-up on the results or policy changes
	reduction measures, and make suggestions on post-2010 emission reduction initiatives for the region.		manpower involved.		finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020.	Protection will regularly follow up the work.
Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM2.5 Study	The 30-month Study aims to gain an understanding of the principles regarding formation and control of PM2.5 pollution in the PRD Region.	ENB/EPD	The total estimated expenditure for Hong Kong is about \$9 million (including an expenditure of about \$3.2 million for 2015-16) to appoint an independent consultant for the Study. There is no separate breakdown on management of the resources and manpower involved.	The Study began in late 2014 and is expected to conclude in 2017.	The collected data and analysis results will be integrated to form a holistic understanding of PM2.5 pollution characteristics to facilitate the joint formulation of appropriate and effective policies to combat regional air pollution.	The Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection will regularly follow up the work.
Cleaner Production Partnership Programme (the Programme)	The Programme encourages and facilitates Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong to adopt cleaner production technologies and practices through funding support and technology promotion	ENB/EPD	The total expenditure for implementing the Programme from 2008 to 2015 is around \$143 million.	The Programme was launched in April 2008. The current phase of the Programme will be completed by 31 March 2015. In light of the environmental benefits brought by	As at end February 2015, the Programme has approved over 2 400 funding projects and organised 390 awareness and technology promotion activities.	The Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Cleaner Production will regularly follow up the work.

Title of project/ programme	Specific work	The bureaux and departments involved	Amount of expenditure (\$)	Work progress (percentage completed, start date, expected completion date)	Performance indicators	Details of the follow-up on the results or policy changes
	activities, thereby contributing to improving the regional air quality.			the Programme and positive feedback from the industries, the Government has earmarked \$150 million to extend the Programme for five years until 31 March 2020.		

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB354****(Question Serial No. 3951)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

1. Please tabulate as follows the quantities of waste (in tonnes) processed by the recyclers in the EcoPark in the past 3 years.

Waste Types	2012			2013			2014		
	Waste	Recycled materials	Waste residues from recycling	Waste	Recycled materials	Waste residues from recycling	Waste	Recycled materials	Waste residues from recycling
Oil									
Metal									
Wood									
Electrical and electronic equipment									
Plastic									
Battery									
Construction waste									
Glass									
Tyre									
Food waste									
<b>Sub-total</b>									
Quantity of waste processed at EcoPark									

2. Please tabulate as follows the quantities of waste processed by tenants of the EcoPark over the years.

**Phase 1 Tenants**

Tenants	Waste types	Materials recovered/ recycled	2011 (tonnes)	2012 (tonnes)	2013 (tonnes)	2014 (tonnes)
Champway Technology Ltd						
Shiu Wing Metal Ltd						

Hong Kong Hung Wai Wooden Board Company						
Li Tong Group						
Hong Kong Telford EnvirotechGroup Ltd						

## Phase 2 Tenants

Tenants	Waste types	Materials recovered / recycled	Official commissioning date	2014 (tonnes)
Chung Yue Steel Group Company Limited				
SSK Metal Limited				
K. Wah Construction Products Ltd				
E. Tech Management (HK) Ltd				
On Fat Lung Electrical & Metal Co., Ltd				
South China Reborn Resources (Zhongshan) Company Limited				

- The lease agreement of Cosmos Star Holdings Company Ltd was terminated as the company failed to commission recycling operation. Are there plans to put the lot in the EcoPark up for new lease?
- As most of the available lots in the EcoPark have been let, does EPD plan to build a second EcoPark? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No.4.19)

Reply:

- The quantities of waste processed by the recyclers in the EcoPark in the past 3 years are as follows:

Waste Types	2012		2013		2014	
	Quantities of recycled materials/ waste processed (tonnes) (Note 1)	Waste residues from recycling (tonnes)	Quantities of recycled materials/ waste processed (tonnes) (Note 1)	Waste residues from recycling (tonnes)	Quantities of recycled materials/ waste processed (tonnes) (Note 1)	Waste residues from recycling (tonnes)
Waste cooking oil (Note 2)	9 700 (Note 2)	3 900	8 100	5 600 (Note 2)	8 600	5 900 (Note 2)
Metal	32 700	A small amount	43 100	A small amount	107 000	A small amount
Wood	Not applicable (Note 3)		2 400	A small amount	3 500	A small amount
Electrical and electronic equipment	1 160	30	1 250	80	1 470	90
Plastic	3 900	220	4 800	270	4 600	330
Construction waste	Not applicable (Note 4)		Not applicable (Note 4)		1 150	15
Glass					110	A small amount
Battery	Not applicable (Note 5)		Not applicable (Note 5)		Not applicable (Note 5)	

Tyre						
Food waste						
<b>Total</b>	<b>About 47 460</b>	<b>About 4 150</b>	<b>About 59 650</b>	<b>About 5 950</b>	<b>About 126 430</b>	<b>About 6 335</b>

Note 1: Since the materials processed by the recyclers in the EcoPark are basically recycled materials, the quantities of recycled materials processed are treated as quantities of waste materials processed.

Note 2: Recycled materials include waste cooking oil and the oil/fat concentrate generated from the grease trap waste treatment facility at the West Kowloon transfer station. Waste residues mainly include the food residues filtered out from the waste cooking oil and the waste water separated from the oil/fat concentrate. The waste water will be transferred back to the West Kowloon transfer station and discharged into the public sewer after being properly treated by the wastewater treatment system.

Note 3: Operation was suspended from October 2011 to June 2013 to adjust the business model and resumed in July 2013.

Note 4: The tenant commenced operation in November 2014.

Note 5: The tenant has not commenced operation.

2. The quantities of waste processed by tenants of the EcoPark over the years are as follows:

### Phase 1 Tenants

Tenants	Waste types	Materials recovered / recycled	2011 (tonnes)	2012 (tonnes)	2013 (tonnes)	2014 (tonnes)
Champway Technology Ltd	Waste cooking oil	Biodiesel	9 500	9 700	8 100	8 600
Shiu Wing Metal Ltd	Waste metals	Sorted & sheared scrap metals	18 100	32 700	22 000	41 100
Hong Kong Hung Wai Wooden Board Company	Waste wood	Wood pellets/wood fuel (Note 6)	5 800	Not applicable	2 400	3 500
Li Tong Group	Waste computer equipment	Dismantled electronic components	550	860	1 000	1 230
Hong Kong Telford Envirotech Group Ltd	Waste plastics	Dismantled battery components	640	2 350	3 400	2 900

Note 6: Operation was suspended from October 2011 to June 2013 to adjust the business model and resumed in July 2013. Wood fuel is produced by the tenant instead of wood pellets after the adjustment.

### Phase 2 Tenants

Tenants	Waste types	Materials recovered / recycled	Official commissioning date	2014 (tonnes)
Chung Yue Steel Group Company Limited	Waste metals	Sorted & sheared scrap metals	August 2013 (Note 7)	65 900

K. Wah Construction Products Ltd	Construction & Demolition materials and waste glass	Recycled glass concrete blocks	November 2014	1 260
South China Reborn Resources (Zhongshan) Company Limited	Food waste	Animal feed	Expected to be in operation in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2015	Not applicable
E. Tech Management (HK) Ltd	Waste electrical and electronic equipment	Metals, plastic & other recyclable materials	Expected to be in operation in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2015	Not applicable
On Fat Lung Innovative Resources Ltd. (Note 8)	Waste rubber tyres	Recycled playground mat	Expected to be in operation in the 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 2015	Not applicable
SSK Metal Limited	Waste batteries	Dismantled battery components	Expected to be in operation in 2016.	Not applicable

Note 7: The tenant commenced trial operation in August 2013.

Note 8: On Fat Lung Electrical & Metal Co., Ltd was renamed as On Fat Lung Innovative Resources Limited in December 2014.

3. Since the Cosmos Star Holdings Company Ltd cannot commission in accordance with the lease agreement, the Government has initiated the legal process for termination of the lease agreement. We will start the leasing process according to the established procedures upon resumption of the land.
4. At present, all available lots in the EcoPark have been let and the tenants are at different stages of planning, constructing, testing or commissioning of their plants and operations. In order to promote the sustainable development of the recycling industry, the Administration will continue to monitor the operation of the EcoPark and provide suitable assistance to the tenants to help them develop their business. We would explore the future direction of the EcoPark development in the light of the experience of these operations having regard to the overall land requirements of the recycling industry.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB355****(Question Serial No. 3952)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

There are 8 standard berthing spaces in the marine frontage of the EcoPark for loading and unloading of goods, please advise this Committee on the following:

1. Please provide information on the berthing of vessels delivering recovered materials in the past 3 years.

	2012		2013		2014	
	Number of vessels berthing	Average berthing time	Number of vessels berthing	Average berthing time	Number of vessels berthing	Average berthing time
Delivering scrap raw materials to the Park						
Delivering recycled and recovered materials out of the Park						

2. Please provide the usage of berthing spaces of the EcoPark. Does the EcoPark have any measures to encourage the recycling organisations in the Park to make use of the berthing spaces? Will the EcoPark consider reducing the number of berthing spaces to release the space for accommodating more organisations which carry out recovery and recycling activities?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No. 4.20)

Reply:

Two hiring sessions, namely the morning and afternoon sessions (4.5 hours per session) are provided by the berthing spaces in the marine frontage of the EcoPark every day for the Ecopark tenants to deliver waste, raw materials and machinery in and out of the Park. The usage of berthing spaces of the EcoPark in the past 3 years is summarised as below. The Administration has no breakdown on other information (e.g. the shipping trips, berthing time and purpose).

<b>Year</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>No. of session hired</b>	10	29	602

The Administration provides the berthing services at low hiring charge so as to encourage the Ecopark tenants to make use of the facilities. With the commissioning of the tenants in Phase 2 of the EcoPark in 2015 and 2016, it is estimated that there will be increase in the usage of berthing spaces. The Environmental Protection Department and the management company of the EcoPark have been maintaining close communication with the tenants to ensure that the operation of and arrangements for the berthing spaces in the EcoPark can tie in with the development of the recycling business. As the berthing spaces are important facilities in the EcoPark, the Administration has no plan to reduce the number of berthing spaces for the time being.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB356**

**(Question Serial No.: 3953)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the promotion of wider application of biodiesel (B5) recycled from waste cooking oil, please inform this Committee:

1. Is the biodiesel supplied under the second phase of the Government's biodiesel scheme manufactured by local recyclers?
2. Upon completion of the second phase of the Government's biodiesel procurement scheme this April, will there be a third phase and will new departments join the scheme? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure? Does the Administration plan to require all government diesel vehicles to switch to biodiesel?
3. During the tendering for the procurement of the new batch of biodiesel, will carbon footprint be included as one of the assessment criteria?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 4.21)

Reply:

1. The B5 biodiesel supplied under the second phase of the Government's biodiesel scheme is manufactured by local recyclers.
2. The second phase of the Government's biodiesel procurement scheme has been extended to July 2015 from April 2015. Meanwhile, the Government is preparing to award the third phase contract through open tender. The departments participated in the first and second phase of the scheme, including the Correctional Services Department, Hong Kong Police Force, Drainage Services Department, Marine Department, Environmental Protection Department, Leisure and Cultural Services Department and Government Logistics Department, will continue to use biodiesel instead of conventional fuel. The departments/public organisations newly joined the scheme include the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Water Supplies Department, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and Hospital Authority. The third phase of the scheme will be implemented for 3 years. The estimated total procurement amount of biodiesel is about 17 million litres and the estimated total contract value is about \$85 million. The Government will strengthen the green procurement policy and encourage departments/public organisations to replace conventional fuel with biodiesel as fuel for vehicles or machinery to set a good example for the industry.
3. The Government encourages departments to replace conventional fuel with biodiesel as fuel for vehicles or machinery in the delivery of services with reference to a variety of factors, including promoting the

recovery of waste cooking oil for recycling and supporting the sustainable development of local biodiesel recyclers. The biodiesel currently used by the Government is manufactured and supplied by local recyclers. The calculation of carbon footprint of using biodiesel involves the collection, manufacturing, delivery and usage of raw materials, and thus standard and objective assessments can hardly be made. Therefore, carbon footprint will not be included as one of the assessment criteria in the tendering for procurement of biodiesel.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB357**

**(Question Serial No. 3954)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government commissioned a consultancy study in February 2013 to expand the Government's green procurement list and to update the green specifications of the existing 103 products. Please advise this Committee:

1. When will the Administration announce the findings of the consultancy study on the Government's green procurement list and green specifications?
2. Will carbon footprints be included as one of the assessment standards in the updated green specifications?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No. 4.22)

Reply:

1. It is recommended in the consultancy study that the Government's green procurement list be expanded from 103 items to 150 items, and green specifications of the products should be devised and updated. The study findings are expected to be announced in the second quarter of 2015.
2. Carbon footprints have been included as a consideration in the consultancy study for devising and updating green specifications. The updated green specifications include the following:
  - i. Electrical products should have obtained an Energy Label issued by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department, or should comply with power saving standards such as Energy Star so as to reduce carbon emission generated from energy combustion;
  - ii. Biodiesel may be considered for automotive fuel oil and fuel oil for non-road use so as to reduce carbon emission from fuel oil production;
  - iii. Water-consuming appliances should have incorporated a water efficiency label under the "Water Efficiency Labelling Scheme" so as to reduce carbon emission generated from electricity consumption in water treatment; and
  - iv. Products with simple packing or no packing should be considered as far as possible so as to reduce carbon emission from waste treatment, etc.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB358****(Question Serial No. 3955)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme: (1) WasteControlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please provide the amount of domestic waste disposed of at landfills (tonnes) in the following table according to EPD's classification of solid waste:

	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Household waste				
Waste generated from daily activities in institutional premises				
Refuse collected from public cleansing services				
Dirt and litter collected by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department,				
Marine refuse collected by the Marine Department				
Waste collected by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department from country parks				
Total amount of domestic waste				

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No. 4.23)

Reply:

According to the institutional arrangements for waste collection, domestic waste can only be classified into the following breakdowns:

	<b>2011 (tonnes)</b>	<b>2012 (tonnes)</b>	<b>2013 (tonnes)</b>	<b>2014 (tonnes)</b>
Household waste, waste generated from daily activities in institutional premises and waste from public cleansing services collected by government departments*	1,832,552	1,878,410	1,907,497	1,914,571
(Marine waste collected by MD)	(734)	(551)	(566)	(768)
(Waste from country parks collected by AFCD)	(3,800)	(3,700)	(3,700)	(3,800)
Domestic waste collected by private waste collectors	347,463	422,418	413,494	427,909
<b>Total amount of domestic waste</b>	<b>2,180,015</b>	<b>2,300,828</b>	<b>2,320,991</b>	<b>2,342,480</b>

\*Include the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD), Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) and Marine Department (MD). No breakdown figure is available for waste collected by FEHD.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB359**

**(Question Serial No.: 3710)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the measures to promote the use of electric vehicles (EVs) mentioned in paragraph 119 of the Budget Speech, please set out the share of EVs among the vehicles provided by the Government for the transportation of all accountable officials, including the Chief Executive.

Asked by: Hon MO, Claudia (Member Question No.: 60)

Reply:

All private cars procured by the Government Logistics Department for government departments are required to meet the qualifying standards for environment-friendly petrol private cars applicable at the time of purchase. Currently, environment-friendly vehicles are used by the Chief Executive and the principal officials, while an electric vehicle is used by the Secretary for the Environment.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB360**

**(Question Serial No.: 3840)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the promotion of the use of electric vehicles (EVs) by the Environmental Protection Department as mentioned in the Budget, please advise this Committee on the following:

1. the work completed for the promotion of the use of EVs at present, the timetable, and the staff establishment and the expenses involved;
2. the specific details of the work on the promotion of the use of EVs next year, the timetable, and the staff establishment and the estimated expenditure involved; and
3. whether the Administration has any plan to collect information on the charging points at car parks for public use and the EV charging facilities at the car parks in new buildings and to disseminate it for public inspection in a more user-friendly way such as by Internet map or dataset to promote wider use of EVs. If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon MOK, Charles Peter (Member Question No.: 55)

Reply:

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

- (i) The First Registration Tax on EVs is waived until 31 March 2017;
- (ii) Enterprises that procured 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 (the Fund) was set up in March 2011 to encourage the public transport sector and non-profit organisations to test out green and innovative transport technologies, including EVs. As at February 2015, the Fund has approved 48 trials on EVs involving 72 EVs (including 21 taxis, 11 coaches, 2 light buses and 38 goods vehicles);
- (iv) Since April 2011, concessions have been granted on gross floor area for car parks in new buildings if they are "EV charging-enabling". This is to encourage developers to put in place the necessary EV charging infrastructure at the building construction stage, including provision of sufficient power supply and electrical wiring, to facilitate future installation of chargers for EV users;

- (v) In June 2011, planning guidelines for new buildings were amended to recommend 30% of private car parking spaces to be installed with standard chargers;
- (vi) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel.: 3757 6222) to provide information and technical support to interested parties in setting up chargers. Besides, the Government has issued guidelines on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers; and
- (vii) Having regard to the operational needs of departments and the supply of EV models in the market, the Government will continue to take the lead in using EVs. As at the end of February 2015, there were 226 EVs in the Government fleet, and 19 additional EVs will be delivered to various departments for use in 2015.

With active promotion by the Government, the number of EVs has risen to more than 1 800 as at the end of February 2015 (including EVs in the Government fleet), a 17-fold increase from less than 100 at the end of 2010.

As regards charging facilities, from April 2011 to February 2015, 80% of car parking spaces under newly approved development plans have been equipped with the infrastructure and conditions for installation of EV chargers. Besides, there are now more than 1 100 EV chargers for public use in Hong Kong, covering all 18 districts in various types of buildings. Apart from standard chargers, there are now over 150 medium chargers and 12 CHAdeMO quick chargers set up at various districts. The Government will also launch a pilot scheme that enables suppliers of electric taxis to provide charging services for electric taxis by installing quick chargers at car parks administered by the Transport Department. We will closely monitor the growth in the number of EVs and consider the need to further expand the charging network in a timely manner.

The government expenditure on promoting the use of EVs in 2014-15 was about \$10.1 million, mainly used to promote the use of EVs through different channels, including meeting the works-related expenditure that enables suppliers of electric taxis to install quick chargers at car parks administered by the Transport Department, allocating funds to the dedicated support team of the EMSD and conducting promotional activities. In 2015-16, we have earmarked about \$8 million on this area, including the expenditure for the dedicated support team of the EMSD, the strengthening of government charging facilities and other promotional activities. The details of the charging point locations opened for public use are available on the Environmental Protection Department website for public access. As most charging facilities in the car parks of new buildings are not open for public use, the relevant details are not available.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB361**

**(Question Serial No. 4191)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Concerning management of roadside skips, the Government set up a Joint Working Group on Management of Roadside Skips in February 2014 to review the effectiveness of the existing regulatory and management regime on roadside skips and to explore measures to better regulate and facilitate the operation of roadside skips. Given the review was aimed to complete within 2014, will the Administration inform this Committee of the result of the review, including any strategies and action plans for regulating and facilitating skip operations, and whether the Government would introduce a regulatory system to regulate and facilitate skip operations? In addition, please tell the provision and manpower to be allocated for dealing with the problems caused by placing of roadside skips in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon SHEK Lai-him, Abraham (Member Question No. 93)

Reply:

The Joint Working Group (JWG) set up in February 2014 is led by the Environment Bureau and Environmental Protection Department with participation of eight relevant bureaux and departments. The JWG has conducted visits to various hotspots of frequent complaints, and noted that the skips found on such locations were not engaged in waste loading and unloading activities. According to the feedback from the trade, these skips were placed there idling mainly because of operational convenience and a lack of proper storage areas.

Having reviewed and considered the findings, the Secretary for the Environment, the Secretary for Development, and the Secretary for Transport and Housing agree that the relevant departments would enhance co-operation and proactively explore the following short term measures in order to better address the problems caused by placing of roadside skips:

- (a) to identify suitable sites to be made available to skip operators through tendering on short-term tenancies for storage of "idling" skips and / or to facilitate skips to be placed in suitable commercially managed sites of other uses, for reducing the number of such skips placed on roads or in public places; and
- (b) to enhance enforcement efficiency by engaging term contract service providers to speed up the removal of roadside skips by relevant government departments.

The Government will further consider the need for introducing a regulatory system after reviewing the effectiveness of the short term measures mentioned above.

The JWG is now working out the implementation details of the short term measures in consultation with the trade. No additional provision and manpower will be allocated in 2015-16 for this task which will be carried out with the existing resources of the relevant bureaux and departments.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB362**

**(Question Serial No.: 4175)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Pilot Green Transport Fund, the Administration has earlier obtained a provision of \$300 million. Would the Administration advise this Committee:

- 1) As at end of December 2014, what is the amount of funding approved for the 88 projects of green and innovative transport technologies? Who are the applicants and what are the general details of the technologies?
- 2) What are the total number of applications and success rate under the scheme?
- 3) What are the reasons for denying support for projects under the scheme?

Asked by: Hon TANG Ka-piu (Member Question No.: 25)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department set up the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund) in March 2011 to encourage the public transport sector and non-profit organisations to test out green and innovative transport technologies. As at the end of 2014, the Fund processed 103 applications of which 96 were approved - a success rate of about 93%. Applications approved by the Fund include trials of electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles, solar air-conditioning system, replacement of old franchised bus engines with environment-friendly engines, and retrofitting a ferry with a diesel-electric propulsion system and an exhaust gas scrubber.

Seven applications were rejected either because the applicants failed to provide sufficient information to support their claims of fuel saving/emission reduction ability or because their applications fell outside the scope of the Fund. Among the 96 approved applications, the preparation for the trial was subsequently terminated by the approved applicants in 15 cases. The total subsidy for the remaining 81 approved trials was about \$98 million, which accounts for one-third of the total funds available. The details of these trials are set out in the Annex

To facilitate the successful applicants to get competitive bids in tendering exercise, we will not release the amount of subsidy for individual approved cases.

## Details of Pilot Green Transport Fund Approved Trials

<b>Name of Approved Organisation</b>	<b>Trial Products/ Technology and Quantity</b>
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric buses
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Federal Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 electric van type light goods vehicles
TNT Express Worldwide (HK) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Chi Shing Transportation Company	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Good Funds Services Limited	2 electric buses
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric buses
International Trademart Company Limited	2 electric buses
Kwai Bon Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
A. S. Watson Group (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
MTR Corporation Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Kerry Distribution (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Hong Kong Automobile Association	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
On Mei Tak Environmental Technology Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
UPS Parcel Delivery Service Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles
Shun Hing Logistics Company Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles
S.F. Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Sun Bus Limited	1 electric bus
Yan Yan Motors Limited	2 hybrid light buses
Teamwise Corporation Limited	2 hybrid light buses
Glory Success Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Hong Kong Metropolitan Bus Limited	1 hybrid light bus
Sunny Engineering Company	1 electric taxi
Shu Sang Taxi Company	2 electric taxis
Lai Sun Motors Company Limited	1 electric taxi
Discovery Bay Transit Services Limited	2 electric buses
Hong Kong & China Transportation Consultants Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Big Three Limited	1 hybrid light bus
China-Hong Kong Passenger Services Co. Limited	2 electric taxis
Fanling Motors Company Limited	2 electric taxis
Tai Po Motors Company	2 electric taxis
Wai Kit Trading International Limited	1 electric taxi
Chief Asia Group Limited	1 electric taxi
Ip Yiu Kwan	1 electric taxi
Gate Gourmet Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Kwok Kin Air Condition & Electrical Work Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Chun Dak Engineering (HK-Macau) Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
CM Geotechnics Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
BioCycle (Hong Kong) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
New Method Cleaning Services Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation	1 solar air-conditioning system
Hong Kong International School Association Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
C & C Logistic Services Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Ray Ray Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Swire Beverages Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles

<b>Name of Approved Organisation</b>	<b>Trial Products/ Technology and Quantity</b>
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Geotech Engineering Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles
Hotel ICON Limited	2 electric light buses
Kam Lung Trading Co	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Airport Authority Hong Kong	3 electric van type light goods vehicles
DHL Express (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	2 hybrid medium goods vehicles
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	4 buses engines retrofit
Cathay Pacific Catering Services (H.K.) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Vegetable Marketing Organization	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
E. Tech Management (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Welcome Construction Company Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Welcome Construction Company Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
China Prosper Engineering Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
China Prosper Engineering Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid medium goods vehicle
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 diesel-electric propulsion system
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 seawater scrubber
Kau Kee Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
K. C. Dat Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Jinda International Holdings Limited	2 electric taxis
Suen Po Yee Taxi Co.	2 electric taxis
Public International Group Limited	1 electric taxi
Cheer Honest Industrial Limited	2 electric taxis
Jinda Motor Limited	1 electric taxi
Green Mobility Innovations Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
French International School "Victor Segalen" Association Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
LF Logistics (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Waste & Environmental Technologies Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB363****(Question Serial No.: 3735)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

To phase out pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs), some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (including goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses) will be gradually phased out by 2019. To assist the affected vehicle owners, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched an ex-gratia payment scheme on 1 March 2014. In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

1. the number of pre-Euro DCVs phased out each year since the 2014-15 revised estimate. Please list by goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses;
2. the details of the ex-gratia payment scheme implemented by EPD on 1 March 2014;
3. the progress of phasing out goods vehicles, light buses and non-franchised buses after implementation of the ex-gratia payment scheme;
4. as there are reports that the Green Transport Pilot Fund supports the replacement of Hybrid or full electric light buses but the results are less than satisfactory, what is the number of participating light buses in Hong Kong since the implementation of the project?
5. will the Government introduce relevant measures, such as increasing the number of seats of light buses to boost the revenue of light bus companies, so as to attract them to switch to environment-friendly vehicles?

Asked by: Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael (Member Question No.: 69)

Reply:

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

1. The number of pre-Euro IV DCVs phased out under the ex-gratia payment scheme in the financial years 2013-14 and 2014-15 is as follows:

Year	No. of applications for ex-gratia payment scheme (as at end of February 2015)			Total
	Goods vehicles	Light buses	Non-franchised buses	
2014-15	18 682	322	701	19 705

(as at end of February)				
2013-14	3875	20	33	3 928
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 557</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>23 633</b>

2. Under the ex-gratia payment scheme, applicants are required to first scrap their pre-Euro IV DCVs through vehicle scrapping companies registered under the scheme and then go to the Transport Department (TD) to cancel the registration of their DCVs and apply for ex-gratia payment. EPD has explained the details of the application for ex-gratia payment to all pre-Euro IV DCV owners by mail, including the eligibility criteria and procedures, which have also been uploaded to the EPD website.
3. As at the end of February 2015, about 23 600 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 29% of the eligible vehicles) were retired under the ex-gratia payment scheme, involving 22 557 goods vehicles, 342 light buses and 734 non-franchised buses with ex-gratia payment of some \$2.89 billion.
4. 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, including electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles. As at February 2015, a total of 81 trials were approved by the Fund, including trials of 2 electric light buses and 12 hybrid public light buses. Among these 14 light buses, 4 hybrid light buses supplied by the same vehicle supplier have commenced trials. The first hybrid light bus trial was commenced in January 2014, and the utilisation rate was low at the early stage of the trial due to malfunction. However, improvements have been made by the vehicle supplier. Currently, all hybrid light buses under trial are operating smoothly in general. We will continue to monitor the trials and upload the trial reports to the EPD website in a timely manner.
5. EPD launched a First Registration Tax concession scheme for commercial vehicles in April 2008 to incentivise vehicle owners to choose commercial vehicles with better emission performance. Vehicle owners who choose environment-friendly light buses meeting the qualifying standards can enjoy a 100% First Registration Tax waiver subject to a cap of \$27,000 per vehicle. Moreover, to promote green public transport, the utilisation percentage of environment-friendly public light buses as proposed by the applicant has been included by TD in the marking scheme of application for the operation of new green minibus routes. During the mid-term review of the public light bus licensing period, the utilisation percentage of environment-friendly public light buses by the operator is also included in the assessment, and the overall rating can affect the Government's decision to renew the passenger service licence of the green minibus concerned as well as the renewal period after the expiry of the public light bus licence. At this stage, TD has no plan to incentivise public light bus operators to switch to more environment-friendly vehicles by increasing the number of seats of public light buses.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB364**

**(Question Serial No.: 4217)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme:

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government installed 100 faster chargers for electric vehicles at 16 government car parks last year, which can shorten the charging time. The total number of chargers in the territory has increased to 1 100. Please advise on:

1. What is the distribution of these quick chargers and chargers in the 18 districts?
2. How many of these chargers are charging points that are open for public use and how many are privately-owned?
3. Does the Administration plan to set up more charging stations and public chargers? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon TONG Ka-wah, Ronny (Member Question No.: 64)

Reply:

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

The Government has been working with the private sector in expanding the EV charging infrastructure. Together with the charging facilities set up by the private sector, there are now more than 1 100 EV chargers for public use in Hong Kong, covering all 18 districts in various types of buildings, including car parks, shopping malls and commercial buildings, etc. Apart from standard chargers, there are now over 150 medium chargers, 12 CHAdeMO quick chargers and 19 quick chargers using other standards set up at various districts. The medium chargers can reduce up to 60% charging time as compared to standard chargers.

EV charging facilities are now available at 16 government car parks, involving a total of 460 car parking spaces. The distribution and types of EV chargers in the 18 districts are as follows:

District	Number of chargers*			District	Number of chargers*		
	Standard	Medium	Quick		Standard	Medium	Quick
Central and Western	164 (9)	34 (3)	1 (1)	Kwai Tsing	16 (16)	18 (18)	0 (0)
Eastern	110 (25)	19 (2)	1 (1)	Tsuen Wan	47 (17)	5 (0)	0 (0)
Southern	2 (2)	1 (1)	8 (8)	Sai Kung	29 (9)	7 (1)	0 (0)
Wan Chai	67 (37)	15 (3)	8 (8)	North	33 (18)	10 (4)	1 (1)
Kowloon City	55 (55)	0 (0)	6 (6)	Tai Po	15 (15)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Kwun Tong	60 (60)	16 (16)	2 (2)	Sha Tin	67 (47)	6 (0)	1 (1)
Sham Shui Po	43 (13)	8 (2)	0 (0)	Yuen Long	39 (39)	0 (0)	1 (1)
Wong Tai Sin	58 (23)	9 (4)	0 (0)	Tuen Mun	18 (18)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Yau Tsim Mong <sup>1</sup>	103 (63)	6 (0)	1 (1)	Islands	9 (9)	5 (5)	1 (1)

\* Figures in parentheses indicate the number of chargers installed by the private sector or located at non-government car parks.

<sup>1</sup> Middle Road Car Park was closed in July 2014 and its 40 standard charging facilities have ceased operation.

The Government has introduced the following initiatives to encourage the installation of more EV charging facilities in private car parks:

- (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 EV charging infrastructure at the building construction stage, including provision of sufficient power supply and electrical wiring, to facilitate future installation of chargers for EV users;
- (ii) In June 2011, planning guidelines for new buildings were amended to recommend 30% of private car parking spaces to be installed with standard chargers; and
- (iii) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department has established a dedicated team and a hotline (Tel.: 3757 6222) to provide information and technical support to interested parties in setting up chargers. Besides, guidelines have been issued on the arrangements and technical requirements in setting up chargers.

From April 2011 to February 2015, 80% of car parking spaces under newly approved development plans have been equipped with the infrastructure and conditions for installation of EV chargers. The Government will also launch a pilot scheme that enables suppliers of electric taxis to provide charging services for electric taxis by installing quick chargers at car parks administered by the Transport Department. We will closely monitor the growth in the number of EVs and consider the need to further expand the charging network in a timely manner.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB365**

**(Question Serial No. 3594)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

1. For the government departments and public organisations (including the Hospital Authority) that have used B5 biodiesel, how much more or less is the estimated quantity of B5 procurement and the expenditure for 2015-16 when compared with last year?
2. Has assessment been made on how the increased use of B5 by various department and public organisations can substantially help to improve air pollution, ensure proper use of recyclable waste and avoid the re-entry of used cooking oil, bleached and refined, into the food chain?

Asked by: Hon TSE Wai-chun, Paul (Member Question No. 59)

Reply:

1. The Government has implemented the second phase of B5 biodiesel scheme from May 2013 to July 2015, and the total procurement amount is about 8 million litres. The Government is preparing to award the third phase contract through open tender. The departments participated in the first and second phase of the scheme, including the Correctional Services Department, Hong Kong Police Force, Drainage Services Department, Marine Department, Environmental Protection Department (EPD), Leisure and Cultural Services Department and Government Logistics Department, will continue to use biodiesel. The departments/public organisations which newly joined the scheme include the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Water Supplies Department, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and Hospital Authority. The third phase of the scheme will be implemented for 3 years. The estimated total procurement amount of biodiesel is about 17 million litres.
2. Biodiesel is a renewable energy. Wider use of biodiesel can reduce carbon emission and facilitate the recycling and use of waste cooking oil. The EPD is actively promoting the adoption of biodiesel as an alternative fuel in government departments and public organisations and studying the feasibility of wider use of biodiesel in Hong Kong.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB366****(Question Serial No. 3412)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

On engaging "outsourced workers", please provide the following information:

	<b>2014-15 (up to the latest situation)</b>
Number of outsourced service contracts	( )
Total amount paid to outsourced service providers	( )
Length of contract for each outsourced service provider	( )
Number of workers engaged through outsourced service providers	( )
Details of the positions held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing and information technology)	( )
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers	
\$30,001 or above	( )
\$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
\$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
\$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
\$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
\$6,240 or below	( )
Length of service of outsourced workers	
15 years or longer	( )
10 - 15 years	( )
5 - 10 years	( )
3 - 5 years	( )
1 - 3 years	( )
less than 1 year	( )
Percentage of outsourced workers in the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of amount paid to outsourced service providers in the total departmental staff cost	( )
Number of staff granted severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	( )
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities granted	( )
Number of staff whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) are used to offset their severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	( )
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract	( )

gratuities offset by accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the MPF	
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers working 5 days a week	( )
Number of workers working 6 days a week	( )

( ) denotes percentage of increase or decrease compared with the same period of 2013-14

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No.57)

Reply:

The figures on the employment of outsourced workers in the Environmental Protection Department in 2014-15 are as follows:

	<b>2014-15 (up to 12.3.2015)</b>
Number of outsourced service contracts	21(+24%)
Total amount paid to outsourced service providers	\$16.79M (+55%)
Length of contract for each outsourced service provider	2 to 24 months
Number of workers engaged through 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 service providers, rather than the number of staff to be employed for the services. The outsourced contracts mainly provide services including cleansing, information technology, sampling and laboratory testing. Information about the number of outsourced workers engaged and their positions is not available.
Details of the positions held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing and information technology)	
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers	The contracts of EPD entered into with the service providers specify the service level and fee to be charged by the latter in providing the services. EPD normally does not specify the number and salaries of the outsourced workers. As long as the procuring requirements (in terms of types and level of services) are satisfied, the service providers may arrange any of their employees to provide the service during the contract period. Information about the monthly salary and length of service of the outsourced workers is not available.
Length of service of outsourced workers	
Percentage of outsourced workers in the total number of staff in the Department	
Percentage of amount paid to outsourced service providers in the total departmental staff cost	2%
Number of staff granted severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	The information requested is not available as we do not have access to employment information of the service providers and their workers.
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities granted	
Number of staff whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) are used to offset their severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities offset by accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the MPF	
Number of workers with paid meal break	
Number of workers without paid meal break	

Number of workers working 5 days a week	
Number of workers working 6 days a week	

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB367****(Question Serial No. 3413)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

On engaging "agency workers", please provide the following information:

	2014-15 (up to the latest situation)
Number of contracts of engaging employment agencies	( )
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	( )
Length of contract for each employment agency	( )
Number of agency workers	( )
Breakdown of positions held by agency workers	( )
Monthly salary range of agency workers	( )
\$30,001 or above	
\$16,001 to \$30,000	
\$8,001 to \$16,000	
\$6,501 to \$8,000	
\$6,240 to \$6,500	
\$6,240 or below	
Length of service of agency workers in years	( )
15 years or longer	
10 - 15 years	
5 - 10 years	
3 - 5 years	
1 - 3 years	
less than 1 year	
Percentage of agency workers in the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of amount paid to employment agencies in the total staff cost of the Department	( )
Number of staff granted severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	( )
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities granted	( )
Number of staff whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) are used to offset their severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	( )
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities offset by accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the MPF	( )

Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	
Number of workers working 5 days a week	( )
Number of workers working 6 days a week	

( ) denotes percentage of increase or decrease compared with the same period of 2013-14

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No.58)

Reply:

The figures on the employment of agency workers in the Environmental Protection Department in 2014-15 are as follows:

	<b>2014-15 (up to 30.9.2014)</b>	
Number of contracts of engaging employment agencies	Others	17 (+55%)
	T-contract (Note 1)	1 (-)
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	Others	\$80,000 to \$1.42 million (+2%)
	T-contract	\$29.9 million (+16%) (full year provision)
Length of contract for each employment agency	Others	8 months to 24 months
	T-contract	12 months
Number of agency workers	Others	53 (+43%)
	T-contract	61 (+3%)
Breakdown of positions held by agency workers	Agency workers are deployed for a variety of duties; mostly meeting short-term manpower gap. Duties include general office support service, customer service, general project management works, etc.	
Monthly salary range of agency workers \$30,001 or above \$16,001 to \$30,000 \$8,001 to \$16,000 \$6,501 to \$8,000 \$6,240 to \$6,500 \$6,240 or below	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above 2 (+100%)</li> <li>• \$16,001 to \$30,000 6 (Not applicable)</li> <li>• \$8,001 to \$16,000 45 ( +41%)</li> <li>• \$6,501 to \$8,000 0 (-100%)</li> </ul>
	T-contract (Note 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above 46 (+5%)</li> <li>• \$16,001 to \$30,000 15 (-)</li> </ul>
Length of service of agency workers in years 15 years or longer 10 - 15 years 5 - 10 years 3 - 5 years 1 - 3 years less than 1 year	The employment agencies may assign different agency workers during the contract period such that the service as pledged can be maintained. Hence, information on length of services of agency workers is not available.	
Percentage of agency workers in the total number of staff in the Department	Others	2.8% (+40%)
	T-contract	3.2% (-)
Percentage of amount paid to employment agencies in the total staff cost of the Department	Others	0.9% (+50%)
	T-contract	2.7% (+8%)
Number of staff granted severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	The Department has not entered into employment contracts with employment agencies or agency workers. Hence, we are not able to provide the information requested.	
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities granted		



	<b>2014-15 (up to 30.9.2014)</b>	
Number of staff whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) are used to offset their severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities		
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities offset by accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the MPF		
Number of workers with paid meal break Number of workers without paid meal break	The information is not available as whether meal breaks are included as paid time is a matter of agreement between the employment agencies and the agency workers when the employment contract is signed.	
Number of workers working 5 days a week	Others	51 (+46%)
	T-contract	61 ( +3%)
Number of workers working 6 days a week	Others	2 (-)
	T-contract	Nil

Note 1 T-contract refers to term contract centrally administered by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer.

Note 2 The salary range quoted for T-contract includes both salaries and commissions.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB368****(Question Serial No. 3414)**Head: (44) Environmental Protection DepartmentSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the employment of non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff, please provide the following information:

	<b>2015-16 (up to the latest situation)</b>
Number of NCSC staff	( )
Distribution of posts taken up by NCSC staff	( )
Salary expenditure for NCSC staff	( )
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
\$30,001 or above	( )
\$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
\$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
\$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
\$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
\$6,240 or below	( )
Length of service of NCSC staff in years	
15 years or longer	( )
10 - 15 years	( )
5 - 10 years	( )
3 - 5 years	( )
1 - 3 years	( )
less than 1 year	( )
Number of staff converted to civil servants	( )
Percentage of NCSC staff in the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of payment for NCSC staff in the total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of staff granted severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	( )
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities granted	( )
Number of staff whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) are used to offset their severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	( )
Amount of severance payment/ long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities offset by accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the MPF	( )
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )

Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers working 5 days a week	( )
Number of workers working 6 days a week	( )

( ) denotes percentage of increase or decrease compared with the same period of 2014-15

Asked by: Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Member Question No.59)

Reply:

The figures on the employment of NCSC staff in 2014-15 are as follows:

	<b>2014-15</b>
Number of NCSC staff*	87 (-18.7%)
Distribution of posts taken up by NCSC staff	
● Comparable to Environmental Protection Officer (EPO) or equivalent	31
● Comparable to Assistant Environmental Protection Officer (AEPO) or equivalent	24
● Comparable to Environmental Protection Inspector (EPI) or equivalent	9
● Comparable to ranks below EPI or equivalent	23
Salary expenditure for NCSC staff #	\$32.7 million (-2.4%)
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
● \$30,001 or above	31 (-16.2%)
● \$16,001 to \$30,000	25 (-19.4%)
● \$8,001 to \$16,000	31 (-20.5%)
Length of service of NCSC staff in years	
● 5 - 10 years	11 (+10%)
● 3 - 5 years	6 (-62.5%)
● 1 - 3 years	47 (+56.7%)
● less than 1 year	23 (-54.9%)
Number of staff converted to civil servants <sup>^</sup>	15
Percentage of NCSC staff in the total number of staff in the Department	4.6%
Percentage of payment for NCSC staff in the total staff costs of the Department	3.0%
Number of staff granted long service payment / end-of-contract gratuities	97 (+27.6%)
Amount of long service payment / end-of-contract gratuities granted	\$2.6 million (+7.4%)
Number of staff whose accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in MPF are used to offset their long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities	97 (+27.6%)
Amount of long service payment/ end-of-contract gratuities offset by accrued benefits derived from the employer's contribution in the MPF	\$1.14 million (+17.5%)
Number of workers with paid meal break	86
Number of workers without paid meal break	1
Number of workers working 5 days a week	87
Number of workers working 6 days a week	0

( ) denotes percentage of increase or decrease compared with the same period of 2013-14

\* Position as at 31 December 2014.

# As the actual expenditure in 2014-15 has yet to be concluded, the figure in 2014-15 is derived from the revised estimate of the year.

^ The figure here refers to ex-NCSC staff in the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) who were appointed as EPI/AEPO through open recruitment exercises. We do not have information on ex-NCSC staff in EPD who may have been appointed to fill other civil service vacancies.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB369**

**(Question Serial No. 4519)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (1) Waste

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the preparatory work for launching of the Recycling Fund to facilitate the upgrading of the operational capabilities and efficiency of the recycling industry under the Programme, please advise this Committee on details of the work plan and the estimated expenditure involved in 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 96)

Reply:

In 2015-16, the Environmental Protection Department will make necessary preparation for rolling out the Recycling Fund, including studying the mode of operation and details of the funds supporting the development of the recycling industry in other regions as well as the operation of the local recycling industry to formulate the management regime and support measures for the Recycling Fund. The estimated expenditure is about \$950,000. Besides, the Panel on Environmental Affairs of the Legislative Council (LegCo) discussed and gave its support to the setting up of a Recycling Fund in July 2014. The proposal of setting up a Recycling Fund is now pending scrutiny by the Finance Committee of LegCo. We aim to launch the Recycling Fund at the earliest subject to the funding approval of LegCo.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB370**

**(Question Serial No. 4520)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Air  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment / Director of Environmental Protection (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding matters related to air pollution, please inform this Committee of the following:

- 1) Has assessment been made on whether the original 2015 and 2020 emission reduction targets can be achieved under the present emission situation of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, respirable suspended particulates and fine suspended particulates?
- 2) Has assessment been made on whether the emissions of various pollutants in the Pearl River Delta Region cities can meet the original 2015 and 2020 emission reduction targets?

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No. 97)

Reply:

- 1) The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) compiles the Hong Kong Air Pollutant Emission Inventory every year to understand the major emission sources and formulate air quality improvement policies. The Emission Inventory for 2013 and 2014 is still under compilation. Based on the Emission Inventory of 2012, it is estimated that the emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), respirable suspended particulates (RSP) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) in Hong Kong have decreased by 2% to 8% in 2012 compared with 2010; and the emission level of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) has increased by 6%.

To achieve continuous improvement of the air quality, a series of emission reduction measures are being implemented. On reducing vehicular emissions, we will continue to implement the incentive-cum-regulatory scheme to phase out by the end of 2019 progressively some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles, strengthen the emission control of petrol and liquefied petroleum gas vehicles using roadside remote sensing equipment, subsidise the franchised bus companies to retrofit some 1 400 Euro II and Euro III franchised buses with selective catalytic reduction devices and try out hybrid and electric buses. To reduce vessel emission, we have submitted in mid-March 2015 the legislation for requiring the ocean-going vessels (OGVs) to switch to low sulphur fuel (with sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%) while at berth in Hong Kong to the Legislative Council (LegCo) for vetting. Subject to endorsement by LegCo, the new legislation will take effect in July 2015. To reduce emission from power plants, we will continue to require the power plants to use the best practicable means to reduce emissions and use more natural gas for electricity generation so as to meet our emission caps imposed on power sector. In addition, a new regulation to control air pollutant emissions from non-road mobile machinery newly supplied for local use will come into force on 1 June

2015. We will also continue to enforce the regulation to control volatile organic compounds emissions from paints, printing inks, adhesives, sealants and selected consumer products.

Such measures will help us to achieve the emission reduction targets for 2015 and 2020, and to meet broadly the existing Air Quality Objectives by 2020.

- 2) Improving regional air quality has been one of the key areas in environmental collaboration between Hong Kong and Guangdong. The governments of the two sides set up in 2000 a Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection (the Joint Working Group) which is underpinned by a number of special panels to follow up on environmental protection issues of mutual concern, including improving the air quality in the Pearl River Delta Region. In November 2012, the Joint Working Group endorsed the emission reduction targets for 2015 and the emission reduction ranges for 2020, and rolled out various emission reduction measures. In devising the reduction targets/ranges, both sides have taken account of their respective 2010 pollution emission levels, different characteristics of emission sources, emission control and reduction measures that have been implemented and their effectiveness, as well as the reduction potential of various sectors. The two sides will prepare for a mid-term review on the emission reduction results for 2015 and finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB371**

**(Question Serial No.: 4522)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Pilot Green Transport Fund, please inform this Committee of the details on the operation of the Fund in 2014-15, including the details of the approved projects, the amounts involved and the anticipated completion date.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No.: 99)

Reply:

The Environmental Protection Department set up the \$300 million Pilot Green Transport Fund (the Fund) in March 2011 to encourage the public transport sector and non-profit organisations to test out green and innovative transport technologies. As at February 2015, the Fund received 139 applications, of which 96 were approved, 30 withdrawn by the applicants, 7 rejected and 6 being processed.

Applications approved by the Fund include trials of electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles, solar air-conditioning system, replacement of old franchised bus engines with environment-friendly engines, and retrofitting a ferry with a diesel-electric propulsion system and an exhaust gas scrubber. Among the rejected applications, there were two proposed trials of electric motorcycles but trial of electric motorcycles is outside the scope of the Fund. The other 5 applications were rejected because the applicants failed to provide sufficient information to support their claims of fuel saving/emission reduction ability. Among the 96 approved applications, the preparation for the trial was terminated by the approved applicants in 15 cases. The details of the remaining 81 trials are set out in the Annex.

The Fund has approved about \$98 million of subsidy, which accounts for one-third of the total funds available. To facilitate the successful applicants to get competitive bids in tendering exercise, we will not release the amount of subsidy for individual approved cases.



## Details of Pilot Green Transport Fund Approved Trials

## (1) Completed Trials

<b>Name of Approved Organisation</b>	<b>Trial Product/Technology and Quantity</b>	<b>Trial Start Date</b>	<b>Trial Completion Date</b>
TNT Express Worldwide (HK) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	2012/3/1	2014/2/28
Chi Shing Transportation Company	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2012/8/1	2014/7/31
Kwai Bon Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles	2012/12/1	2014/11/30
Hong Kong Automobile Association	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2012/10/1	2014/9/30
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles	2013/1/1	2014/12/31
Shun Hing Logistics Company Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles	2012/12/1	2014/11/30

## (2) Trials in Progress

<b>Name of Approved Organisation</b>	<b>Trial Product/Technology and Quantity</b>	<b>Trial Start Date</b>	<b>Trial Completion Date</b>
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric buses	2014/3/1	2016/2/29
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	(i) 2013/10/1 (ii) 2014/2/1	(i) 2015/9/30 (ii) 2016/1/31
Federal Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 electric van type light goods vehicles	2013/4/1	2015/3/31
International Trademart Company Limited	2 electric buses	2013/11/1	2015/10/31
A. S. Watson Group (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle	2013/6/1	2015/5/31
MTR Corporation Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle	2013/4/1	2015/3/31
Kerry Distribution (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles	2013/4/1	2015/3/31
On Mei Tak Environmental Technology Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles	2013/2/1	2015/1/31
Swire Beverages Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles	2013/2/1	2015/1/31
UPS Parcel Delivery Service Limited	2 hybrid light goods vehicles	2013/6/1	2015/5/31
S.F. Express (Hong Kong) Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles	2013/10/1	2015/9/30
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	2013/4/1	2015/3/31
Teamwise Corporation Limited	2 hybrid light buses	2014/11/1	2015/10/31
Hong Kong Metropolitan Bus Limited	1 hybrid light bus	2014/1/1	2016/12/31
Sunny Engineering Company	1 electric taxi	2013/9/1	2015/8/31
Shu Sang Taxi Company	2 electric taxis	2014/6/1 (Note 1)	2016/5/31
Lai Sun Motors Company Limited	1 electric taxi	2014/6/1	2016/5/31
Discovery Bay Transit Services Limited	2 electric buses	2015/1/1	2016/12/31
Gate Gourmet Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/7/1	2016/6/30
Chun Dak Engineering (HK-Macau) Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/4/1	2016/3/31
CM Geotechnics Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/4/1	2016/3/31
BioCycle (Hong Kong) Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	2013/10/1	2015/9/30

<b>Name of Approved Organisation</b>	<b>Trial Product/ Technology and Quantity</b>	<b>Trial Start Date</b>	<b>Trial Completion Date</b>
New Method Cleaning Services Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/8/1	2016/7/31
Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation	1 solar air-conditioning system	2014/4/1	2016/3/31
Hong Kong International School Association Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/1/1	2015/12/31
C & C Logistic Services Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/6/1	2016/5/31
Ray Ray Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/8/1	2016/7/31
Swire Beverages Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	2014/9/1	2016/8/31
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	2013/11/1	2015/10/31
Geotech Engineering Limited	2 electric van type light goods vehicles	2014/8/1	2016/7/31
Kam Lung Trading Co	1 hybrid light goods vehicle	2014/12/1	2016/11/30
Airport Authority Hong Kong	3 electric van type light goods vehicles	2014/12/1	2016/11/30
DHL Express (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/11/1	2016/10/31
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle	2015/1/1	2016/12/31
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	2 hybrid medium goods vehicles	2015/1/1	2016/12/31
Cathay Pacific Catering Services (H.K.) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/10/1	2016/9/30
Vegetable Marketing Organization	1 electric van type light goods vehicle	2014/12/1	2016/11/30

Note 1: One of the electric taxis

### (3) Approved Trials in Preparation

The trial start date depends on the trial preparation progress

<b>Name of Approved Organisation</b>	<b>Trial Product/ Technology and Quantity</b>
Good Funds Services Limited	2 electric buses
Kwoon Chung Motors Company Limited	2 electric buses
Sun Bus Limited	1 electric bus
Yan Yan Motors Limited	2 hybrid light buses
Glory Success Transportation Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Hong Kong & China Transportation Consultants Limited	3 hybrid light buses
Big Three Limited	1 hybrid light bus
China-Hong Kong Passenger Services Co. Limited	2 electric taxis
Fanling Motors Company Limited	2 electric taxis
Tai Po Motors Company	2 electric taxis
Wai Kit Trading International Limited	1 electric taxi
Chief Asia Group Limited	1 electric taxi
Ip Yiu Kwan	1 electric taxi
Kwok Kin Air Condition & Electrical Work Company Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Hotel ICON Limited	2 electric light buses
The Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited	4 buses engines retrofit
E. Tech Management (HK) Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Welcome Construction Company Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
Welcome Construction Company Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
China Prosper Engineering Limited	3 hybrid light goods vehicles
China Prosper Engineering Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Ecospace Limited	1 hybrid medium goods vehicle
Mak Hang Kei (Hong Kong) Construction Limited	3 hybrid medium goods vehicles
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 diesel-electric propulsion system
The "Star" Ferry Company Limited	1 seawater scrubber
Kau Kee Hong Kong Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
K. C. Dat Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
Jinda International Holdings Limited	2 electric taxis
Suen Po Yee Taxi Co.	2 electric taxis
Public International Group Limited	1 electric taxi
Cheer Honest Industrial Limited	2 electric taxis
Jinda Motor Limited	1 electric taxi
Green Mobility Innovations Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
DKSH Hong Kong Limited	1 hybrid light goods vehicle
French International School "Victor Segalen" Association Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
LF Logistics (Hong Kong) Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle
Waste & Environmental Technologies Limited	1 electric van type light goods vehicle

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB372**

**(Question Serial No.: 4794)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme:

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please inform this Committee of the following:

1. What are the details of Item 880 "Enhancement and Extension of the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme" and Item 881 "Grant for the operators of the projects under the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme" under this Subhead?
2. In accordance with previous approval criteria, any new item in excess of the departmental funding cap will be considered separately by the Finance Committee. Please explain why these two items are bundled into the Appropriation Bill for consideration.

Asked by: Hon WU Chi-wai (Member Question No.: 100)

Reply:

1. Details of Item 880 "Enhancement and Extension of the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme" and Item 881 "Grant for the operators of the projects under the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme" under the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) are as follows:

(A) Enhancement and Extension of the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) launched the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme (the Programme) in collaboration with the Economic and Information Commission of Guangdong Province in April 2008. The Programme aims to encourage and facilitate Hong Kong-owned factories operating in Guangdong and Hong Kong to adopt cleaner production technologies and practices, thereby improving the regional environment. The current phase of the Programme will be completed by 31 March this year. In the light of the environmental benefits brought by the Programme and positive feedback from the industries, the Government has earmarked \$150 million to extend the Programme for five years until 31 March 2020. The new phase of the Programme will continue to provide funding support for participating factories to carry out on-site improvement assessments and demonstration projects as well as strengthen technology promotion and publicity activities to encourage wider adoption of cleaner production by Hong Kong-owned factories.

(B) Grant for the operators of the projects under the Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme

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 restored landfills. Under the Scheme, the following funding support will be provided to the selected applicant(s):-

- (a) One-off capital grant to cover the cost for the capital works and related matters of the selected projects (including consultancy fees for pre-construction studies or works e.g. detailed planning, architectural, landscape and engineering design and site investigation incurred), subject to a cap of \$100 million per project;
- (b) If justified, a time limited grant to meet the starting costs and operating deficits (if any) of the selected projects for a maximum of the first two years of operation, subject to a financial ceiling of \$5 million per project; and
- (c) Nominal rental for the restored landfill site.

Apart from the \$1 billion earmarked under the Capital Works Reserve Fund, we have earmarked \$40 million as non-recurrent expenditure to meet the starting costs and operating deficits, if any, for the first two years of operation of projects approved under the Scheme.

For the estimated expenditure for 2015-16, we have earmarked \$100,000 for possible upfront expenses.

2. To include funding proposals for commitments under the General Revenue Account into the draft Estimates for consideration by the Legislative Council (LegCo) in the context of the Appropriation Bill is consistent with the provisions of the Public Finance Ordinance, which is not a new arrangement. It has been part of the established practice for policy bureaux and departments to consult relevant LegCo panels or committees in a timely manner on major new funding proposals to be included in the draft Estimates. Policy bureaux and departments will include the necessary provision for such proposals under the respective heads and subheads of expenditure; provide appropriate descriptions in the controlling officer’s reports; and submit relevant information in the special Finance Committee (FC) meetings as appropriate. LegCo cum FC Members can examine the new funding proposals through raising written questions and/or attending the special FC meetings, Budget debate and the Second and Third Reading debates on the Appropriation Bill.

Regarding the Programme, the EPD submitted the progress reports on the Programme to the Panel on Environmental Affairs of LegCo each year since its commencement in 2008. The EPD extended the Programme for two years up to 31 March this year for the first time in 2013. This is the second extension where the key features of the current programme will be continued with some minor adjustments and enhancements in the light of the views by the trades. The Panel on Environmental Affairs has discussed the extension of the Programme in detail and expressed their support to the Programme during the meeting on 25 February this year.

Regarding the Scheme, it has been discussed and secured the support of the Panel on Environmental Affairs during its meeting on 13 July 2014. We will seek approval of capital works funding for individual project under the Scheme by making submission to the Public Works Subcommittee and the Finance Committee after consulting the Panel on Environmental Affairs pursuant to the established arrangement.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB373**

**(Question Serial No. 6939)**

Head: (100) Marine Department

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

Programme: (2) Port Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Marine (Michael WL WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In each of the past 5 years, what are the numbers of oil spill incidents in Hong Kong waters; what is the average water area affected; and what is the average time taken to deal with an oil spill incident? Does the Government have any measure to reduce or prevent the occurrence of oil spill incidents in Hong Kong waters? If so, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Member Question No. 866)

Reply:

The numbers of oil pollution reports received by the Marine Department (MD) in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. of oil pollution reports	168	158	136	143	139
No. of oil pollution incidents confirmed and clean-up actions required	66	55	55	36	32

As shown in the above table, about one-third of the reported cases were actual oil pollution incidents. The remaining ones were misreported cases unrelated to oil spillage.

The actual oil pollution incidents occurred in the past were mainly minor in nature, with the majority of them in the form of oil film. The area affected in general ranged from tens to hundreds of square metres and the time taken in dealing with each case was about 3 to 10 hours.

MD would investigate the marine oil spill incidents. The person who was in charge of the vessel or oil storage facility causing the spill would be prosecuted. MD Pollution Control Unit officers also carried out periodic inspections on bunkering vessels at bunkering

anchorages to ensure these vessels complied with their licence conditions on pollution prevention.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB374**

**(Question Serial No. 3958)**

Head: (100) Marine Department

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

Programme: (2) Port Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Marine (Michael WL WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding harbour scavenging services, will the Government advise on the following:

- (a) the expenditure involved and staffing of the Pollution Control Unit of the Marine Department in the recent 5 years, and the estimates for 2015-16;
- (b) the amounts of floating refuse collected and refuse collected from ships year-on-year over the past 10 years; and
- (c) the existing criteria and indicators of marine cleanliness control?

Asked by: Hon LEUNG Kenneth (Member Question No. 4.26)

Reply:

(a) There are currently 14 staff in the Pollution Control Unit of the Marine Department (MD), including 1 Marine Officer, 1 Senior Assistant Shipping Master, 2 Marine Inspector Is, 5 Marine Inspector IIs, 2 Pollution Control Artisans, 1 Workman II, 1 Assistant Clerical Officer and 1 Clerical Assistant. The expenditure of the outsourcing contracts for marine cleansing services (including the scavenging of floating refuse and collection of refuse from ships, clean-up of maritime oil pollution, and maritime hazardous and noxious substances) over the past 5 years and the estimates for 2015-16 are as follows:

Year	(\$million)
2010-11	40
2011-12	41
2012-13	42
2013-14	43



2014-15	45
2015-16	47

(b) The amounts of floating refuse collected and refuse collected from ships (including ocean-going vessels, locally licensed vessels and river trade vessels) over the past 10 years are as follows:

Year	Floating refuse (tonnes)	Refuse collected from ships (tonnes)
2005	11 727	3 258
2006	12 167	4 043
2007	12 209	4 341
2008	12 913	4 261
2009	11 726	4 469
2010	11 368	4 420
2011	11 100	4 299
2012	10 996	4 351
2013	10 900	4 348
2014	11 265	4 352

(c) MD has introduced a cleanliness index system in the marine cleansing services contract for measuring the cleanliness of the sea and monitoring the performance of the contractor. The cleanliness index ranges from 0 to 10, with 7 or above being “satisfactory”. MD’s pollution control staff perform daily patrol duties to monitor the cleanliness condition of the sea, give assessment and oversee the contractor’s cleansing work. When the cleanliness index of a particular area falls below the “satisfactory” level (i.e. 7), the contractor is required to restore the cleanliness condition of the area concerned within a specified time frame. The average cleanliness index of Hong Kong waters in 2014 was 8.23.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB375**

**(Question Serial No. 4368)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational Expenses  
Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is stated in this Programme that the Office of the Secretary for the Environment is responsible for providing support to the Secretary for the Environment in undertaking political work. This includes the support provided by the Under Secretary and the Political Assistant. The work includes the planning, co-ordination and implementation of all arrangements for the Secretary's public, media and community functions. Please provide the time, venue, number of accompanying officers, as well as the expenditure and details of the activities of the public and community functions attended by the Secretary for the Environment in the past three years.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 58)

Reply:

The Secretary for the Environment will attend public, media and community functions on the basis of operational need. We do not keep a separate account to capture the related expenses and details.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB376****(Question Serial No. 4370)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

It is stated under these Programmes that in the Environment Bureau, there will be an estimated 43 non-directorate posts and seven directorate posts reducing to six posts as at 31 March 2016. Would the Government advise this Committee on the types, salaries, allowances and job nature of these seven directorate posts, as well as the types, numbers, salaries, allowances and job nature of these 43 non-directorate posts?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 60)Reply:

In the Estimates of Expenditure 2015-16, there are a total of 7 directorate posts and 43 permanent non-directorate posts in the Environment Bureau (ENB), with an estimated expenditure of the salaries and allowances for the directorate posts of about \$13.4 million and non-directorate posts of about \$30.6 million respectively. Officers of various grades in ENB are mainly responsible for supporting the implementation of policies and initiatives under various programmes of ENB, including assisting in the formulation of policies and plans relating to environmental protection, nature conservation, power (including energy supply, electrical and gas safety as well as energy efficiency and conservation) and promotion of sustainable development in Hong Kong; as well as providing professional (e.g. forestry, town planning, environmental protection, financial services, etc.), executive and clerical support, etc. Category and pay scale of the posts are as follows:

	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Pay Scale</b>
(1) Directorate posts	1 Administrative Officer Staff Grade B1	DPS4
	5 Administrative Officers Staff Grade C	DPS2
	1 Assistant Director of Accounting Services	DPS2
(2) Non-directorate posts	5 Senior Administrative Officers	MPS 45-49
	1 Senior Environmental Protection Officer	MPS 45-49
	1 Senior Town Planner	MPS 45-49
	1 Town Planner	MPS 31-44
	1 Forestry Officer	MPS 27-44
	1 Economist	MPS 27-44
	2 Senior Treasury Accountants	MPS 45-49
	2 Treasury Accounts	MPS 30-44
	2 Accounting Officer Is	MPS 28-33
	4 Senior Executive Officers	MPS 34-44

	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Pay Scale</b>
	1 Executive Officer I	MPS 28-33
	2 Executive Officer IIs	MPS 15-27
	1 Personal Assistant	MPS 28-33
	1 Senior Personal Secretary	MPS 22-27
	6 Personal Secretary Is	MPS 16-21
	6 Personal Secretary IIs	MPS 4-15
	1 Personal Chauffeur	MPS 11-12
	3 Assistant Clerical Officers	MPS 3-15
	1 Clerical Assistant	MPS 1-10
	1 Office Assistant	MPS 1-6

DPS: (Directorate Pay Scale)

MPS: (Master Pay Scale)

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB377**

**(Question Serial No. 4849)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (001) Salaries  
Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the estimated salaries and allowances of the Secretary for the Environment, the Under Secretary for the Environment and the Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 101)

Reply:

For budgetary purposes, the provisions for the salary in respect of the positions of Secretary for the Environment, Under Secretary for the Environment and Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment for 2015-16 are \$3.58 million, \$2.68 million and \$1.25 million respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB378****(Question Serial No. 4956)**

**Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

**Programme:** (1) Director of Bureau's Office (2) Power (3) Sustainable Development

**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

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

**Question:**

Would the Bureau set out in the following table the details and budget of studies commissioned by the Environment Bureau to consultants or research agencies in the past 3 years?

Date	Research Project	Purpose of Research	Scope Involved	Research Agency	Manpower	Expenditure

**Asked by:** Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Member Question No. 84)

**Reply:**

Information on the details and budget of studies commissioned by the Environment Bureau to consultants or research agencies in the past 3 years (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) is provided in the table below:

Date	Research Project	Purpose of Research	Scope Involved	Research Agency	Manpower	Expenditure (\$)
January 2012 to January 2014	Computer Aided Sustainability Evaluation Tool (CASET)	Review of the CASET	Review and updating of the CASET	Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Consultancy service	1,221,000
March 2013 to December 2014	Public engagement process on "Waste Reduction by Charging - How to Implement?"	Independent analysis of public views for the public engagement process of the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) on "Waste Reduction by Charging - How to	Independent analysis of the public views on municipal solid waste charging and related issues collected from the public engagement process	Social Sciences Research Centre, The University of Hong Kong	Consultancy service	850,000

<b>Date</b>	<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Manpower</b>	<b>Expenditure (\$)</b>
		Implement?"				
August 2012 to July 2013	Review of permitted returns under the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs)	Review of permitted returns under the SCAs	Energy	London Economics International LLC	Consultancy service	420,500
January 2014 to June 2014	Consultancy Study on purchasing electricity from China Southern Power Grid (CSG)	Study the feasibility of purchasing electricity from CSG	Energy	Guangdong Electric Power Design Institute	Consultancy service	1,300,000
Started in July 2014	Research on Electricity Pricing Mechanism	To compare different electricity pricing mechanisms	Energy	IPA Energy + Water Economics Limited	Consultancy service	705,815
Started in October 2014	The General Situation of the Electricity Markets in Overseas Jurisdictions	To study the general situation of the electricity markets in several overseas jurisdictions	Energy	Mott MacDonald	Consultancy service	239,956

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB379**

**(Question Serial No.: 3924)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the efforts of the Administration to save energy and reduce emissions, please set out the policies or measures and promotional/educational activities and work implemented by the Administration in each of the past 5 years in respect of the following areas:

- a) the names of the policies or measures;
- b) the details and implementation schedules;
- c) the personnel establishment and manpower resources involved;
- d) the expenditure;
- e) the effectiveness and the number of people reached;
- f) the amount of energy consumed, other environmental implications and the way of handling; and
- g) the reviews and future work plans.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 130)

Reply:

The Government has implemented the following measures to promote energy efficiency and conservation:

**Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance**

- To enhance building energy efficiency performance, the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance was fully implemented in September 2012. The Ordinance requires new buildings and existing buildings undergoing major renovation to comply with the energy efficiency standards and requirements specified in the Building Energy Code (BEC). Commercial buildings are also required under the Ordinance to conduct energy audits at least once every 10 years. It is expected that for new buildings, the implementation of the BEC will result in energy saving of as much as 2.8 billion kWh, and hence a reduction in carbon dioxide emission of about 1.96 million tonnes in the first decade.
- The Code will be regularly reviewed every three years to keep up with the latest developments in technology. The first comprehensive review is expected to complete in 2015.
- We have taken the lead to tighten the minimum energy efficiency standards for lighting installations by 10-15% in February 2014.



### **Energy Efficiency Labelling**

- The Government introduced the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme (MEELS) through the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance in 2008. The first and second phases of MEELS came into operation in 2009 and 2011 respectively. Under MEELS, energy labels are required to be shown on the prescribed products (including air conditioners, refrigerators, compact fluorescent lamps, washing machines and dehumidifiers) for supply in Hong Kong to inform consumers of their energy efficiency performance.
- The review of the energy efficiency grading standards for air conditioners, refrigerators and washing machines was completed in 2014, and full implementation of the new standards will take place in November 2015. The upgrading exercise can bring about an estimated annual saving of some 300 GWh in electricity consumption with a reduction of about 210 000 tonnes of carbon dioxide emission in Hong Kong. We will review the coverage under MEELS to facilitate the public in choosing more energy efficient electrical appliances. In addition to MEELS, the Government has launched the Voluntary Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme to further assist consumers in choosing energy efficient products. The coverage of the Voluntary Scheme was extended to microwave ovens in late 2014, and now covers 22 types of household appliances and office equipment.

### **Promotion of energy saving and emission reduction in government buildings**

- In 2009, the Government set a five-year target of achieving a 5% saving in energy consumption in government buildings from 2009-10 to 2013-14 under comparable operating conditions in 2007-08. The Government has met the energy saving target in 2013-14.
- The Chief Executive announced in the 2015 Policy Address a new target of achieving a further 5% saving in electricity consumption for government buildings in the coming five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20 under comparable operating conditions in 2013-14.
- The Government established in 2009 a comprehensive target-based green performance framework for new and existing government buildings, setting targets in various areas of green performance including requirements for new government buildings to outperform the minimum energy efficiency in the Building Energy Codes by 5-10%, conduct regular carbon audits and follow up on the effectiveness of emission reduction measures, etc. The Government is reviewing the existing green building policy on government buildings with a view to upgrading the green performance of government buildings.
- The Government rolled out in September 2012 a three-year programme to conduct energy-cum-carbon audits. So far, audits for three reporting years for around 60 government buildings and public facilities have been completed. Currently, energy-cum-carbon audits are being conducted for remaining some 60 government buildings and public facilities. This 3-year programme is expected to be completed in 2015-16.

### **District Cooling System (DCS) at the Kai Tak Development (KTD)**

- DCS is one of the major infrastructure facilities in support of the sustainable and environmentally-friendly development at KTD. It consumes 35% and 20% less electricity as compared with traditional air-cooled air-conditioning systems and individual water-cooled air-conditioning systems using cooling towers respectively. The maximum annual saving in electricity consumption upon completion of the entire DCS project is estimated to be 85 million kWh, with a corresponding reduction of 59 500 tonnes of carbon dioxide emission per annum.
- On the basis of the latest development schedule of KTD, the project cost for all phases (including the remaining works under Phase III) is estimated to be \$4,945.5 million in money-of-the-day (MOD) prices. Funding approval from Legislative Council has been secured for Phases I, II and IIIA of the project at an Approved Project Estimate of \$3,145.9 million in MOD prices. We plan to seek funding approval from Legislative Council for the remaining works under Phase III, which are estimated to be \$1,799.6 million in MOD prices, by phases from 2015 to 2017 depending on the development schedule of KTD.
- The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) began to provide district cooling services to Kai Tak Cruise Terminal building and Ching Long Shopping Centre in 2013, and will provide the services to other developments in the district in accordance with the development schedule of KTD.

### **The Energy Saving Charter**

- The Energy Saving Charter on Indoor Temperature was launched by the Government in June 2012 to

encourage shopping malls, shops, office premises and the common areas of housing estates/residential buildings to maintain an average indoor temperature between 24 and 26 degrees Celsius in summer. In 2014, a total of 35 developers and property management companies signed the Charter and pledged that over 140 shopping malls, 510 shops, 250 office premises, 970 offices and the common areas of 230 housing estates/residential buildings would participate in the summer months from June to September.

**Other promotional and educational activities**

- The EMSD organised publicity activities for students, trade practitioners (such as property management companies, electrical appliance suppliers, contractors and consultants, etc.), non-government organisations and the general public to promote public awareness on energy efficiency and conservation. The activities included organisation of school exhibitions and outreach activities, trade seminars, public seminars, tours of the EMSD's Education Path at its headquarters building, promotion of the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance and the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance, distribution of promotional pamphlets and newsletters, and promotion of energy saving through the Internet, etc. In each of the past three financial years, the EMSD's expenditure on publicity was about \$2 million.
- As the staff members responsible for these policies and measures have other responsibilities, we do not have a breakdown of the manpower resources involved in the above tasks.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB380**

**(Question Serial No.: 3932)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please provide the details of applications received, as well as cases approved and rejected under the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) (e.g. the name of organisations, reasons for rejecting the application and the amounts of fund granted) in each of the past 2 years. Please list by year and project the details of projects implemented, the expenditure and manpower involved, the effectiveness and number of participants or participating units. Please also list by year the percentage of projects of different environmental issues, including waste, air, water, noise, environmental impact assessment and planning, nature conservation, energy and sustainable development, in the total number of projects in each year.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 144)

Reply:

The number and details of applications received, projects approved and rejected by the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) over the past 2 years, including information on the applicant organisations, details of approved projects, amount of fund granted, the manpower and expenditure involved are set out in the Appendix.

The total number of participants in the past 2 years, in ECF-funded projects has exceeded 10 million (with overlapping recipients), i.e. an average of over 5 million per year, and the number of recipient organisations was over 550. Post-project surveys were conducted to assess the effectiveness of ECF-funded activities and projects, which showed that over 85% of the respondents considered that their environmental knowledge and awareness were enhanced, whereas around 80% expressed that they would apply the knowledge acquired into practice in their daily life, and would pass on the green messages to their families and friends.

Generally speaking, the following vetting criteria are adopted by the ECF for selecting suitable projects for funding support:

- (i) projects must contribute to the overall environment of Hong Kong, raise the environmental awareness of the local community, or mobilize the community to take action to improve the environment;
- (ii) the benefits must accrue to the district/local community as a whole, but not just to individuals, a single private organisation or a consortium of private companies; and
- (iii) projects must be non-profit making in nature.

Projects were not supported because the project, proposed programme or expected results could not fully meet the above requirements.

**Details of Funding Applications Processed and Projects Funded by the  
Environment and Conservation Fund from 2013-14 to 2014-15 (as at end of December 2014)**

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
1	Environmental Education and Community Action Projects – General Projects	Environmental Education and Community Action	All non-profit making organisations in Hong Kong (such as universities, green groups, community bodies, schools, etc.)	(a). 23 (4.9%) (b). 62 (12.0 %)	(a). 8 (2.2%) (b). 21 (5.1%)	(a). 10 (14.7%) (b). 23 (10.7%)	(a). 7,357,574.70 (3.7%) (b). 11,062,897.00 (5.8%)	Environmental educational programmes and activities include seminars and workshops, exhibitions at public areas, eco-tours, competitions, etc. for a wide spectrum of audience, such as the general public, youth, women groups and business sector, to enhance community awareness and knowledge of environmental issues and induce behavioural change towards a green lifestyle.	The manpower deployed on implementing the projects depended on the project duration and activities conducted. In general, the number of additional staff members employed ranged between 0 and 4, whereas the expenditure generally should not exceed 50% of the approved budget.

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
2	Environmental Education and Community Action Projects - Minor Works Projects / Demonstration Projects	Minor Works / Demonstration Projects	All non-profit making organisations in Hong Kong (such as universities, green groups, community bodies, schools, etc.)	(a). 322 (68.2%) (b). 271 (52.6%)	(a). 146 (39.8%) (b). 178 (43%)	(a). 13 (19.1%) (b). 93 (43.3%)	(a). 30,238,950.60 (15%) (b). 40,258,660.10 (21%)	Schools and non-government organisations (NGOs) set up environmental facilities such as green roof, renewable energy and energy efficiency installations and waste reduction facilities. Funding recipients also organised educational activities riding on the facilities for their students and service recipients to promote awareness towards these green technologies and induce behavioural change towards a green lifestyle.	The manpower deployed on implementing the projects depended on the project duration and activities conducted. In general, the number of additional staff members employed ranged between 0 and 4, whereas the expenditure should not exceed 50% of the approved budget.

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year)		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
3	Community Waste Reduction and Source Separation Projects	Community Waste Reduction and Source Separation	All non-profit making organisations in Hong Kong (such as universities, green groups, community bodies, residents' organisations, etc.)	(a). 60 (12.7%) (b). 67 (13.0%)	(a). 27 (7.4%) (b). 16 (3.9%)	(a). 32 (47.1%) (b). 23 (10.7%)	(a). 59,864,610.80 (29.8%) (b). 34,130,115.56 (17.8%)	Programmes include reduction and recycling of waste plastics, glass, waste electrical and electronic equipment, food waste etc. to promote waste reduction and recovery in the community; and setting up waste separation facilities on floors of buildings to facilitate waste separation at source.	The manpower deployed on implementing the projects depended on the project duration and activities conducted. In general, the number of additional staff members employed ranged between 0 and 10.
4	On-site Meal Portioning Projects in Schools	On-site Meal Portioning in Schools	All schools which are government funded in Hong Kong (except government schools)	(a). 7 (1.5%) (b). 7 (1.4%)	(a). 8 (2.2%) (b). 7 (1.7%)	(a). 0 (0%) (b). 0 (0%)	(a). 10,841,272.00 (5.4%) (b). 10,159,138.00 (5.3%)	Schools carry out basic conversion works and install facilities for implementing on-site meal portioning to reduce food waste and avoid the use of disposable lunch boxes and cutleries.	These projects aimed to provide funding support for schools to carry out basic conversion works and install facilities for implementing on-site meal portioning. The daily operational expenses of schools in implementing on-site meal portioning were not covered by the funding scheme.

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
5	Food Waste Recycling Projects in Housing Estates	Food Waste Recycling in Housing Estates	Residents' organisations of private residential buildings	(a). 17 (3.6%) (f). 6 (1.2%)	(a). 23 (6.3%) (b). 2 (0.5%)	(a). 1 (1.5%) (b). 0 (0%)	(a). 23,495,895.00 (11.7%) (b). 2,250,550.00 (1.2%)	Housing estates implement food waste recovery by setting up composters and organise education programmes on food waste reduction and separation at source.	The manpower deployed on implementing the projects by the recipient housing estates depended on the relevant details of the projects. In general, the number of additional staff members employed for food waste collection and treatment in individual projects was about 2.

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year)		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
6	Nature Conservation Management Agreement Projects	Nature Conservation	All non-profit making organisations in Hong Kong (such as green groups, community bodies, etc.)	(a). 0 (0%) (b). 3 (0.6%)	(a). 0 (0%) (b). 3 (0.7%)	(a). 0 (0%) (b). 0 (0%)	(a). 0 (0%) (b). \$22,932,087.76 (12%)	Under the management agreements, NGOs cooperate with landowners / its tenant in enhancing conservation of priority sites of ecological importance.	The manpower deployed on implementing the projects depended on the project duration and activities conducted. In general, the number of additional staff members employed ranged between 0 and 4, whereas the expenditure should not exceed 50% of the approved budget.



	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects *		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
7	Large-scale Environmental Education and Awareness Projects Coordinated by the Environmental Campaign Committee	Environmental Education and Awareness Programme	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a). 24,405,280.00 (12.1%) (b). 24,167,760.00 (12.6%)	Major programmes include “Student Environmental Protection Ambassador Scheme” and “Hong Kong Green School Award” for the school sector; “Hong Kong Awards for Environmental Excellence” for the business sector; as well as community-wide programmes such as World Environment Day.	NA

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year)		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
8	Buildings Energy Efficiency Funding Schemes and Energy Conservation Projects for NGOs	Energy Conservation Projects	Owners' Corporations registered under the Building Management Ordinance (Cap. 344), owners' organisations or residents' organisations of residential, commercial, industrial buildings or composite buildings comprising any two of these three types of establishments in Hong Kong and all non-profit making organisations in Hong Kong (such as green groups, community bodies, etc.)	(a). 15 (3.2%) (b). 0 (0%)	(a). 146 (39.7%) (b). 162 (39.1%)	(a). 2 (2.9%) (b). 3 (1.3%)	(a). 38,668,962.20 (19.2%) (b). 29,780,930.84 (15.6%)	Provide funding support for residential, commercial, industrial buildings, or composite buildings comprising any two of these three types of establishments, and the premises of NGOs in Hong Kong to carry out energy-cum-carbon audits to review the use of energy and quantify greenhouse gas emissions; to carry out improvement works to upgrade the energy efficiency performance; and to organise educational activities to promote energy conservation and carbon reduction.	Funding support provided for building owners and non-profit making organisations to carry out energy-cum-carbon audits and energy efficiency projects did not cover funding for employment of staff. For educational activities for promoting energy conservation, the manpower deployed on implementing the projects depended on the project duration and activities conducted. In general, the number of additional staff members employed ranged between 0 and 4, whereas the expenditure should not exceed 50% of the approved budget.

	Funding Scheme	Category	Applicant Organisations	No. of Applications (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	No. of Approved and Rejected Projects * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15		Approved Funding (\$) * (Percentage in the Total of the Year) (a). 2013-14 (b). 2014-15	Details	Manpower and Expenditure Involved in Implementing the Approved Projects
					Approved Projects	Rejected Projects			
9	Environmental Research, Technology Demonstration and Conference Projects	Research and Conference	All non-profit making organisations in Hong Kong (such as universities, green groups, community bodies, schools, etc.)	(a). 28 (5.9%) (b). 99 (19.2%)	(a). 9 (2.4%) (b). 25 (6%)	(a). 10 (14.7%) (b). 73 (34%)	(a). 6,091,860.00 (3.1%) (b). 16,604,785.00 (8.7%)	Tertiary institutions and non-profit making bodies carry out research on environment-related topics to build up research capacity and knowledge base, with a view to developing new technologies and practices to protect our environment and conserve resources. They also organise conferences to facilitate knowledge exchange on major environment-related issues.	The manpower deployed on implementing the projects depended on the project duration and activities conducted. In general, the number of additional staff members employed ranged between 0 and 4.
Total:				(a). 472 (100%) (b). 515 (100%)	(a). 367 (100%) (b). 414 (100%)	(a). 68 (100%) (b). 215 (100%)	(a). 200,964,405.30 (100%) (b). 191,346,924.26 (100%)	-	-

\* Projects approved or rejected in a particular year may include applications received in that year and outstanding applications carried forward from the previous year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB381****(Question Serial No.5245)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau' s Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the programmes and work handled by ENB:

What were the respective numbers of overseas visits, study tours and other work carried out by the Secretary for the Environment and his staff; numbers of personnel; post titles of the officials involved; duration, details of the visits (including the names of the countries or cities, duration of stay, numbers of personnel, etc.), subjects of the study tours, as well as the expenditure and manpower involved in each of the past two years? Please set out the information by year and by itinerary of each visit.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.142)

Reply:

Information on the official duty visits, study tours and other work carried out by the staff of the Environment Bureau; purposes of visits; places visited; number of visits and officials involved as well as the expenditure involved in the past two years is provided in the table below.

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Purposes of Visits</b>	<b>Places visited</b>	<b>Number of Visits</b>	<b>Number of Officials</b>	<b>Expenditure (HK\$)</b>
2013-14	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies	Mainland China, Macao, Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, South Africa, United States of America, Italy, Spain, Japan	33	102	813,751
2014-15 (up to 11 March 2015)			23	49	976,918*

\* Information is provided up to the end January 2015 and it does not include the remaining expenditure.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB382**

**(Question Serial No.: 5246)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the programmes and work undertaken by the Environment Bureau:

What were the number of meetings or exchanges between the Administration and non-governmental organisations and green groups (based on the Environmental Protection Department's website), the details of the meetings or exchanges (e.g. venue, time, number of participants, government representatives, meeting agenda and minutes, etc.), as well as the expenditure and manpower involved in each of the past 2 years? Please list by year, institution and organisation.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 142)

Reply:

When implementing its policies and services, our Bureau conducts exchanges and discussions from time to time with relevant stakeholders, including government bureaux/departments, non-government organisations/green groups/environmentalists, some of which may be through correspondences, meetings or public consultations. As many organisations and individuals are involved, we have not compiled statistics on the number of meetings or exchanges requested in the question.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB383****(Question Serial No.5247)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the programme and work undertaken by the Environment Bureau:

What are the salaries, allowances and other benefits of the Secretary, Under Secretary and Political Assistant in the current administration in each year since they took office? Please list by post, year, salary, allowance and nature of benefit.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.142)

Reply:

	Actual expenditure on salaries in 2012-13 (\$million)	Actual expenditure on salaries in 2013-14 (\$million)	Estimated expenditure on salaries in 2014-15 (\$million)
Secretary for the Environment	2.54	3.38	3.42
Under Secretary for the Environment	1.4	2.54	2.56
Political Assistant to Secretary for the Environment	0.26	1.18	1.2

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB384****(Question Serial No. 5248)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (-) Not SpecifiedProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the programmes and work handled by ENB:

What were the details, the manpower resources and expenditure involved of the consultations conducted by the Administration in each of the past five years? What was the number of submissions and community suggestions received? Please list by programme areas (waste, air, water, noise, environmental assessment and planning, nature conservation, energy and sustainable development) and by year.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.142)Reply:

Details of the public consultation exercises carried out by the Environment Bureau and the Environmental Protection Department in the past five years are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Public Consultation Exercise (Commenced during the year)</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Manpower Resources</b>	<b>Expenditure (e.g. publicity, printing, event organisation, etc.) (Approximately)</b>	<b>Number of submissions/ community suggestions received (Approximately)</b>
2010-11	Public engagement process on "Combating Climate Change: Energy Saving and Carbon Emission Reduction in Buildings"  (The exercise was carried out from 2010-11 to 2012-13)	Sustainable Development	The work was absorbed by existing manpower and there is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved in individual work items.	2010-11 : \$160,000 2011-12 : \$2.85 million 2012-13 : \$1.08 million	1 700
	Hong Kong's Climate Change Strategy and Action	Air		\$2.34 million	7 800

2011-12	Extension of the Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags	Waste		\$2.10 million	1 900
	Building a Quality Living Area	Air		\$1.11million	100
2012-13	Municipal Solid Waste Charging	Waste		\$2 million	2 400
	Public engagement process on Municipal Solid Waste Charging  (The exercise was carried out from 2012-13 to 2014-15)	Sustainable Development		2012-13 : \$90,000 2013-14 : \$2.73 million 2014-15 : \$1.28 million	5 600
2013-14	Producer Responsibility Scheme on Glass	Waste		\$920,000	500
2014-15 (up to 13 March 2015)	Future Fuel Mix for Electricity Generation	Power		\$800,000	86 000

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB385****(Question Serial No.5249)****Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau**Subhead (No. & title):** (-) Not Specified**Programme:****Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)**Director of Bureau:** Secretary for the Environment**Question:**

What were the details and effectiveness of, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved in the promotion and publicity work (e.g. press conferences, TV and radio advertisements, light box advertisements at railway stations, etc.) carried out by the Environment Bureau and Environmental Protection Department on different programme areas or projects in the past five years? Please set out the information by programme areas (waste, air, water, noise, environmental assessment and planning, nature conservation, energy and sustainable development) and by year.

**Asked by:** Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.143)**Reply:**

The details of the promotion and publicity work carried out by the Environment Bureau and Environmental Protection Department on different programme areas or projects in each of the past five years are as follows:

<b>Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment &amp; Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure Involved (\$) (About)</b>	<b>Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Manpower Resources</b>
Waste	Environmental Levy Scheme on Plastic Shopping Bags	2010-11 2011-12 2013-14 2014-15	1,120,000 2,100,000 2,600,000 9,140,000	Promotion and publicity through TV and radio stations, the Internet and public transport, etc.	To raise public awareness of waste reduction, including the Government's work and plans, and to induce behavioural change.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Producer Responsibility Scheme (PRS) on Glass Beverage Bottles	2010-11 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	587,000 2,010,000 1,293,000 1,910,000	Promotion and publicity through TV and radio stations, the Internet and public transport, etc.	To raise public awareness of waste reduction, including the Government's work and plans, and to induce behavioural change.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	PRS on Waste Electrical and Electronic	2010-11 2011-12 2012-13	560,000 1,528,000 287,000	Promotion and publicity through TV and radio stations, the Internet and	To raise public awareness of waste reduction, including the r Government's work and plans,	Undertaken through internal

Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment & Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)	Project Name	Year	Expenditure Involved (\$)(About)	Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)	Effectiveness	Manpower Resources
	Equipment	2013-14 2014-15	898,000 3,824,000	public transport, etc.	and to induce behavioural change.	deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Municipal Solid Waste charging scheme	2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	1,048,000 441,000 192,000 1,846,000	Promotion and publicity through TV and radio stations, the Internet and public transport, etc.	To raise public awareness of waste reduction, including the Government's work and plans, and to induce behavioural change.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Community Green Stations	2013-14 2014-15	559,000 3,690,000	Promotion and publicity through TV and radio stations, the Internet and public transport, etc.	To raise public awareness of waste reduction, including the Government's work and plans, and to induce behavioural change.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Waste Reduction	2010-11	6,250,000	Promotional short videos on buses, lightbox advertisements at bus stops, bus wrap advertisements, webpage publicity, promotional short videos in commercial buildings	To disseminate the message of waste reduction and introduce the waste treatment facilities in Hong Kong and Japan through short videos, webpages and forums.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Source Separation of Domestic Waste in Rural Area	2010-11	2,425,000	Newspapers and radio advertisements, outdoor, webpage publicity, etc.	To encourage residents in the rural areas to participate in the scheme in order to proactively increase the quantity of recyclables recovered, reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and enhance residents' awareness of and participation in source separation of waste.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Commendation Scheme /Competition and Forum on Source Separation of Domestic Waste	2010-11 2011-12 2012-13	1,100,000 730,000 570,000	Newspapers and website advertisements, etc.	To encourage the housing estates participating in the Scheme to proactively increase the quantity of recyclables recovered, reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal, enhance residents' awareness of and participation in source separation of waste and to commend those housing estates with outstanding performance.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Advertising script for environmental protection during Lunar New Year	2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	58,000 75,000 75,000	Newspapers and website advertisements, etc.	To remind the public to continue the habit of waste reduction and recovery during Lunar New Year, to provide outlets for festive items and to promote the Peach Blossom Tree Recycling Campaign.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Promotion of the Community Recycling Network	2012-13	1,840,000	Newspapers, outdoor, webpage publicity, promotional short videos on buses and in commercial buildings, etc.	To promote the information on waste reduction and recovery – to provide channels for recovering these recyclable materials via the Network, to	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under

Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment & Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)	Project Name	Year	Expenditure Involved (\$) (About)	Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)	Effectiveness	Manpower Resources
					encourage the public to participate in waste reduction and separation of recyclable waste for recycling.	existing establishment.
Waste	Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022	2013-14 2014-15	6,803,000 631,000	Outdoor, car wrap, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations, First Ferry and website advertisements, etc.	To publicise the Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2022	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	"Waste Less" mobile app	2014-15	763,000	Stickers on the door glass of MTR trains, website advertisements, etc.	To promote the "Waste Less" mobile app and the message of waste reduction and recovery through publicity projects.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Integrated Waste Management Facilities Phase 1	2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14	1,371,020 126,300 44,000 304,275	Posters, banners, Announcements of Public Interest (APIs) on TV and radio, Waste Reduction (Japan Ecotour) - to introduce the development and technologies of incineration facilities in Japan	To disseminate to the public the message that the landfills would be exhausted; to disseminate to residents travelling between Central and outlying islands the message that the landfills would be exhausted; to disseminate to First Ferry passengers (ferries plying between Central and Cheung Chau and between Central and Mui Wo) the message of waste reduction and to introduce the development and technologies of incineration facilities in Japan, etc.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Promotion of the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign mainly at the Mid-autumn Festival, Christmas and Chinese New Year	2013-14 2014-15	10,400,000 3,100,000	Newspapers, magazines, outdoor, car wrap, vehicle stations, website advertisements, etc.	The "Big Waster" symbolising food wastage in the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign is gradually taking root in the community to bring the message of food waste reduction to the community and encourage behavioural change at individual and household levels to reduce food waste at source. As at 15 February 2015, about 400 organisations have signed the Food Wise Charter and are committed to reducing food waste, and some 1 350 Food Wise Hong Kong Ambassadors have taken part in the food waste reduction training workshops to help promote the Food Wise message.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	Safe handling of clinical waste	2012-13 2013-14	250,000 260,000	Digital media inside lift lobbies of commercial	To help directly enhance the safety awareness of frontline	Undertaken through

Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment & Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)	Project Name	Year	Expenditure Involved (\$)(About)	Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)	Effectiveness	Manpower Resources
		2014-15	260,000	buildings	personnel working in medical institutions, such as private clinics.	internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	3 landfills and 1 incinerator	2014-15	3,251,096	TV advertisements and light box advertisements at MTR stations	To promote the work on the “3 landfills and 1 incinerator” (namely the North East New Territories, South East New Territories and West New Territories Landfill extension projects and the Integrated Waste Management Facilities).	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Waste	The Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) Retro-fitting Subsidy Scheme	2014-15	220,640	Radio advertisements	To promote the RCV Retrofitting Subsidy Scheme.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	<b>Incentive Scheme for Replacing Euro II Diesel Commercial Vehicles by New Commercial Vehicles</b>	2010-11	508,000	APIs on TV and radio, posters, letters, leaflets, etc.	To encourage vehicle owners to replace early their Euro II diesel commercial vehicles. The scheme was completed in June 2013. About 7 400 eligible vehicles were replaced by new vehicles under the scheme (accounting for about 27% of all the eligible vehicles).	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Ex-gratia Payment Scheme for Phasing Out Pre-Euro IV Diesel Commercial Vehicles	2013-14 2014-15	981,000 323,700	APIs on TV and radio, organising briefings for the public and vehicle scrapping companies, posters, letters, leaflets of the ex-gratia payment scheme, etc.	To introduce and promote the Ex-gratia Payment Scheme for Phasing Out Pre-Euro IV Diesel Commercial Vehicles (DCVs). As at the end of February 2015, about 23 600 pre-Euro IV DCVs (i.e. about 29% of the eligible vehicles) were retired under the scheme.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Promotion of the idling prohibition and ban against idling of motor vehicle engines starting from 15 December 2011	2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	1,400,000 14,148,000 0 4,548,000 589,000 375,000	Light box advertisements at bus stops and MTR stations, posters, leaflets, banners, souvenirs, APIs on TV and radio, newspapers and tram wrap advertisements, displaying messages on parking meters, roadshows at malls, etc.	To promote the idling prohibition, the habit of switching off idling engines and the implementation of the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance (the Ordinance) on 15 December 2011. After the implementation of the Ordinance, most drivers comply with the regulation. The number of complaints against vehicles with idling engines in 2014 decreased by about 40% compared to 2012 when the Ordinance first came into operation.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Subsidy for	2011-12	10,000	Press conferences,	To promote the reduction of	Undertaken

<b>Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment &amp; Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure Involved (\$ (About))</b>	<b>Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Manpower Resources</b>
	replacement of catalytic converters and oxygen sensors on petrol and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) taxis and light buses	2013-14	110,000	newspaper advertisements, radio advertisements, etc.	vehicle emissions and help vehicle owners to build up a habit to replace the major emission reduction devices in a timely manner. About 17 000 petrol and LPG taxis and light buses vehicle owners participated in the scheme with a participation rate of nearly 80%.	through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Carnival for Vehicle Emission Reduction	2013-14	500,000	Outdoor carnival	To enhance public awareness of vehicle emissions reduction, good driving habits and the importance of vehicle maintenance.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Strengthened emissions control for petrol and LPG vehicles	2014-15	3,650,000	Bus stations, bus and tram wrap advertisements, APIs on TV and radio, outdoor carnivals, press conferences, free emission tests for petrol and LPG vehicles, etc.	From September 2014 to February 2015, some 270 000 vehicle counts were checked and about 1 700 emission testing notices were issued.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Dynamometer emission tests	2014-15	600,000	Technical talks and testing demonstrations, leaflets, posters and direct contact of mechanics of garages providing repair services, etc.	To enhance the vehicle repair industry's awareness of the methods and requirements of the dynamometer emission tests. The passing rate of the test is now more than 90%.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	The Indoor Air Quality Certificate Award Ceremony	2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14	455,000 653,000 638,000 750,000	Newspaper advertisements	To promote the Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme and raise public awareness of indoor air quality. The number of buildings participating in the Scheme rose from 575 in 2010 to 1 159 in 2014.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Promotion of Good Indoor Air Quality	2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	1,784,000 580,000 450,000 1,202,000	Lightbox advertisements at bus stops and MTR stations, roadshows at shopping malls, APIs on TV & radio, bus/ tram wrap advertisements, promotional messages on electronic display panels at MTR stations and in-train information panels, etc.	To promote the Indoor Air Quality Certification Scheme and raise public awareness of indoor air quality. The number of buildings participating in the Scheme rose from 575 in 2010 to 1 159 in 2014.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Air Quality Objectives (AQOs)	2012-13	-	Press conferences	To announce and promote the new AQOs to inform the public of the new AQOs and the Government's measures to achieve these AQOs.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Air Quality Health Index	2013-14	528,000	Press conferences, lightbox advertisements (poster) at	To announce and promote the new AQHI to help the public	Undertaken through

Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment & Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)	Project Name	Year	Expenditure Involved (\$)(About)	Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)	Effectiveness	Manpower Resources
	(AQHI)			bus stops and MTR stations, APIs on TV & radio, etc.	take precautions when air pollution is serious.	internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Launching of Carbon Footprint Repository (CFR) for Listed Companies in Hong Kong	2014-15	180,374	Newspaper advertisements	To promote the launching of CFR and encourage more listed companies to disclose their carbon audit findings through the CFR.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Air	Hong Kong-Guangdong Cleaner Production Partners Recognition Scheme (the Scheme)	2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	63,320 70,512 31,500 21,380 23,600	Newspaper advertisements	To publish the name list of those enterprises which were commended under the Scheme each year so as to encourage more Hong Kong-owned factories to pursue cleaner production.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment
Water	Spreading the message of maintaining clean shorelines	2013-14 2014-15	555,800 598,000	TV & radio advertisements	To broadcast on local TV and radio stations.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Energy	The stakeholders and the public engagement exercise of the Task Force on External Lighting	2013-14	46,721	Newspaper advertisements, invitation to the public to participate in a public forum held by the Task Force on External Lighting	The public forum was attended by some 50 participants.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Energy	Public consultation on future fuel mix for power generation	2014-15	800,000	APIs (TV & radio), newspaper advertisements, website advertisements, promotional posters at public places, attendance at discussion forum, etc.	To raise public concerns over the public consultation on future fuel mix for power generation.	Undertaken through internal deployment of staff under existing establishment.
Sustainable development	Public Engagement Process on Building Design to Foster a Quality and Sustainable Built Environment	2010-11	404,200	Media briefings, APIs, etc.	To raise public awareness of the engagement process and encourage public participation	Implemented by contractor.
Sustainable development	Public engagement Process on Combating Climate	2010-11 2011-12 2012-13	733,800 1,773,900 395,500	Media briefings, APIs, posters at MTR stations, roadside promotional banners, etc.	To raise public awareness of the engagement process and encourage public participation	Implemented by contractor

<b>Programme Areas (Waste, Air, Noise, Water, Environmental Assessment &amp; Planning, Nature Conservation, Energy and Sustainable Development)</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure Involved (\$) (About)</b>	<b>Promotion and Publicity Work (e.g. arranging press conference, TV and radio advertisements, lightbox advertisements at MTR stations)</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Manpower Resources</b>
	Change: Energy Saving and Carbon Emission Reduction in Buildings					
Sustainable development	Understanding sustainable development	2011-12 2012-13	636,700 116,500	Promotional shorts	To enhance public awareness of sustainable development concepts and promote the practice of sustainable development principles in daily lives	Implemented by contractor
Sustainable development	Public Engagement Process on Municipal Solid Waste Charging	2012-13 2013-14 2014-15	86,400 881,300 216,000	Media briefings, APIs, posters at MTR stations, online social media, etc.	To raise public awareness of the engagement process and encourage public participation	Implemented by contractor

Promotion and publicity on nature conservation is implemented with funds allocated by the ENB to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD). In the past 5 years, the total expenditure of the AFCD on public education and publicity for nature conservation was about \$40 million each year.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB386**

**(Question Serial No.5250)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Environment Bureau's work on power, please advise:

- a) Regarding the support provided for the Task Force on External Lighting to study the strategy and measures for tackling the external lighting problem, what are the current work details, progress and timetable, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?
- b) Under what circumstances, conditions and criteria will the Administration decide to regulate excessive external lighting by legislation?
- c) How many complaints about "excessive" external lighting and "light pollution" were received in each of the past two years? What were the details of the follow-up actions taken by the Administration, the time required, the manpower resources and expenditure involved, as well as the effectiveness? Please list the details by the 18 District Council districts and year.
- d) Among the complaint cases in item (c), how many were repeatedly lodged by the complainants and what were the details of these cases? Please list the details by case, the District Council districts and year.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.145)

Reply:

a) & b)

To address the concerns about the light nuisance and energy wastage problems that may be caused by external lighting installations, the Government set up the Task Force on External Lighting (Task Force) in August 2011, with members drawn from academia, professional bodies, relevant trades and green groups. The Task Force has studied the state of external lighting in Hong Kong and the international practices of handling excessive external lighting with a view to identifying ways to address the light nuisance and energy wastage problems caused by external lighting. According to the initial findings, the Task Force considered that one of the options to address the complaints about nuisance caused by external lighting is to require the lighting installations of decorative, promotional or advertising purposes affecting the outdoor environment to be switched off after a preset time. This option has the advantage of providing more clarity and certainty. However, there are considerable mixed commercial-cum-residential areas in Hong Kong and many of the external lighting installations serve practical and operational functions, such as providing service information. In this regard, the Task Force decided to assess the enforceability of the switch-off requirement and to listen to the views of the stakeholders and the public on the implementation of this requirement before concluding whether legislative control should be recommended.



The Task Force published in August 2013 the Document for Engaging Stakeholders and the Public to invite comments from the public and stakeholders on the Task Force's findings as well as the proposed switch-off requirement and the preset time, the scope of the requirement and the implementation approach. The engagement exercise has been closed. The Task Force has analysed the comments received and is preparing the report, with a view to submitting the report and recommendations to the Government in the near future. Upon receipt of the recommendations from the Task Force, the Government will seriously consider the recommendations and make a response.

c) & d)

The statistics on the complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department in the past two years are at Annex. Most of the persons responsible for the lighting installations concerned took measures to minimise light nuisance as far as possible. The Government handles issues related to light nuisance by existing manpower. As the staff concerned have other duties, we do not have a breakdown of the resources involved in the activities mentioned above.

As some of the complaints were anonymous, it is difficult to ascertain the exact number of complaints that were repeatedly lodged by the same complainant.

## No. of complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department

<b>District</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Central & Western		27	19
Wanchai		18	22
Eastern		17	21
Southern		2	2
Yau Tsim Mong		69	48
Sham Shui Po		14	17
Kowloon City		30	28
Wong Tai Sin		5	3
Kwun Tong		9	7
Tsuen Wan		12	9
Tuen Mun		3	7
Yuen Long		11	7
North		3	9
Tai Po		4	3
Sai Kung		9	9
Sha Tin		17	10
Kwai Ching		8	6
Islands		1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>259</b>	<b>229</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB387**

**(Question Serial No. 5252)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding ENB's work on power:

- a) What are the details, progress, timetable, future work plans, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved of the public consultation on future fuel mix for power generation?
- b) Regarding the public consultation on future fuel mix for power generation, how many community suggestions have been received and what is their distribution?
- c) What were the percentages of each type of fuel of Hong Kong, CLP Power Hong Kong Limited (CLP) and the Hongkong Electric Company Limited (HEC) respectively in the overall fuel mix in each of the past five years? Please set out the information by year, overall fuel mix, CLP and HEC.

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.148)

Reply:

The Government embarked on a 3-month public consultation from March to June 2014 on fuel mix for future power generation and received more than 86 000 submissions. We have completed the consolidation and analysis of these comments. On the other hand, the existing Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) are of ten-year term and will expire in 2018. We will consult the public on the long-term development and regulatory framework of the electricity market. In conducting the review, we have taken into account the views collected earlier from a public consultation on fuel mix for future power generation. We will make known the results and future directions when commencing the public consultation later.

For the review on the development and regulatory framework of the electricity market beyond 2018, the Environment Bureau (ENB) has created additional posts of 1 AOSGC, 1 SAO, 1 SEO and 1 PS I. The team responsible for reviewing the development and regulatory framework of the future electricity market will also handle the work of disseminating the results of the public consultation on fuel mix for future power generation. The expenditure reserved for 2015-16 is \$15.56 million.

Please see Annex for fuel mix for power generation in the past five years.

**Fuel Mix in Terms of Electricity Output**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2009</b>			<b>2010</b>			<b>2011</b>			<b>2012</b>			<b>2013</b>		
<b><u>Fuel Type</u></b>	CLP	HEC	Total	CLP	HEC	Total	CLP	HEC	Total	CLP	HEC	Total	CLP	HEC	Total
<b>Coal</b>	44%	80%	53%	40%	67%	46%	49%	67%	53%	49%	68%	53%	54%	65%	57%
<b>Natural gas</b>	25%	20%	24%	30%	33%	31%	21%	33%	24%	18%	32%	22%	17%	35%	21%
<b>Oil and renewable energy</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	2%	1%	-	-
<b>Nuclear power</b>	31%	-	23%	30%	-	23%	30%	-	23%	31%	-	23%	28%	-	22%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB388**

**(Question Serial No. 5253)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the work details, progress, timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved of the public consultation to be conducted this year on the future development of the electricity market and its regulatory framework?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.150)

Reply:

The existing Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) are of ten-year term and will expire in 2018. The Government can exercise the option to extend the SCAs for five more years, i.e. until 2023, in accordance with the provisions of the existing SCAs. We have conducted a review on the development and regulatory framework of the electricity market beyond 2018 and will consult the public shortly.

For the review on the development and regulatory framework of the electricity market beyond 2018, the Environment Bureau (ENB) has created additional posts of 1 AOSGC, 1 SAO, 1 SEO and 1 PS I. The expenditure reserved for 2015-16 is \$15.56 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB389****(Question Serial No.: 5254)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the mandatory implementation of the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance (the Ordinance), please advise:

- a) What are the number of registered energy assessors and the number of buildings which required energy audits since the implementation of the Ordinance?
- b) What are the expenditure and manpower resources for publicity each year since the implementation of the Ordinance?
- c) Has the Administration assessed the effectiveness of the promotion of energy efficiency?
- d) Has the Administration assessed the non-compliance cases since the implementation of the Ordinance? What are the numbers of improvement notices issued by the Administration and cases where fines were imposed? What is the accumulated amount of fines (please list by Level-4 and Level-3 respectively)?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 152)

Reply:

- a) The Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance (the Ordinance) was fully implemented in September 2012. To help owners or responsible persons of the buildings to comply with requirements of the Ordinance, the Ordinance provides for the establishment of a registration system for Registered Energy Assessors. As at 28 February 2015, 840 persons have been registered as Registered Energy Assessors in accordance with the Ordinance. Under the Ordinance, the owner of a commercial building or the commercial portion of a composite building is required to engage a Registered Energy Assessor to carry out energy audit in respect of the four key types of central building services installation specified in the Ordinance (including air-conditioning installations, electrical installations, lighting installations as well as lift and escalator installations) in accordance with the Energy Audit Code at least once every 10 years. It is estimated that about 6 000 commercial buildings and composite buildings have been installed with these four key types of central building services installations.
- b) The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) is responsible for promoting energy efficiency, including promotion of the Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance and the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance, organisation of school exhibitions and outreach activities, trade seminars, public seminars, tours of the EMSD's Education Path at its headquarters building, distribution of promotional pamphlets and newsletters, and promotion of energy saving through the Internet, etc. The total estimated expenditure for the implementation of these promotional activities in

each of the past three financial years was about \$2 million. The work is undertaken by the existing staff of EMSD, and there is no breakdown of the manpower involved.

- c) The Ordinance helps enhance energy efficiency of buildings. It is expected that for new buildings, the Ordinance will bring about energy savings of more than 2.8 billion kWh in the first decade of implementation. The Ordinance has only been implemented for a short time. In the longer term, the EMSD should be able to make a more accurate assessment of the effectiveness of the Ordinance in promoting energy efficiency on the basis of accumulated information.
- d) As at 28 February 2015, the EMSD issued 83 Improvement Notices pursuant to section 26 of the Ordinance, including Notices that:
  - (i) required the developers of new buildings to submit Stage One Declarations to declare that all building services installations to be provided are designed, and will be installed and completed, in accordance with the specified standards and requirements;
  - (ii) required the owners or responsible persons of existing buildings to submit Forms of Compliance for major retrofitting works to declare that the building services installations concerned are in compliance with the specified energy efficiency standards; and
  - (iii) required the owners of existing buildings to conduct energy audits according to the prescribed timetable.

The owners or responsible persons in 75 cases have complied with the requirements under the Ordinance by the deadline specified in the Notices. There are three cases where the deadlines for compliance have yet to expire. The rest of the five cases of non-compliance mainly involved the energy audit requirement. EMSD has taken prosecution action against the owners or responsible persons of the buildings concerned. Four of these cases involved contravention of section 26 of the Ordinance (liable to a fine at level 4), and the total fines imposed in these cases are \$9,850. One of these cases also involved contravention of section 29 of the Ordinance (liable to a fine at level 5), and a fine of \$1,500 has been imposed. One prosecution case is pending trial. EMSD will continue to take enforcement actions against non-compliant building owners or responsible persons.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB390****(Question Serial No.: 5255)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme, please advise:

- a) What were the work details, expenditure and manpower resources involved and effectiveness in each of the past five years?
- b) What are the products covered in the two phases of the Scheme and what are the quantities of various products?
- c) Does the Administration know whether the efficacy of the products covered in the Scheme had been exaggerated? If yes, what plans does the Administration have to improve the situation and what are the expenditure and manpower resources involved?
- d) Regarding the energy efficiency grading and coverage, what are the Administration's future work plans, timetable, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 153)

Reply:

- a) The first and second phases of the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme (MEELS) came into operation in 2009 and 2011 respectively. The expenditure involved in the publicity activities and compliance monitoring is as follows:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Relevant expenditure (\$ million)	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2

Engineers and inspectors from the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) are responsible for the implementation of MEELS. As the staff members concerned have other responsibilities, we do not have separate breakdown on the manpower involved.

So far, there are over 6 500 listed models under the five types of prescribed products of MEELS. MEELS can encourage and help the public to choose more energy efficient products, and bring about an estimated annual saving of some 175 million kWh in electricity consumption.

- b) The products covered in the two phases and the numbers of product models are as follows:



Products covered	First phase			Second phase		Total
	Air conditioners	Refrigerators	Compact fluorescent lamps	Washing machines	Dehumidifiers	
Number of product models	2 168	1 045	2 443	636	270	6 562

- c) Under MEELS, these five types of prescribed products supplied in Hong Kong are required to be listed models with reference numbers and to bear energy labels. The manufacturer or importer must submit a test report issued by an accredited laboratory for the product model when applying for the reference number, and indicate on the energy label the results measured.

The EMSD has been monitoring compliance with the energy efficiency levels displayed on the energy labels through inspections of retailers and enforcement actions. In 2014-15 (as at the end of February 2015), the EMSD has not found any instance of or received any complaints about exaggeration of efficacy of the products covered in MEELS during inspections of retailers. The EMSD will continue to conduct inspections and enhance public understanding about the information displayed on the energy labels through public education and promotional activities. The resources involved are included in the expenditure and manpower mentioned in the reply to (a).

- d) The energy efficiency grading standards of air conditioners, refrigerators and washing machines were upgraded in October 2014, and full implementation will take place in November 2015. The upgrading exercise can bring about an estimated annual saving of some 300 million kWh in electricity consumption with a reduction of about 210 000 tonnes of carbon dioxide emission in Hong Kong.

We have commenced the review of the coverage of MEELS to facilitate the public in choosing more energy efficient electrical appliances. We will take forward these efforts through redeployment of resources and staff having regard to operational need.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB391****(Question Serial No.: 6007)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the promotion of environmental protection and energy conservation in government buildings, please advise:

- a) What was the work to promote environmental protection and energy conservation in government buildings in each of the past four years? What were the details, expenditure and manpower resources, changes in energy consumption and electricity tariffs? Please list by year and building.
- b) Were energy conservation targets set for government buildings in each of the past four years? If yes, what were the details? Please list by year.
- c) The Administration has set energy conservation targets in this year's Policy Address (achieving a 5% saving in electricity consumption for government buildings under comparable operating conditions in the coming five years, and conducting energy audits for major government buildings). Please provide details, timetable, as well as the expenditure and manpower resources involved of such work in each of the coming five years?
- d) On implementation of the Energy Saving Charter on Indoor Temperature, what were the work details, progress, effectiveness (changes in electricity tariffs and energy consumption), as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved in each of the past three years?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 177)

Reply:

- a) In the past four years (2011-2014), the estimated expenditure of the Government on investing in the energy conservation installations, green features and recycling facilities were about \$790 million. A breakdown is provided in the table below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Buildings/facilities involved</b>	<b>Expenditure of Green projects (including energy conservation project)</b>	<b>Annual saving in electricity cost</b>
2011-12	art and cultural venues; carpark buildings; court buildings;	\$138.5 million	About \$11 million
2012-13	cooked food centres; dockyards; clinics; community centres;	\$210.9 million	About \$8 million

<b>Year</b>	<b>Buildings/facilities involved</b>	<b>Expenditure of Green projects (including energy conservation project)</b>	<b>Annual saving in electricity cost</b>
2013-14	departmental headquarters; fire stations; government offices;	\$195.6 million	About \$9.9 million
2014-15*	government quarters; libraries; markets; museums; parks and playgrounds; police stations; prisons; public toilets; recreational centres; regional depots; schools; sewage treatment plants; sports centres; stadiums; swimming pools; town halls; hospitals; cruise terminal; monitoring centres for food safety; crematoriums; workshops, etc.	\$59.2 million	About \$4.2 million

\* Projects in 2014-15 are in progress and the expenditure involved is subject to change.

- b) In 2009, the Government set the target of achieving a 5% saving in energy consumption in government buildings in the five years from 2009-10 to 2013-14 under comparable operating conditions in 2007-08. The Government met the energy saving target in 2013-14.
- c) To achieve the electricity saving target of reducing the electricity consumption in government buildings by 5% in the coming five years (i.e. 2015-16 to 2019-20) under comparable operating conditions in 2013-14, the bureaux and departments will formulate proposals for enhancing energy management through conducting energy audits on major government buildings.

The relevant bureaux and departments will, in the light of the findings of the energy audit, formulate energy management enhancement measures for government buildings, including the implementation of electricity saving projects. The expenditure and manpower of such measure will depend on the details of the proposals to be formulated, and hence we do not have such information for the time being.

- d) The Energy Saving Charter on Indoor Temperature was launched by the Government in June 2012 to encourage the business sector to reduce electricity consumption on air-conditioning by maintaining the average indoor temperature of common areas at 24 - 26 degrees Celsius in the summer months from June to September. The number of participants increased from about 100 shopping malls in 2012 to over 140 shopping malls, 510 shops, 250 office buildings, 970 offices and 230 housing estates/residential buildings in 2014. The expenditure for the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) to implement promotional activities (including implementation of the Charter scheme) to increase public awareness of energy efficiency and conservation in each of the past three financial years was about \$2 million. Implementation of the Charter is undertaken by the existing staff of the EMSD, and there is no breakdown of the manpower involved. Information about the electricity and tariff saved belongs to the participants of the Charter. The Government does not have relevant figures.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB392**

**(Question Serial No. 6009)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding ENB's work on power:

- a) What were the total capacity of the local power companies, as well as the energy consumption, distribution of users, emissions of various air pollutants and carbon emissions in Hong Kong in each of the past five years? Please list by year.
- b) What were the energy consumption, emissions of various air pollutants and carbon emissions in Hong Kong in the month with the highest energy consumption in each of the past five years? Please list by year.
- c) What were the total capacity, electricity output, sales of electricity, reserve margin, emissions of various pollutants and carbon emissions of CLP Power Hong Kong Limited in each of the past five years? Please list by year.
- d) What were the total capacity, electricity output, sales of electricity, reserve margin, emissions of various pollutants and carbon emissions of Hongkong Electric Company Limited in each of the past five years? Please list by year.
- e) On encouraging the two power companies to reduce emissions and adjust their reserve margin, what were the work details, progress, effectiveness, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved in each of the past five years?
- f) Are there any statistics on the average expenditure of households in Hong Kong on electricity supply in the past five years? If yes, what are the details, findings, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No.179)

Reply:

- a) to d) According to the information provided by the two power companies, we have summarized the required information at Annex 1.
- e) Regarding the work done on reducing emission, please refer to Annex 2.

To ensure the reliability of electricity supply, power companies need to have sufficient reserve capacity for meeting increase in electricity demand, shutting down of generating units during

maintenance and emergencies, etc. The actual reserve margin of the two power companies will vary as a result of addition of generating units and variation in electricity demand. For example, there will be a step jump in reserve capacity upon the commissioning of a new generating unit. And the electricity demand can often vary due to economy factor, weather, etc.

With the support of independent energy consultants, the Government conducts stringent review of the two power companies' proposals on capital investments to ensure that there are genuine needs for these projects, and to avoid excessive, premature, unnecessary or unreasonable investments. Furthermore, to protect the consumers against any loss arising from premature commissioning of new generating units, the Mechanism for Treatment of Excess Generating Capacity in the Scheme of Control Agreements requires that if the new generating units of the power companies cannot pass the test for excess generating capacity in the first two years upon commissioning, a portion of its mechanical and electrical equipment costs will not be counted as fixed assets for calculating the return for the power companies, until they pass the test. In the coming years, following the retirement of some generation units of the two power companies, it is estimated that their reserve margin will drop to below 30%.

Monitoring of the power companies is the work of existing staff and thus the resource and expenditure involved cannot be separately identified.

- f) The Census and Statistics Department conducts a Household Expenditure Survey (HES) once every five years to collect up-to-date information on the expenditure patterns of households in Hong Kong. According to the latest 2009/10 HES, the share of electricity in total household expenditure was about 1.6%.

Since the related survey on electricity tariff is part of the work of 2009/10 HES, the resource and expenditure involved cannot be separately identified.

A new round of 2014/15 HES began in 2014 and the result would be released in 2016.

**CLP Power Hong Kong Limited**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total installed generation capacity (MW)	8,888	8,888	8,888	8,888	8,888
Total electricity sale (GWh)	34,301	33,538	34,125	33,833	33,433
Distribution of customers (%)					
Domestic	23%	25%	25%	26%	26%
Non-domestic	77%	75%	75%	74%	74%
Emissions of various pollutants (Kt)					
Sulphur dioxide	29.3	12.3	9.8	11.4	11.9
Nitrogen oxides	25.6	17.3	21.2	22.3	25.8
Respirable suspended particulates	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Carbon emissions (Mt Carbon dioxide)	19.07	17.90	20.04	19.59	20.97
Month with the highest sales of electricity in the year	Aug	Jul	Aug	Jul	Aug
Sales of electricity in the month (GWh)	3,730	3,514	3,883	3,550	3,694
Emissions of various pollutants (Kt)					
Sulphur dioxide	4.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0
Nitrogen oxides	3.0	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.4
Respirable suspended particulates	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Carbon emissions (Mt Carbon dioxide)	2.12	1.78	2.30	2.02	2.12
Total electricity generated (GWh)	35,698	34,907	35,518	35,277	34,845
Reserve margin (%)	39%	31%	33%	31%	33%

**The Hongkong Electric Company, Limited**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total installed generation capacity (MW)	3,756	3,756	3,756	3,757	3,757
Total electricity sale (GWh)	10,921	10,933	10,897	11,036	10,773
Distribution of customers (%)					
Domestic	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
Non-domestic	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%
Emissions of various pollutants (Kt)					
Sulphur dioxide	17.0	5.49	4.20	4.09	2.81
Nitrogen oxides	12.5	9.71	8.84	9.73	8.73
Respirable suspended particulates	0.39	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.16
Carbon emissions (Mt Carbon dioxide)	9.13	8.62	8.60	8.92	8.38
Month with the highest sales of electricity in the year	Aug	Jul	Aug	Aug	Aug
Sales of electricity in the month (GWh)	1,173	1,165	1,185	1,178	1,128
Emissions of various pollutants (Kt)					
Sulphur dioxide	1.75	0.40	0.43	0.43	0.22
Nitrogen oxides	1.24	1.00	0.99	1.25	0.91
Respirable suspended particulates	0.036	0.021	0.024	0.022	0.016
Carbon emissions (Mt Carbon dioxide)	0.97	0.93	0.96	1.08	0.90
Total electricity generated (GWh)	11,351	11,341	11,299	11,660	11,160
Reserve margin (%)	48%	50%	50%	51%	53%

### Work on encouraging the two power companies to reduce emissions

Details	Expenditure and Manpower Involved	Effectiveness
<p>2008 – 2010: We amended the Air Pollution Control Ordinance in 2008 to empower the Secretary for the Environment through promulgation of technical memorandum to impose caps on emissions from power sector for 3 types of air pollutants [sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and respirable suspended particulates (RSP)]. At the same time, we stipulated emission caps for power sector from 2010 onwards by the first Technical Memorandum (TM). The power companies would have to retrofit emission control devices for their power plants to comply with the emissions caps.</p> <p>2010: Promulgation of the Second TM to further tighten the emission caps for power sector from 2015 onwards. To meet the emission caps, power plants would have to maximize the use of existing gas-fired generation units and prioritize the use of coal-fired generation units that have been retrofitted with emission abatement equipment.</p> <p>2012: Promulgation of the Third TM to further reduce the emissions of power sector from 2017 onwards. To comply with the emission caps, power plants would have to further increase the use of low-emission coal and electricity output from renewable energy facilities.</p> <p>2014: Promulgation of the Fourth TM to further reduce the emissions of power sector from 2019 onwards. Power plants would have to continue to maintain the emission reduction performance of their emission control devices retrofitted in recent years to a standard better than their design levels.</p>	<p>The work is an integral part of the work on improving air quality of the EPD. There is no separate breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.</p>	<p>We started in 2005 through specified process licensing mechanism to set emission allowances for power plant emissions. At present, emissions data for the power sector in 2014 are being verified. According to emission data in 2013, emission levels of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and RSP from the power plants were reduced by 81%, 26% and 60% respectively as compared to 2005. Compared to the emission caps set out in the First TM for 2010, the overall emissions of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and RSP from the electricity generation sector will drop by 63%, 40% and 44% respectively in 2019 and beyond.</p>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB393****(Question Serial No. 6012)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme: (2) Power

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding ENB's work on energy:

- a) What were the duration and -number of unplanned electricity supply interruptions, as well as the reliability of electricity supply of CLP Power Hong Kong Limited and Hongkong Electric Company Limited in each of the past five years? Please list by year.
- b) On electricity supply interruptions of the two power companies, has the Administration imposed any regulation or penalty at present? If yes, what were the penalties imposed on the two companies in each of the past five years? If no, how do the Administration and the two companies monitor electricity supply interruption?
- c) On improvement to electricity supply interruptions of the two power companies, what are the Administration's future work plan, timetable, as well as the manpower resources and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth (Member Question No. 182)

Reply:

- a) The number and duration of unplanned electricity supply interruptions, as well as the reliability of electricity supply of the two power companies in the past five years are tabulated as follows:-

<b>CLP Power Hong Kong Ltd ("CLP")</b>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of unplanned electricity supply interruptions	2,427	2,235	2,421	2,372	2,398
Average duration of electricity supply interruptions (hour/incident)	1.33	1.19	1.67	1.28	1.16
Reliability of electricity supply (%)	99.9995	99.9996	99.9993	99.9997	99.9997

<b>The Hongkong Electric Company, Limited ("HEC")</b>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of unplanned electricity supply interruptions	359	312	343	307	320
Average duration of electricity supply interruptions (hour/incident)	1.24	1.28	1.17	1.29	1.29
Reliability of electricity supply (%)	99.9998	99.9999	99.9999	99.9999	99.9999



- b) The Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) signed between the Government and the two power companies provides for incentive and penalty schemes on electricity supply reliability of the two power companies. If the electricity supply reliability is lower than the prescribed level, the permitted rate of return of the power companies will be deducted by 0.01%. By the same token, to encourage the power companies to provide better service, if the electricity supply reliability is higher than the prescribed level, the power companies may enjoy an extra 0.01% of permitted rate of return. In the past five years, the electricity supply reliability of the two power companies was above the prescribed level, and hence there was no deduction of the permitted rate of return. Besides, under the Electricity Ordinance, if an unintended electricity supply interruption occurs, causing distress or inconvenience to the public, the electricity supplier shall, if requested by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) and by a date specified by it, give it a report of the cause of the interruption and what remedial action has been or will be done to prevent a recurrence of the interruption. An electricity supplier who contravenes this regulation is liable to a fine of \$10,000. In the past five years, there was no record of contravention of this regulation by the two power companies.
- c) The Environment Bureau will enforce the incentive and penalty schemes on electricity supply reliability under the SCAs with technical support from the EMSD. The EMSD will monitor the operation of the power companies according to the established mechanism to ensure electrical safety. It has also drawn up procedures to handle and follow up electricity supply interruptions, and will liaise with the power companies concerned to look into the incidents and conduct investigations and take follow-up actions as required. As the related officers also handle other duties concurrently, there is no separate breakdown on the manpower and expenditure involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB394**

**(Question Serial No. 5811)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the monitoring of the two power companies, please advise on:

1. the time, expenditure and manpower spent on the mid-term review of the Scheme of Control Agreements conducted with the two power companies; and
2. the expenditure and establishment for the past financial year and the budget and establishment for the next financial year in respect of the review of regulatory framework for the electricity market beyond 2018.

Asked by: Hon CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando (Member Question No.189)

Reply:

1. The mid-term review conducted with the two power companies on the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) in 2013-14 was met by existing staff and resources.
2. The existing Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) are of ten-year term and will expire in 2018. The Government can exercise the option to extend the SCAs for five more years, i.e. until 2023, in accordance with the provisions of the existing SCAs. We have conducted a review on the development and regulatory framework of the electricity market beyond 2018 and will consult the public shortly. The expenditures reserved for 2014-15 and 2015-16 are \$12.36 million and \$15.56 million respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB395****(Question Serial No. 3495)****Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau**Subhead (No. & title):** (-) Not Specified**Programme:****Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)**Director of Bureau:** Secretary for the Environment**Question:**

1. Regarding the expenses on entertainment and gifts of your bureau and the departments under its purview in 2013-14 and 2014-15, please provide details using the table below:

<b>Bureau/ branch/ department and year</b>	<b>Estimated expenses on entertainment and gifts in the year</b>	<b>Actual expenses on entertainment and gifts in the year</b>	<b>Cap on entertainment expenses (including beverages) per head for the year</b>	<b>Cap on gift expenses per guest for the year</b>	<b>Number of receptions held and total number of guests entertained in the year</b>

2. Regarding the expenses on entertainment and gifts of your bureau and the departments under its purview in 2014-15, please provide details using the table below:

<b>Bureau/ branch/ department</b>	<b>Date of reception (day/month/ year)</b>	<b>Departments/ organisations and titles of the guests entertained (grouped by department/ organisation and indicating the number of guests)</b>	<b>Food expenses incurred in the reception</b>	<b>Beverage expenses incurred in the reception</b>	<b>Gift expenses incurred in the reception</b>	<b>Venue of the reception (department office/ restaurant in government facilities/ private restaurant/ others (please specify))</b>

3. Please provide the estimated expenses on entertainment and gifts for 2015-16 using the table below:

<b>Bureau/ branch/ department</b>	<b>Estimated provision for expenses on entertainment and gifts</b>	<b>Cap on entertainment expenses per guest</b>	<b>Cap on gift expenses per guest</b>

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 72)

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 2013-14 and 2014-15 (as at 11.3.2015), the actual expenses on official entertainment incurred by the Environment Bureau and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) were \$530,000 and \$460,000 respectively. The estimated expenditure for 2015-16 is about the same as that for 2014-15.

In line with the Government's green policy, public officers should as far as possible refrain from bestowing gifts/souvenirs to others during the conduct of official activities. According to the existing guidelines, where bestowal of gifts/souvenirs is necessary or unavoidable due to operational, protocol or other reasons, the gift/souvenir items should not be lavish or extravagant and the number should be kept to a minimum. Also, the exchange of gifts/souvenirs should only be made from organisation to organisation. In 2013-14 and 2014-15(as at 11.3.2015), the actual expenses on bestowal of souvenirs during the conduct of official activities as incurred by the Environment Bureau and the EPD were \$2,420 and \$45 respectively.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB396**

**(Question Serial No. 4226)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In regard to the growing co-operation between Hong Kong and the Mainland in recent years, please provide relevant information on Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes in which your bureau and the departments under your purview have been involved.

(a) For Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes, please provide information for 2013-14 and 2014-15 as per following table:

Project / Programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement) or the National 13 <sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved	Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?	Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)	Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?	Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?	Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme

(b) Has provision been earmarked for Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes in this

year (2015-16)? If yes, please provide information in respect of Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary projects or programmes for 2015-16 as per following table:

Project / Programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement) or the National 13 <sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved	Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?	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?	Will public consultation on the cross-boundary project be conducted in Hong Kong?	Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme

(c) Apart from the projects or programmes listed above, are there any other modes of Hong Kong/Mainland cross-boundary cooperation? If so, in what modes are they taken forward? What were the manpower and expenditure involved over the past 3 years? How much financial and manpower resources have been earmarked in the 2015-16 Estimates?

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 74)

Reply:

- (a) Please refer to Annex for details on environmental collaboration projects between Hong Kong and Guangdong in 2013-14 and 2014-15.
- (b) In 2015-16, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) will continue to collaborate with relevant Guangdong departments to take forward the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Regional Air Quality Management Plan, the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study, and the Second Review of the “Deep Bay (Shenzhen Bay) Water Pollution Control Joint Implementation Programme”. A provision of some \$33.2 million has been earmarked under the Air Programme of the EPD for implementing various cross-boundary air co-operation projects, including around \$30 million for implementing the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme and around \$3.2 million for conducting the “Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM<sub>2.5</sub> Study”.

- (c) To strengthen cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong on environmental protection and sustainable development, the governments of the two sides set up in 2000 a Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection (the Joint Working Group), which is underpinned by a number of special panels to follow up on environmental protection issues of mutual concern, including improving air quality of the PRD Region, promoting cleaner production, protecting water environment, promoting forestry and marine resources management, etc. In addition, both sides have organised and participated in visits and exchanges as well as in environmental related expositions and discussion fora.

To strengthen cooperation between both sides on combating climate change, the Hong Kong/Guangdong Joint Liaison Group on Combating Climate Change was set up by the Environment Bureau (ENB) and the Development and Reform Commission of Guangdong Province in May 2012 to co-ordinate the relevant measures and activities, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and oversee energy conservation and emission reduction in the region.

To strengthen cooperation on cleaner production, the ENB and the Economic and Information Commission of Guangdong Province set up the Hong Kong-Guangdong Joint Working Group on Cleaner Production in February 2015 to promote cleaner production in Hong Kong and Guangdong and strengthen exchanges and cooperation.

Environmental cooperation with Mainland authorities is mainly coordinated by the Cross-boundary and International Division (CBD) of the EPD. From 2012-13 to 2014-15, the CBD had 34 to 36 staff members. Some \$25.2 million, \$23.7 million and \$24.3 million were respectively provided to cover the emoluments, departmental expenses, as well as the necessary expenses for taking forward various environmental cooperation initiatives with Guangdong. In 2015-16, the CBD has 34 staff members, and a financial provision of some \$26.7 million has been earmarked under Head 44—EPD for the emoluments, departmental expenses, as well as the necessary expenses for taking forward various cross-boundary environmental cooperation initiatives.

## Hong Kong/Guangdong environmental collaboration projects in 2013-14 and 2014-15

Project / Programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13 <sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved	Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?	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
Pearl River Delta (PRD) Regional Air Quality Management Plan (the Plan)	Hong Kong and Guangdong implement emission reduction measures which target at main emission sources,	The work is absorbed by existing manpower and resources of the EPD. There is no breakdown on the manpower	Environmental Protection Department of Guangdong Province (GDEPD)	The Plan was endorsed by the Joint Working Group on Sustainable Development and Environmental	The Plan is an ongoing collaboration initiative drawn up in December 2003. From 2006 to 2013, the annual average levels of sulphur dioxide,	The EPD informed the public of the latest progress of the Plan in the press releases published after the JWGSDEP	The EPD has consulted the relevant stakeholders before implementation of the emission reduction measures under	Air pollutant reduction measures are being implemented by the two governments in accordance with the Plan.



<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>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>
	including power plants, vehicles and industrial facilities, etc., as well as regional air quality monitoring. The Plan is related to the FA.	resources and expenditure involved.		Protection (JWGSDEP) in December 2003, and relevant press releases were published after the Joint Working Group meetings.	nitrogen dioxide and respirable suspended particulates as recorded by the PRD Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network (the Network) recorded a decrease by 62%, 13% and 15% respectively. This indicates an	meetings and the relevant documents submitted to the Legislative Council (LegCo) from time to time.	the Plan. Various measures and the setting up of the Network were put forward in the Policy Address of the relevant years.	

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
					improvement in regional air quality brought about by the emission reduction measures implemented by Guangdong and Hong Kong in recent years. The Network was enhanced by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao			

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Progress (% completed, commencement date, target completion date)</b>	<b>Have the details, objectives, amount involved or impact on the public, society, culture and ecology been released to the public? If so, through which channels and what were the manpower and expenditure involved? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>Has public consultation on the cross-boundary project been conducted in Hong Kong?</b>	<b>Details of the legislative amendments or policy changes involved in the project/ programme</b>
					in September 2014 to provide real-time air quality information for the PRD Region.			
Study on post-2010 emission reduction plan for PRD Region	To review the current air pollutants emission situation in the PRD Region, estimate	The Study is absorbed by existing manpower and resources of the EPD. There is no	GDEPD	The Study was endorsed by the JWGSDEP in December 2009, and relevant press	The Study began in October 2009 and concluded in November 2012. Hong Kong and Guangdong have endorsed the	The EPD informed the public of the study findings in the press release published and	The project was included in the Policy Address 2010-11. In the Study, Hong Kong has mainly made reference to	Based on the study findings, the two governments agreed on the air pollutant emission

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>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>
	emission levels for 2010-2020, consider possible emission reduction measures, and make suggestions on post-2010 emission reduction initiatives for the region.	breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.		release was published after the JWGSDEP meeting.	emission reduction targets in the PRD Region for 2015 and the emission reduction target ranges for 2020, and rolled out various emission reduction measures. The two sides are preparing for a mid-term review on the emission	the press conference held after the JWGSDEP meeting, and the relevant documents submitted to LegCo.	the findings of the Air Quality Objectives Review concluded in 2009, which underwent an extensive public consultation.	reduction plan for the PRD Region up to 2020.

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>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>
	The Study is related to the FA.				reduction results for 2015 and will finalise the emission reduction targets for 2020.			
Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM <sub>2.5</sub> Study	The 30-month Study aims to gain an understanding of the principles regarding formation and control of PM <sub>2.5</sub>	The total estimated expenditure for Hong Kong is about \$9 million (including an expenditure of	GDEPD, Macao Environmental Protection Bureau and Macao Meteorological and	The Study was endorsed by the JWGSDEP in January 2014, and was publicised in the press	The Study began in late 2014 and is expected to conclude in 2017.	The EPD informed the public of the Study in the press release issued after the JWGSDEP meeting, the	It is stated in “A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong” that specific collaborative research projects and action plans are developed	The collected data and analysis results will be integrated to form a holistic understanding of PM <sub>2.5</sub>

Project / Programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13 <sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved	Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?	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.	about \$3.2 million for 2015-16) to appoint an independent consultant for the Study. There is no breakdown on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.	Geophysical Bureau	release of the JWGSDEP meeting.		press release for the commencement of the Study, and the relevant documents submitted to LegCo.	jointly by ENB/EPD and Guangdong counterparts to improve regional air quality. As such, it is mentioned in the Policy Address 2014-15 that the Study is one of the measures to improve air quality.	pollution characteristics to facilitate the joint formulation of appropriate and effective policies to combat regional air pollution.

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>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>
Cleaner Production Partnership Programme	The Programme encourages and facilitates Hong Kong-owned factories in Guangdong to adopt cleaner production technologies and practices through funding support and technology	The total expenditure for implementing the Programme from 2008 to 2015 is around \$143 million.	Economic and Information Commission of Guangdong Province and GDEPD	The Programme was endorsed by the JWGSDEP in December 2007, and was publicised in the press release of the JWGSDEP meeting.	The Programme was launched in April 2008. As at end February 2015, the Programme has approved over 2 400 funding projects and organised 390 awareness and technology promotion activities. The	The Government submitted progress reports on the Programme to LegCo Panel on Environmental Affairs annually, and set up a dedicated website with the Hong Kong Productivity	The Government proposed launching the Programme in the Policy Address 2007-08 after consultation with the industries, and announced in the Policy Address 2015-16 the extension of the Programme for 5 years.	To facilitate Hong Kong and Guangdong to formulate policies and measures on the promotion of cleaner production

Project / Programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13 <sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved	Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?	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
	promotion activities, thereby improving the regional air quality. The Programme is related to the FA.				current phase of the Programme will be completed by 31 March 2015. In light of the environmental benefits brought by the Programme and positive feedback from the industries, the Government has earmarked \$150 million to extend	Council to promote the Programme.		



<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>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>
					the Programme for 5 years until 31 March 2020.			
Pearl River Estuary Regional Water Quality Joint Management Planning Advance Study	To assess the pollution load carrying capacity of the Pearl River Estuary under different water quality targets. The Study is related to the	About \$10 million	GDEPD	The Study was endorsed by JWGSDEP in December 2009, and was publicised in the press release of the JWGSDEP meeting.	The Study was commenced in February 2010 and completed in the end of 2014.	The EPD published press releases after the JWGSDEP meetings.	Press releases were published after the JWGSDEP meetings.	The study findings will provide a scientific basis for water quality management of the estuary.

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure involved</b>	<b>Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved</b>	<b>Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>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>
	FA.							
Second Review of the “Deep Bay (Shenzhen Bay) Water Pollution Control Joint Implementation Programme”	To evaluate the effectiveness of the “Deep Bay Water Pollution Control Joint Implementation Programme” and to draw up necessary additional measures for reducing the pollution load	About \$9.8 million	Human Settlements and Environment Commission of Shenzhen Municipality	The work plan of the review was endorsed by the JWGSDEP in November 2012, and press release was published after the JWGSDEP meeting.	The Joint Implementation Programme was formulated in 2000. The review was commenced in the first half of 2013, and is expected to be completed by end of 2016.	The EPD published press releases after the JWGSDEP meetings.	Press releases were published after the JJWGSDEP meetings.	Pollution control measures are being implemented by the two governments in accordance with the Joint Implementation Programme.

Project / Programme	Details, objective and whether it is related to the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation (the Framework Agreement (FA)) or the National 13 <sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan	Expenditure involved	Mainland officials and department/ organisation involved	Has any agreement been signed and whether it has been made public? If not, what are the reasons?	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
	of the Deep Bay catchment progressively. The project is related to the FA.							

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB397****(Question Serial No. 4227)**

**Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

**Programme:** (1) Director of Bureau's Office

**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

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

**Question:**

Please give details of the Secretary's and the Under Secretary's duty visits in the 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)	(v)

**Asked by:** Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 75)

**Reply:**

Date	(a)		(b)	(c) (Note 1)	(d)	(e) (i)+(ii)+(iii) (Note 2)	(i) (Note 2 and Note 3)	(ii) (Note 2)	(iii) (Note 2 and Note 4)	(iv)	(v)
	Purposes	Places									
2010-11 (28)	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection, energy and related policies.	Mainland China, Macao, Malaysia, Singapore, Germany, Japan, Mexico	Met with different people, including local officials, professional organisations and local residents according to the purpose of visit.	0 – 2 persons	See Note 5	1,153,000	801,000	114,000	238,000	9,000	See Note 6

2011-12 (10)	Ditto	Mainland China, France, Austria, Brazil, Denmark , Norway, Sweden, Macao	Ditto	0 – 2 persons	Ditto	825,000	528,000	81,000	216,000	12,000	Ditto
2012-13 (14)	Ditto	Mainland China, Sweden, Denmark , United Kingdom (UK), Macao, United States of America (USA)	Ditto	0 – 2 persons	Ditto	644,000	466,000	78,000	100,000	25,000	Ditto
2013-14 (22)	Ditto	Mainland China, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Macao, UK, Netherlands, Denmark , Sweden, South Africa	Ditto	0 – 3 persons	Ditto	687,000	502,000	98,000	87,000	61,000	Ditto
2014-15 (Up to mid-March) (18 in total)	Ditto	Mainland China, USA, Italy, Spain, Japan	Ditto	0 – 2 persons	Ditto	652,000 (Note 7)	436,000 (Note 7)	84,000 (Note 7)	132,000 (Note 7)	2,000 (Note 7)	Ditto

Note 1: Number of accompanying officers from the Director of Bureau's Office.

Note 2: Expenses include those of accompanying officers from the Director of Bureau's Office.

Note 3: Expenses only include air ticket expenses.

Note 4: Other expenses include meals, local transportation and other miscellaneous expenses reimbursable under the Civil Service Regulations.

Note 5: The days of visit range from 1 to 12 days.

Note 6: In line with the Administration's green policy, the Bureau's officers will as far as possible refrain from bestowing gifts/souvenirs to others during the conduct of official activities. According to the existing guidelines, where bestowal of gifts/souvenirs is necessary or unavoidable due to operational,

protocol or other reasons, the gift/souvenir items should not be lavish or extravagant and the number should be kept to a minimum. Also, the exchange of gifts/souvenirs should only be made from organisation to organisation. We do not have the relevant statistics as the Bureau does not maintain separate accounts for the expenses on the procurement of gifts and souvenirs.

Note 7: Information provided up to mid-March of 2015. The remaining expenses are not included.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB398**

**(Question Serial No. 4231)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- (a) Please advise this Committee on the complaints about light pollution received by the Administration in the past year. Please set out the numbers for 18 districts in table form.
- (b) Will the Administration conduct studies in 2015-16 on the health impacts of exposure to strong light, practices and experience of other countries and jurisdictions in addressing light reflection from buildings, as well as other issues on combating light pollution? If yes, what are the manpower and expenditure to be earmarked? If not, why not?

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No.79)

Reply:

(a)

The number of complaints about light nuisance and energy waste caused by external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the past year is at the **Annex**. The relevant departments have not maintained statistics on complaints about light reflection from glass curtain walls of buildings.

(b)

To address the problems related to reflection of sunlight by buildings, the Development Bureau and the Buildings Department (BD) have drawn reference from the relevant practices and experience of other countries and jurisdictions, and will introduce a new guideline in April 2015 requiring that the glazed portion of the building envelope (such as curtain wall and window) of residential buildings and residents' recreational facilities 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 the granting of gross floor area concessions for residential buildings. The application of a similar guideline will be extended to commercial buildings in September 2015. BD will keep in view the implementation of the new requirement and relevant developments in other countries and jurisdictions.

To address the concerns about the light nuisance and energy wastage problems that may be caused by external lighting installations, the Government set up the Task Force on External Lighting (Task Force) in August 2011, with members drawn from academia, professional bodies, relevant trades and green groups. The Task Force has studied the state of external lighting in Hong Kong and the international practices of handling excessive external lighting with a view to identifying ways to address the light nuisance and energy wastage problems caused by external lighting. According to their initial findings, the Task Force considered that one of the options to address the complaints about nuisance caused by external lighting is to require the lighting installations of decorative, promotional or advertising purposes affecting the outdoor environment to be switched off after a preset time. This option has the advantage of providing more clarity and predictability. However, there are considerable mixed commercial-cum-residential areas in Hong Kong and many of the external lighting installations serve practical and operational functions, such as providing service information, therefore the Task Force decided to ascertain the enforceability of the switch-off requirement and to listen to the views of the stakeholders and the public on the implementation of this requirement before concluding whether legislative control should be recommended. The Task Force published in August 2013 the Document for Engaging Stakeholders and the Public to invite comments from the public and stakeholders on the Task Force's findings as well as the proposed switch-off requirement and the preset time, the scope of the requirement and the implementation approach. The engagement exercise has been closed. The Task Force has analysed the comments received and is preparing the report, with a view to submitting the report and the recommendations to the Government in the near future. Upon receipt of the recommendations from the Task Force, the Government will seriously consider the recommendations and make a response.

The Government handles the above tasks by existing manpower. As the staff concerned have other duties, we do not have a separate breakdown on the manpower resources involved in these tasks.



Number of complaints about external lighting received by the EPD

<b>District</b>	<b>2014</b>
Central & Western	19
Wanchai	22
Eastern	21
South	2
Yau Tsim Mong	48
Sham Shui Po	17
Kowloon City	28
Wong Tai Sin	3
Kwun Tong	7
Tsuen Wan	9
Tuen Mun	7
Yuen Long	7
North	9
Tai Po	3
Sai Kung	9
Shatin	10
Kwai Tsing	6
Outlying Islands	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB399****(Question Serial No. 4232)****Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau**Subhead (No. & title):** (000) Operational expenses**Programme:****Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)**Director of Bureau:** Secretary for the Environment**Question:**

Regarding the studies (if any) commissioned by the Bureau and its departments for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies, please provide information in the following format.

- (a) Using the table below, please provide information on studies on public policy and strategic public policy for which funds were allocated in the past two financial years (2013-14 and 2014-15):

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/tender/others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy Fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed)	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?

- (b) Are there any projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting internal studies this year (2015-16)? If yes, please provide the following information:

Title, content and objective of project	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed)	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For the projects that are expected to be completed this year, is there any plan to make them public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?

- (c) Are there any projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting consultancy studies this year (2015-16)? If yes, please provide the following information:

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/	Title, content and objective	Consultancy Fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and	For the projects that are expected to be completed this

	<b>tender/ others (please specify))</b>	<b>of project</b>			<b>completed)</b>	<b>their progress (if any)</b>	<b>year, is there any plan to make them public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?</b>

(d) What are the criteria for considering the award of consultancy projects to the research institutions concerned?

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 80)

Reply:

(a) For studies on public policy and strategic public policy for which funds were allocated in 2013-14 and 2014-15, their related information is provided in the table below.

<b>Name of consultant</b>	<b>Mode of Award (open auction/tender/others (please specify))</b>	<b>Title, content and objective of project</b>	<b>Consultancy Fee (\$)</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed)</b>	<b>The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)</b>	<b>For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?</b>
CityU Professional Services Limited and Hyder Consulting Limited	Tender	Review and Development of Marine Water Quality Objectives	9,621,000	Oct 2008	In progress	The First Stage Public Engagement was completed between September and December 2009.	Report of the First Stage Public Engagement has been uploaded onto the dedicated website for public viewing.
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Tender	Review of the Computer Aided Sustainability Evaluation Tool (CASET)	1,221,000	Jan 2012	Completed	The CASET has been updated according to the results of the review.	A new set of parameters has been uploaded to the website of the Sustainable Development Division of the Environment Bureau (ENB).
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Tender	To explore use of waste glass bottles in landfill operations	700,000	Jun 2012	Completed	The results of the study are being analysed.	Relevant arrangements would be worked out upon

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/tender/others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy Fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed)	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
							completion of the review.
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Tender	Review on existing practice for removal of Corrugated Asbestos Cement Sheets (CACS) – to review current regulatory requirements and practices for the removal of low-risk CACS	1,298,000	Jan 2013	Completed	The Asbestos Administration Committee is being consulted on the implementation of the recommendations in the study report.	The study is mainly about the technical guidelines for asbestos professionals and does not involve policies. It will be disseminated to the sector after consultation with the Asbestos Administration Committee is completed.
Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Investigation on the Sources and Fates of Marine Refuse in Hong Kong	898,000	Mar 2013	In progress	Extracts of findings at various stages of the investigation have been updated onto the dedicated Clean Shorelines website on a regular basis. The Interdepartmental Working Group on Clean Shorelines will consider the study findings and implementation of the recommendations.	The study report will be published on the dedicated Clean Shorelines website upon completion of the study.
Social Sciences Research Centre, The University of Hong Kong	Tender	Independent analysis of public views received during the public engagement	850,000	Mar 2013	Completed	The SDC submitted a report on the public engagement to the Government in December 2014.	The reports of both the HKU SSR and the SDC have been uploaded onto the

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/tender/others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy Fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed)	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
(HKU-SSRC)		process of the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) on "Waste Reduction by Waste Charging · How to Implement?"					SDC's website.
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Business Impact Assessment on Producer Responsibility Scheme on Glass Beverage Bottles	1,430,000	Aug 2013	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable
Hong Kong Productivity Council	Tender	To study the recycling industry in Hong Kong and look into the ecosystems of individual waste types	550,000	Dec 2013	Completed	We are considering the findings of the study to map out the way forward.	Already uploaded to the Environmental Protection Department (EPD)'s Hong Kong Waste Reduction Website.
London Economics International LLC	Tender	Review on the permitted return under the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs)	420,500	Aug 2012	Completed	Study findings were considered in the context of the 2013 Mid-term Review of the SCAs.	Disclosure of the study report is not advisable as it contains sensitive commercial information.
Guangdong Electric Power Design Institute	Tender	Consultancy study on purchasing electricity from the China Southern Power Grid Company Ltd	1,300,000	Jan 2014	Completed	The Administration has made reference to the findings of the study in reviewing the future fuel mix for electricity generation.	Disclosure of the study report is not advisable as it contains sensitive commercial information.

Name of consultant	Mode of Award (open auction/tender/others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy Fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/in progress/completed)	The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed studies, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Review the administrative and regulatory frameworks for implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	1,400,000	Mar 2015	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable
IPA Energy + Water Economics Limited	Tender	Review of electricity price setting mechanism	705,815	Jul 2014	In progress	The results of the study are being analysed.	Not applicable
Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Overview of electricity markets in overseas jurisdictions	239,956	Oct 2014	In progress	The results of the study are being analysed.	Not applicable
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Tender	To study the land demand and support for the recycling industry	4,800,210	Jan 2015	In progress	The consultant is carrying out the study and preparing the report.	Not applicable
AECOM	Tender	Study on the feasibility of wider use of biodiesel in Hong Kong	800,000	Sep 2014	In progress	The consultant is carrying out the study and preparing the report.	Not applicable
Hong Kong Productivity Council	Tender	To study the current situation of the recycling industry in Hong Kong and formulate support measures after the rollout of the Recycling Fund	1,360,000	Dec 2014	In progress	The consultant is carrying out the study and preparing the report.	Not applicable

- (b) The expenditure involved for conducting internal studies in 2015-16 will be absorbed by existing resources and manpower of the ENB and the EPD.

(c) For projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting consultancy studies in 2015-16, the details are provided in the table below:

<b>Name of consultant</b>	<b>Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))</b>	<b>Title, content and objective of project</b>	<b>Consultancy Fee (\$)</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>Progress of study (under planning/in progress/ completed)</b>	<b>The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)</b>	<b>For the projects that are expected to be completed this year, is there any plan to make them public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?</b>
CityU Professional Services Limited and Hyder Consulting Limited	Tender	Review and Development of Marine Water Quality Objectives	9,621,000	Oct 2008	In progress	The First Stage Public Engagement was completed between September and December 2009.	Report on the First Stage of Public Consultation has been uploaded to the dedicated website for public viewing. Relevant arrangements would be worked out upon completion of the comprehensive study.
Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Investigation on the Sources and Fates of Marine Refuse in Hong Kong	898,000	Mar 2013	In progress	Extracts of findings at various stages of the investigation have been updated onto the dedicated Clean Shorelines website on a regular basis. The Interdepartmental Working Group on Clean Shorelines will consider the study findings and implementation of the recommendations.	The study report will be published on the dedicated Clean Shorelines website upon completion of the study.

<b>Name of consultant</b>	<b>Mode of Award (open auction/ tender/ others (please specify))</b>	<b>Title, content and objective of project</b>	<b>Consultancy Fee (\$)</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>Progress of study (under planning/in progress/ completed)</b>	<b>The Administration's follow-ups to the study report and their progress (if any)</b>	<b>For the projects that are expected to be completed this year, is there any plan to make them public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?</b>
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Business Impact Assessment on Producer Responsibility Scheme on Glass Beverage Bottles	1,430,000	Aug 2013	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable
Environmental Resources Management Hong Kong Limited	Tender	Review the administrative and regulatory frameworks for implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury	1,400,000	Mar 2015	In progress	Not applicable	Not applicable
Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Tender	To study the land demand and support for the recycling industry	4,800,210	Jan 2015	In progress	The consultant is carrying out the study and preparing the report.	Not applicable
AECOM	Tender	Study on the feasibility of wider use of biodiesel in Hong Kong	800,000	Sep 2014	In progress	The consultant is carrying out the study and preparing the report.	Not applicable
Hong Kong Productivity Council	Tender	To study the current situation of the recycling industry in Hong Kong and formulate support measures after the rollout of the Recycling Fund	1,360,000	Dec 2014	In progress	The consultant is carrying out the study and preparing the report.	Not applicable
—	Under planning	To study a territory-wide long term plan	About \$20 million	3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2015	Under planning	Not applicable	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 the projects that are expected to be completed this year, is there any plan to make them public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
		for waste treatment and transfer facilities and identify additional waste facilities for bulk transfer and treatment of municipal solid waste and construction waste to meet Hong Kong's sustainable development needs.					
—	Under planning	Further enhancing quality of coastal waters of Victoria Harbour	89,400,000	To be confirmed	Under planning	Not applicable	Not applicable

- (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****ENB400****(Question Serial No. 4233)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expensesProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Regarding the information about the records management work undertaken by the Bureau and its departments over the past year:

1. The numbers of dedicated staff for records management and their ranks. If there is no dedicated staff for records management, please provide the numbers of staff involved in records management, the numbers of hours spent on records management and the information on the additional duties that the staff need to handle.
2. Please provide information on closed programme records and administrative records pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal in the following table:

Year	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
2014	Programme					
	Administrative					

3. Please provide information on the programme records and administrative records transferred to the GRS for retention in the following table:

Year	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?
2014	Programme					
	Administrative					

4. Please provide information on the records approved for destruction by the GRS in the following table:

Year	Type of records	Name of records	Years covered by the records	Number of records and their linear metres	Year of transfer to the GRS	Retention period of the records approved by the GRS	Are these confidential records?
2014	Programme						
	Administrative						

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No. 81)

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 280 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 Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal.
3. During the past year, we had no programme records and administrative records transferred to GRS for retention.
4. Information on the records approved for destruction by the GRS is provided in the table below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Type of records</b>	<b>Names of records</b>	<b>Years covered by the records</b>	<b>Number of records and their linear metres (LM)</b>	<b>Year of transfer to the GRS</b>	<b>Retention period of the records approved by the GRS</b>	<b>Are these confidential records?</b>
2014	Administrative	Administrative	1981 - 2011	81 nos. 4.2 LM	Transfer not required	2-3 years	No
		Accommodation and facilities	1980 - 2006	9 nos. 0.7 LM	Transfer not required	3 years	No
		Finance and accounting	1986 - 2005	22 nos. 1.3 LM	Transfer not required	3-4 years	No
		Human resources	1966 - 2009	766 nos. 3.7 LM	Transfer not required	1-5 years	No
		Management of information, information services and information technology	1980 - 2010	9 nos. 0.4 LM	Transfer not required	3 years	No

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB401****(Question Serial No.4234)**Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment BureauSubhead (No. & title): (000) Operational ExpensesProgramme:Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)Director of Bureau: Secretary for the EnvironmentQuestion:

Please give details of the Department's meetings, visits or exchanges with relevant Mainland authorities in each of the past five 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;
- (e) whether the visit was made public beforehand? If no, what were the reasons for keeping it confidential?
- (f) whether minutes of meeting were recorded for the visit? If no, why not; and
- (g) whether any agreement was reached? If yes, what were the contents and implementation progress of the agreement?
- (h) total expenditure involved:
  - (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)	(v)

Asked by: Hon HO Sau-lan, Cyd (Member Question No.82)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 five years is provided below:

Year	Purposes of Visits	Places	No. of Days	No. of Visits	No. of Officials *	Transportation (Not including local transportation) (HK\$)	Total expenditure ** (HK\$)
2010/11	Experience sharing and liaison on environmental protection,	Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Yunan,	1-4 days for each visit	31	64	228,713	376,349

Year	Purposes of Visits	Places	No. of Days	No. of Visits	No. of Officials *	Transportation (Not including local transportation ) (HK\$)	Total expenditure ** (HK\$)
	energy and related policies.	Fuzhou, Macao					
2011/12		Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Macao	1-3 days for each visit	17	37	159,938	300,133
2012/13		Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Taipei, Macao	1-3 days for each visit	21	54	141,579	249,905
2013/14		Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Taipei, Macao	1-3 days for each visit	27	84	186,589	282,800
2014/15  (up to 11 March 2015)		Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Foshan, Zhongshan, Macao	1-3 days for each visit	18	40	81,554	126,382***

Note:

- \* Officers of different ranks per duty visit and led by the Secretary for the Environment or senior officials.
- \*\* Expenses include travelling and accommodation fees, subsistence allowance for duty outside Hong Kong and sundry expenses.
- \*\*\* Information is provided up to the end of January 2015 and it does not include the remaining expenditure.

The Bureau conducts exchanges or discussions with Mainland authorities concerned on matters of mutual concern as necessary from time to time. In general, records will be maintained properly depending on different circumstances, such as the nature of the meetings and topics, the agreement reached between both sides, the development of the matters discussed, etc. We will decide according to the circumstances and needs whether and how the agreements made on the visits and implementation will be announced.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB402**

**(Question Serial No.3583)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Environment Bureau will contemplate the recommendations made by the Task Force on External Lighting this year and take follow up actions to address the problem of excessive external lighting (light pollution). Would the Administration advise on the following:

1. What were the statistics on complaints against light pollution in the past three years?
2. What are the specific details of the latest recommendations made by the Task Force on External Lighting? What follow-up actions were taken by the Administration in the past years and what is the progress? What is the financial commitment involved?
3. As there is still no legislation to eliminate light pollution, will the Administration consider introducing legislation? If not, why not?

Asked by: Hon IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina (Member Question No.46)

Reply:

The statistics on the complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department in the past three years are at Annex.

To encourage the industry to take early action to minimise light nuisance and energy wastage, the Government promulgated the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting Installations (the Guidelines) in January 2012. The Guidelines set out some general good practices for external lighting installations, including the operating hours for lighting, automatic controls for lighting, light pollution control measures and energy efficiency measures, etc. Upon receipt of complaints about light nuisance caused by external lighting, EPD would relay the complainants' concerns and requests to the responsible persons of the lighting installations concerned, and advise them to refer to the Guidelines and take measures to minimise the impact of the lighting on the residents in the vicinity. Most of the persons responsible for the lighting installations took measures to minimise light nuisance as far as possible.

To address the concerns about the light nuisance and energy wastage problems that may be caused by external lighting installations, the Government set up the Task Force on External Lighting (Task Force) in August 2011, with members drawn from academia, professional bodies, relevant trades and green groups. The Task Force has studied the state of external lighting in Hong Kong and the international practices of handling excessive external lighting with a view to identifying ways to address the light nuisance and energy wastage problems caused by external lighting. According to the initial findings, the Task Force considered that one of the options to address the complaints about nuisance caused by external lighting is to require the lighting installations of decorative, promotional or advertising purposes affecting the outdoor environment to

be switched off after a preset time. This option has the advantage of providing more clarity and predictability. However, there are considerable mixed commercial-cum-residential areas in Hong Kong and many of the external lighting installations serve practical and operational functions, such as providing service information. In this regard, the Task Force decided to assess the enforceability of the switch-off requirement and to listen to the views of the stakeholders and the public on the implementation of this requirement before making a conclusion on whether legislative control should be recommended.

The Task Force published in August 2013 the Document for Engaging Stakeholders and the Public to invite comments from the public and stakeholders on the Task Force's findings as well as the proposed switch-off requirement and the preset time, the scope of the requirement and the implementation approach. The engagement exercise has been closed. The Task Force has analysed the comments received and is preparing the report, with a view to submitting the report and the recommendations to the Government in the near future. Upon receipt of the recommendations from the Task Force, the Government will seriously consider the recommendations and make a response.

The Government handles issues related to the Task Force by existing manpower. As the staff concerned have other duties, we do not have a breakdown of the resources involved in the activities mentioned above.

## No. of complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department

<b>District \ Year</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Central & Western	23	27	19
Wanchai	30	18	22
Eastern	22	17	21
Southern	8	2	2
Yau Tsim Mong	34	69	48
Sham Shui Po	9	14	17
Kowloon City	16	30	28
Wong Tai Sin	4	5	3
Kwun Tong	7	9	7
Tsuen Wan	2	12	9
Tuen Mun	13	3	7
Yuen Long	18	11	7
North	6	3	9
Tai Po	4	4	3
Sai Kung	4	9	9
Sha Tin	16	17	10
Kwai Ching	7	8	6
Islands	2	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>229</b>

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB403**

**(Question Serial No.5284)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please inform this Committee of the number of complaints about light pollution handled by the Bureau and the expenditure involved in the past five years. What is the expenditure earmarked for handling complaints about light pollution in 2015-16?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.108)

Reply:

The statistics on the complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department in the past five years are at Annex.

To encourage the industry to take early action to minimise light nuisance and energy wastage, the Government promulgated the Guidelines on Industry Best Practices for External Lighting Installations (the Guidelines) in January 2012. The Guidelines set out some general good practices for external lighting installations, including the operating hours for lighting, automatic controls for lighting, light pollution control measures and energy efficiency measures, etc. Upon receipt of complaints about light nuisance caused by external lighting, EPD would relay the complainants' concerns and requests to the responsible persons of the lighting installations, and advise them to refer to the Guidelines and take measures to minimise the impact of the lighting on the residents in the vicinity. Most of the persons responsible for the lighting installations took measures to minimise light nuisance as far as possible. The Government handles issues related to light nuisance by existing manpower. As the staff concerned have other duties, we do not have a breakdown of the resources involved in the activities mentioned above.

## No. of complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department

<b>Year</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>District</b>					
Central & Western	25	20	23	27	19
Wanchai	22	42	30	18	22
Eastern	15	20	22	17	21
Southern	2	9	8	2	2
Yau Tsim Mong	42	41	34	69	48
Sham Shui Po	17	4	9	14	17
Kowloon City	16	15	16	30	28
Wong Tai Sin	6	7	4	5	3
Kwun Tong	7	7	7	9	7
Tsuen Wan	5	13	2	12	9
Tuen Mun	4	8	13	3	7
Yuen Long	4	11	18	11	7
North	9	2	6	3	9
Tai Po	5	2	4	4	3
Sai Kung	14	6	4	9	9
Sha Tin	22	18	16	17	10
Kwai Ching	9	4	7	8	6
Islands	2	5	2	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>229</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB404**

**(Question Serial No. 5285)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Will the Bureau review the current Scheme of Control Agreements signed with the two power companies and reduce the Permitted Rate of Return in 2015-16? If yes, what are the expenditure and details involved?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.109)

Reply:

The existing Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) are of ten-year term and will expire in 2018. The Government can exercise the option to extend the SCAs for five more years, i.e. until 2023, in accordance with the provisions of the existing SCAs. We have conducted a review on the development and regulatory framework of the electricity market beyond 2018 and will consult the public shortly. The expenditure reserved for 2015-16 is \$15.56 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB405**

**(Question Serial No. 5286)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the number of officers involved, the estimated expenditure and details regarding the consultation to be conducted on the future fuel mix for power generation in 2015-16? When will the Administration complete and publish the report on the above consultation? What are the number of officers involved, the estimated expenditure and details?

Asked by: Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Member Question No.110)

Reply:

The existing Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) are of ten-year term and will expire in 2018. The Government can exercise the option to extend the SCAs for five more years, i.e. until 2023, in accordance with the provisions of the existing SCAs. We have conducted a review on the future development and regulatory framework of the electricity market beyond 2018 and will consult the public shortly. In conducting the review, we have taken into account the views collected earlier from a public consultation on fuel mix for future power generation. We will make known the results and future directions when commencing the public consultation later.

For the review on the development and regulatory framework of the electricity market beyond 2018, the Environment Bureau (ENB) has created additional posts of 1 AOSGC, 1 SAO, 1 SEO and 1 PS I. The team responsible for reviewing the development and regulatory framework of the future electricity market will also handle the work of disseminating the results of the public consultation on fuel mix for future power generation. The expenditure reserved for 2015-16 is \$15.56 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB406****(Question Serial No.: 3945)**

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 (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Has the Administration engaged external consultants to conduct various studies to support the delivery of policies and measures over the past 5 years? Please provide information in the following table.

<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope of Policy Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Work Progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Will the details of the study report and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?</b>	<b>Follow-ups on the results of the research or details of the policy changes</b>

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No.: 4.11)

Reply:

Details on the engagement of external consultants by the Environment Bureau to conduct various studies to support the delivery of policies and measures over the past 5 years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) are tabulated as follows:

<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope of Policy Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Work Progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Will the details of the study report and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?</b>	<b>Follow-ups on the results of the research or details of the policy changes</b>
“Building Design to Foster a Quality and Sustainable Built Environment” Public Engagement Process	Independent analysis of public views received during the public engagement process of the Council for Sustainable Development (SDC) on “Building Design to Foster a Quality and Sustainable Built Environment”	Analysis of public views and suggestions on building design to foster a quality and sustainable built environment during the public engagement process	Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) of the Polytechnic University of Hong Kong	Completed in June 2010	The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$1,062,000.  The reports of the PPRI and the SDC have both been uploaded to the SDC’s website.	The SDC submitted a report on the public engagement to the Government in June 2010.
“Combating Climate Change: Energy Saving and Carbon Emission Reduction in Buildings” Public Engagement Process	Independent analysis of public views received during the public engagement process of the SDC on “Combating Climate Change: Energy Saving and Carbon Emission Reduction in Buildings”	Analysis of public views and suggestions on combating climate change through energy saving and carbon emission reduction in buildings during the public engagement process	Office of Service Learning, Lingnan University	Completed in March 2012	The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$861,000.  The reports of the Office of Service Learning, Lingnan University and the SDC have both been uploaded to the SDC’s website.	The SDC submitted a report on the public engagement to the Government in March 2012.

<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope of Policy Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Work Progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Will the details of the study report and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?</b>	<b>Follow-ups on the results of the research or details of the policy changes</b>
Computer Aided Sustainability Evaluation Tool (CASET)	Review of the CASET	Review on the update of the CASET	Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.	Completed in January 2014	The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$1,221,000.  A new set of parameters has been uploaded to the website of the Sustainable Development Division of the Environment Bureau.	The CASET has been updated according to the results of the review.
“Waste Reduction by Waste Charging · How to Implement?” Public Engagement Process	Independent analysis of public views received during the public engagement process of the SDC on “Waste Reduction by Waste Charging · How to Implement?”	Analysis of public views and suggestions on municipal solid waste charging during the public engagement process	Social Sciences Research Centre, The University of Hong Kong (HKU-SSRC)	Completed in December 2014	The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$850,000.  The reports of the HKU-SSRC and the SDC have both been uploaded to the SDC’s website.	The SDC submitted a report on the public engagement to the Government in December 2014.

<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope of Policy Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Work Progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Will the details of the study report and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?</b>	<b>Follow-ups on the results of the research or details of the policy changes</b>
Review on the permitted return under the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs)	Review on the permitted return under the SCAs	Energy	London Economics International LLC	Completed in July 2013	The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$420,500.  Disclosure of the study report is not advisable as it contains sensitive commercial information.	Study findings were considered in the context of the 2013 Mid-term Review of the SCAs.
Consultancy study on purchasing electricity from the China Southern Power Grid Company Ltd	Study on the feasibility of purchasing electricity from the China Southern Power Grid Company Ltd	Energy	Guangdong Electric Power Design Institute	Completed in June 2014	The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$1,300,000.  Disclosure of the study report is not advisable as it contains sensitive commercial information.	The Administration has made reference to the findings of the study in reviewing the future fuel mix for electricity generation.



<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Purpose of Research</b>	<b>Scope of Policy Involved</b>	<b>Research Agency</b>	<b>Work Progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)</b>	<b>Will the details of the study report and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?</b>	<b>Follow-ups on the results of the research or details of the policy changes</b>
Review of electricity price setting mechanism	Comparison of different electricity price setting mechanisms	Energy	IPA Energy + Water Economics Limited	In progress	The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$705,815.	The results of the study are being analysed.
Overview of electricity markets in overseas jurisdictions	Study on the overview of electricity markets in several overseas jurisdictions	Energy	Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited	In progress	The expenditure on the engagement of the consultant was \$239,956.	The results of the study are being analysed.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB407****(Question Serial No. 3947)**

**Head:** (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

**Programme:** (2) Power

**Controlling Officer:** Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

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

**Question:**

1. What were the percentages of various means of power supply in Hong Kong in the past five years?
2. What policies did the Administration have to promote renewable and clean energy in the past five years? What were the expenditure involved and the details of the work? Please provide information in the following table.

Title of Project/ Programme	Specific work details	Performance indicators	Name of participating government buildings and public facilities and venues	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme	Expenditure (\$)	Work progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)	Will the details of the project/ programme and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?

3. What policies does the Administration have to promote renewable and clean energy in 2015-2016? What is the estimate involved?

**Asked by:** Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No. 4.14)

**Reply:**

1. According to figures published at the Hong Kong Energy Statistics Annual Report by the Census and Statistics Department, the sources of different energy supply in Hong Kong in accordance with the final energy requirements in 2010-2013 are in the table below. The figures for 2014 are not yet available.

Year	Various supply according to final energy requirements	Coal Products	Oil Products	Electricity	Gas	Total (Approximately)
	2010		118	119 088	150 705	27 578

2011	183	117 622	151 590	28 147	297 543
2012	145	114 845	155 064	28 360	298 414
2013	74	118 314	153 341	28 556	300 284

[Unit: terajoule]

2. The renewable energy (RE) installations carried out by the Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) and the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) as well as those funded by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) in the past five years are listed in the table below

Title of Project/ Programme	Specific work details	Performance indicators	Name of participating government buildings and public facilities and venues	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme	Expenditure (\$)	Work progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)	Will the details of the project/ programme and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?
Public construction works carried out by ArchSD	Installation of solar photovoltaic system	The technical circular on "Adoption of Energy Efficient Features and Renewable Energy Technologies in Government Projects and Installations" promulgated by the Government	Conversion of a primary school premises in Area 104, Tin Shui Wai to support the reprovisioning of a secondary school	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	350,000	Completed in May 2010	The projects were submitted to the Public Works Sub-committee and the Finance Committee for approval. Details of works can be downloaded from the LegCo Website.
	Installation of wind power system		Ma On Shan Waterfront Promenade	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	450,000	Completed in May 2010	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and wind power systems		Recreational facilities on Jordan Valley landfill, Kwun Tong	Outsourced project (design and construction contract)	1,700,000	Completed in June 2010	
	Installation of solar water heating system		District Open Space in Area 18, Tung Chung, Lantau	Outsourced project (design and construction contract)	900,000	Completed in June 2010	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Ngau Chi Wan Recreation Ground, Wong Tai Sin	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	700,000	Completed in July 2010	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		Secondary School near Choi Wan Road and Jordan Valley, Kwun Tong	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	320,000	Completed in August 2010	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system and solar water		Extension Item of Jockey Club Elaine Field School in Area 9, Tai Po	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	400,000	Completed in August 2010	

Title of Project/ Programme	Specific work details	Performance indicators	Name of participating government buildings and public facilities and venues	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme	Expenditure (\$)	Work progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)	Will the details of the project/ programme and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?
	heating system						
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		A 24-classroom primary school at Phase 4, Shek Kip Mei Redevelopment, Sham Shui Po	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	500,000	Completed in August 2010	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		A direct subsidy scheme school (secondary-cum-primary) in Area 13, Yuen Long	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	600,000	Completed in August 2010	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system, wind power system, solar lighting and solar water heating system		District Open Space at Po Kong Village Road, Wong Tai Sin	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	8,500,000	Completed in November 2010	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Swimming pool complex in Area 2, Tung Chung, Lantau	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	3,300,000	Completed in December 2010	
	Installation of solar water heating systems		Stanley Prison	ArchSD	664,000	Completed in December 2010	
	Installation of solar water heating systems		Siu Sai Wan Complex	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	1,150,000	Completed in January 2011	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		Aldrich Bay Park	ArchSD	700,000	Completed in February 2011	
	Installation of solar water heating systems		Tin Shui Wai public library cum indoor recreation centre	ArchSD	2,200,000	Completed in May 2011	
	Installation of solar water		Tseung Kwan O Complex in Area 44,	ArchSD	500,000	Completed in May 2011	

Title of Project/ Programme	Specific work details	Performance indicators	Name of participating government buildings and public facilities and venues	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme	Expenditure (\$)	Work progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)	Will the details of the project/ programme and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?
	heating systems		Tseung Kwan O				
	Installation of solar photovoltaic, wind power and solar water heating systems		Second secondary school at development near Choi Wan Road and Jordan Valley, Kwun Tong	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	4,850,000	Completed in June 2011	
	Installation of solar water heating systems		Relocation of Siu Lam Hospital to Block B of Castle Peak Hospital	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	150,000	Completed in June 2011	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Sun Yat Sen Memorial Park and Swimming Pool Complex	ArchSD	1,930,000	Completed in July 2011	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		A 30-classroom primary school at development near Choi Wan Road and Jordan Valley, Kwun Tong	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	400,000	Completed in July 2011	
	Installation of solar water heating system		Sports Centre in Area 28A, Fanling/Sheung Shui	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	750,000	Completed in July 2011	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		A 24-classroom primary school in Area 55, Tuen Mun	ArchSD	436,000	Completed in August 2011	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		A 30-classroom primary school in Area 55, Tuen Mun	ArchSD	436,000	Completed in August 2011	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		District Open Space in Area 37, Tseung Kwan O	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	1,166,000	Completed in September 2011	

Title of Project/ Programme	Specific work details	Performance indicators	Name of participating government buildings and public facilities and venues	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme	Expenditure (\$)	Work progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)	Will the details of the project/ programme and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?
	Installation of solar water heating system		Improvement works for Mong Kok Stadium	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	210,000	Completed in September 2011	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating system		Provision of a general out-patient clinic, an integrated community mental health support services centre and a long stay care home in Tin Shui Wai Area 109	Outsourced project (design and construction contract)	2,200,000	Completed in December 2011	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Tamar Development Project	Outsourced project (design and construction contract)	14,600,000	Completed in December 2011	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Expansion of Tseung Kwan O Hospital	Outsourced project (design and construction contract)	5,180,000	Completed in January 2012	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Swimming Pool Complex in Area 1 (San Wai Court), Tuen Mun	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	6,500,000	Completed in March 2012	
	Installation of wind power system		A permanent planning and infrastructure exhibition gallery at City Hall Annex	ArchSD	800,000	Completed in March 2012	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Conversion of secondary pool of Lai Chi Kok Park Swimming Pool into indoor heated pool	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	900,000	Completed in April 2012	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic		Extension of Man Kam To food inspection	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	285,300	Completed in May 2012	

Title of Project/ Programme	Specific work details	Performance indicators	Name of participating government buildings and public facilities and venues	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme	Expenditure (\$)	Work progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)	Will the details of the project/ programme and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?
	and solar water heating systems		facilities	contract)			
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		Construction of rank and file quarters for Immigration Department at Wo Yi Hop Road, Kwai Chung	Outsourced project (design and construction contract)	950,000	Completed in May 2012	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		New Civil Aviation Department Headquarters	Outsourced project (design and construction contract)	1,306,000	Completed in June 2012	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Sports Centre and Community Hall in Area 101, Tin Shui Wai	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	1,065,000	Completed in July 2012	
	Installation of solar lighting		Provision of a columbarium and garden of remembrance at Kiu Tau Road, Wo Hop Shek	ArchSD	214,000	Completed in July 2012	
	Installation of solar water heating systems		Lam Tin North Municipal Services Building	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	960,000	Completed in August 2012	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		Redevelopment of departmental quarters for Customs and Excise Department at Tsing Chau Street and Lee Kung Street, Hung Hom	Outsourced project (design and construction contract)	1,000,000	Completed in August 2012	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		A primary school at the junction of Victoria Road and Pok Fu Lam	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	450,000	Completed in September 2012	

Title of Project/ Programme	Specific work details	Performance indicators	Name of participating government buildings and public facilities and venues	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme	Expenditure (\$)	Work progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)	Will the details of the project/ programme and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?
			Road, Pok Fu Lam				
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Classrooms and boarding places for the Hong Kong Christian Service (HKCS) Pui Oi School in Area 16, Tuen Mun	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	1,400,000	Completed in September 2012	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		Re-provisioning of Wo Hop Shek Crematorium	ArchSD	942,000	Completed in September 2012	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		Construction of a Secondary Boundary Fence and new sections of Primary Boundary Fence and Boundary Patrol Road – phase 1	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	38,000	Completed in December 2012	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Phase one development of the North Lantau Hospital	Outsourced project (design and construction contract)	5,320,000	Completed in December 2012	
	Installation of solar lighting		Tuen Mun River Beautification – Tin Hau Temple Plaza	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	30,000	Completed in April 2013	
	Installation of solar water heating system		Joint-user Complex at Bailey Street, To Kwa Wan Reclamation	ArchSD	1,095,000	Completed in May 2013	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating		Development of Aberdeen fire station-cum-ambulance depot	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	996,000	Completed in May 2013	



Title of Project/ Programme	Specific work details	Performance indicators	Name of participating government buildings and public facilities and venues	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme	Expenditure (\$)	Work progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)	Will the details of the project/ programme and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?
	systems						
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Cruise terminal building and ancillary facilities for the Kai Tak cruise terminal development	Outsourced project (design and construction contract)	2,060,000	Completed in May 2013	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Construction of fire station-cum-ambulance facility at Cheung Yip Street, Kowloon Bay	ArchSD	635,000	Completed in June 2013	
	Installation of solar water heating system		Joint-user complex in Area 44, Fanling	ArchSD	480,000	Completed in September 2013	
	Installation of solar water heating system		Community hall at the housing site in Area 18, Tuen Mun	Entrusted projects	15,000	Completed in September 2013	
	Installation of solar lighting		Lamma Island Police Post	ArchSD	19,600	Completed in October 2013	
	Installation of solar lighting		Transformation of the former Police Married Quarters on Hollywood Road into a creative industries landmark	ArchSD	2,000	Completed in December 2013	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		Construction of an Annex Building at the Ko Shan Theatre	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	1,435,000	Completed in December 2013	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Town park, indoor velodrome-cum-sports centre in Area 45, Tseung Kwan O	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	3,325,000	Completed in December 2013	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		Local open space at Chung Yee Street, Kowloon City	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	240,000	Completed in February 2014	
	Installation of		Salisbury Garden	ArchSD	1,000,000	Completed in	

Title of Project/ Programme	Specific work details	Performance indicators	Name of participating government buildings and public facilities and venues	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme	Expenditure (\$)	Work progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)	Will the details of the project/ programme and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?
	solar lighting					February 2014	
	Installation of solar lighting		Runway Park at Kai Tak, Kowloon City District – Phase 1	Entrusted project	700,000	Completed in March 2014	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system		Construction of a station for the new Terminal Doppler Weather Radar	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	240,000	Completed in July 2014	
	Installation of solar water heating system and solar lighting		Open space in Area 117, Tin Shui Wai	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	870,000	Completed in August 2014	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system, solar water heating system and solar lighting		District open space, sports centre and library in Area 74, Tseung Kwan O	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	1,700,000	Completed in November 2014	
	Installation of solar lighting		Tai Kok Tsui Waterfront Promenade	ArchSD	330,000	Completed in November 2014	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system, solar water heating system and solar lighting		District open space, sports centre and library in Area 74, Tseung Kwan O	ArchSD	1,800,000	Completed in November 2014	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic system, solar water heating system and solar lighting		Kwun Tong promenade (stage 2)	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	6,122,000	Completed in December 2014	
	Installation of solar photovoltaic and solar water heating systems		Redevelopment of Kwun Tong Swimming Pool Complex and Kwun Tong Recreation Ground	Outsourced project (Consultancy contract)	3,400,000	Completed in January 2015	
Application of	Installation of		Shau Kei Wan	Undertaken	620,000	Completed in	Information on

Title of Project/ Programme	Specific work details	Performance indicators	Name of participating government buildings and public facilities and venues	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme	Expenditure (\$)	Work progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)	Will the details of the project/ programme and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?
RE technologies launched by EMSD (Note 1)	grid-connected solar photovoltaic system		Government Secondary School	by existing manpower of EMSD		October 2010	RE facilities was uploaded to the EMSD website. As the work was taken up by existing manpower, there was no breakdown on the manpower involved.
	Installation of grid-connected solar photovoltaic system		Chiu Lut Sau Memorial Secondary School		410,000	Completed in October 2010	
	Installation of grid-connected solar photovoltaic system		Yuen Long Government Primary School		710,000	Completed in October 2010	
	Installation of non grid-connected solar photovoltaic system		Lai Chi Kok Park, Middle Road Children's Playground, Tsuen Wan Jockey Club Tak Wah Park, Tai Po Yuen Chau Tsai Park		270,000	Completed in December 2010	
	Installation of grid-connected solar photovoltaic system		South Long Government Primary School		560,000	Completed in March 2011	
Environmental Education and Community Action Projects – Minor Works Projects under EPD (Note 2)	Subsidies were made available to 365 RE projects for installation of items such as solar panels, wind turbine systems, solar-cum-win d streetlight and solar water heating units. Funding recipients have organised educational activities riding on the	To promote awareness towards RE technologies among students and service users with a view to inducing behavioural change towards a green lifestyle.	Schools and non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	Additional manpower generally was not required for projects organised by funding recipients.	2010-11: \$25 million 2011-12: \$13 million 2012-13: \$8.6 million 2013-14: \$3.3 million 2014-15: \$4.9 million	173 projects were completed in the past five financial years. The remaining 192 RE installation are scheduled for completion in two years.	Information on projects funded by the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) such as names of funding recipients, details of specific projects, subsidies granted are uploaded to the ECF website for public information.

Title of Project/ Programme	Specific work details	Performance indicators	Name of participating government buildings and public facilities and venues	Rank of staff involved; and please list separately if any engineering consultant is engaged for the programme	Expenditure (\$)	Work progress (% completed, commencement date, anticipated completion date)	Will the details of the project/ programme and the manpower and amount involved be made public? If yes, through which channels? If no, why?
	facilities to promote awareness towards RE technologies among students and service users.						

Note 1: The Government has been promoting the application of RE technologies in accordance with its technical circular on "Adoption of Energy Efficient Features and Renewable Energy Technologies in Government Projects and Installations". RE facilities are installed where technically feasible and cost effective, having regard to the actual site condition of the respective public works projects. As funding for RE installation has been included under the Public Works Programme, resources from EMSD for implementation of government or public RE projects are no longer required from 2012 onwards.

Note 2: Funding support for implementation of RE installation projects was provided to school and NGOs through ECF in the past five years (2010-11 to 2014-15 (up to end of December 2014)).

3. The Government has been leading by example in promoting green building and energy saving. It established in 2009 a comprehensive target-based environmental performance framework for new and existing government buildings. Targets for various environmental aspects including the use of RE were set. The Government is reviewing its existing green building policy on government buildings with a view to further enhancing the environmental performance of government buildings. A number of bureaux and departments are involved in the work set out above. As the staff concerned have other duties, we cannot provide a breakdown on the manpower resources involved.

In addition, to promote the development of RE, the Government has provided economic incentives to the power companies under the Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) signed between the Government and the two power companies. These include a higher permitted rate of return for their investment in RE facilities, and an incentive adjustment in the permitted return depending on the extent to which RE is used in electricity generation. The SCAs will expire in 2018 and the Government is conducting a review of the future development of the electricity market upon the expiry of the SCAs and the regulatory framework. We will seek public views on the development and application of RE when we consult the public on future development of the electricity market and the regulatory framework later this year.

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**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB408**

**(Question Serial No. 3948)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau  
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified  
Programme: (2) Power  
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding light pollution and energy wastage problem, please advise on the following:

1. the number of complaints about light pollution received by the Department over the past 5 years; and
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 2015-16.

Asked by: Hon LEUNG, Kenneth (Member Question No. 4.15)

Reply:

1. The statistics on the complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department in the past five years are at Annex.
2. To address the concerns about the light nuisance and energy wastage problems that may be caused by external lighting installations, the Government set up the Task Force on External Lighting Installations (Task Force) in August 2011, with members drawn from academia, professional bodies, relevant trades and green groups. The Task Force has studied the state of external lighting in Hong Kong and the international practices of handling excessive external lighting with a view to identifying ways to address the light nuisance and energy wastage problems caused by external lighting. According to the initial findings, the Task Force considered that one of the options to address the complaints about nuisance caused by external lighting is to require the lighting installations of decorative, promotional or advertising purposes affecting the outdoor environment to be switched off after a preset time. This option has the advantage of providing more clarity and predictability. However, there are considerable mixed commercial-cum-residential areas in Hong Kong and many of the external lighting installations serve practical and operational functions, such as providing service information. In this regard, the Task Force decided to assess the enforceability of the switch-off requirement and to listen to the views of the stakeholders and the public on the implementation of this requirement before concluding whether legislative control should be recommended.

The Task Force published in August 2013 the Document for Engaging Stakeholders and the Public to invite comments from the public and stakeholders on the Task Force's findings as well as the proposed switch-off requirement and the preset time, the scope of the requirement and the implementation approach. The engagement exercise has been closed. The Task Force has analysed the comments received and is preparing the report, with a view to submitting the report and recommendations to the Government in the near future. Upon receipt of the recommendations from the Task Force, the Government will seriously consider the recommendations and make a response.

The Government handles issues related to the Task Force by existing manpower. As the staff concerned have other duties, we do not have a breakdown of the resources involved in the activities mentioned above.

## No. of complaints about external lighting received by the Environmental Protection Department

<b>District \ Year</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Central & Western	25	20	23	27	19
Wanchai	22	42	30	18	22
Eastern	15	20	22	17	21
Southern	2	9	8	2	2
Yau Tsim Mong	42	41	34	69	48
Sham Shui Po	17	4	9	14	17
Kowloon City	16	15	16	30	28
Wong Tai Sin	6	7	4	5	3
Kwun Tong	7	7	7	9	7
Tsuen Wan	5	13	2	12	9
Tuen Mun	4	8	13	3	7
Yuen Long	4	11	18	11	7
North	9	2	6	3	9
Tai Po	5	2	4	4	3
Sai Kung	14	6	4	9	9
Sha Tin	22	18	16	17	10
Kwai Ching	9	4	7	8	6
Islands	2	5	2	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>229</b>

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB409**

**(Question Serial No. 4351)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

It is mentioned in paragraph 46 of the Budget Speech that from this year onwards, free online government information will be released in digital formats.

- (1) Please provide in the table below details of free online government information to be released in digital formats by your Bureau/Department for public downloading:

						<b>Format of downloadable information (Please choose)</b>			
<b>Bureau/ Department</b>	<b>Free information/ data that can be released to the public</b>	<b>Description of the information</b>	<b>Period of the information</b>	<b>Is the information contained in the Data.One website currently</b>	<b>Date of release and updating frequency</b>	<b>JSON, XML, or CSV</b>	<b>XLS, DOC</b>	<b>TIF, JPG, PDF, PNG</b>	<b>RSS</b>

- (2) What are the manpower and expenditure incurred by your Bureau/Department for releasing online government information in 2015-16?

- (3) Has your Bureau/Department examined all non-confidential information in your ownership and possession, set priority for releasing it, produced it in digital data format to facilitate review and study, or development of applications, with a view to creating more industries by innovative reuse of data? If yes, what are the details? If no, why not?

Asked by: Hon MOK, Charles Peter (Member Question No. 80)



Reply:

- (1) The websites of the Environment Bureau (ENB) and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) contain a large amount of information and data in various digital formats for public viewing and downloading. The contents include environmental policies, ordinances, information, statistics, standards and guidelines of public interest. In addition, the Government has commenced implementation of new policy initiatives and launched the revamped public sector information (PSI) portal Data.Gov.HK this year in order to create a one-stop platform with greater capacity and operational flexibility. The portal has provided over 3 000 datasets under 18 broad categories, including policy areas such as food, city management, climate and weather, commerce and industry, development, education, employment and labour, environment, finance, health, housing, IT and broadcasting, law and security, recreation and culture, population, social welfare and transport. These datasets are available in digital formats including CSV, JSON, HTML, RSS, XLS and XML. A great variety and number of PSI are being released to the public and therefore cannot be listed individually.
- (2) The work of releasing information is absorbed by existing staff establishment through internal deployment. We do not have breakdowns on the manpower resources and expenditure involved.
- (3) The ENB and the EPD will continue to examine the information available for release, and arrange more information to be released in digital formats having regard to public interest and needs for promotion of environmental education.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB410**

**(Question Serial No. 4352)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

In connection with the provision of public information and gathering of public opinions by means of the Internet, please advise on the following:

The information regarding the social media platforms set up and operated by your bureau/departments/public bodies or their agents (such as out-sourced contractors or consultants) for the past year in tabulated form (see Annex 1).

Commencement of operation (Month/Year)	Status (keep updating/ceased updating) (as at 28 February 2015)	Government agencies (including policy bureaux/departments/public bodies/government consultations)	Name	Social media (Facebook/Flickr/Google+/LinkedIn/Sina Weibo/Twitter/YouTube)	Purpose of establishment and no. of updates (as at 28 February 2015)	No. of "Likes"/No. of subscribers/Average monthly visits (as at 28 February 2015)	Compiling summary of comments and following up on a regular basis (Yes/No)	Rank and No. of officers responsible for the operation (as at 28 February 2015)	Financial resources involved in the establishment and daily operation (as at 28 February 2015)
			(1)...	(1)...					
			(2)...	(2)...					
			(3)...	(3)...					

Asked by: Hon MOK, Charles Peter (Member Question No. 81)

Reply:

The information regarding the social media platforms set up and operated by the Environment Bureau and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) through contractors in the past year is as follows -

Commencement of operation (Month/Year)	Status (keep updating/ceased updating) (as at 28 February 2015)	Government agencies (including policy bureaux/departments/public bodies/government consultations)	Name	Social media (Facebook/Flickr/Google+/LinkedIn/Sina Weibo/Twitter/YouTube)	Purpose of establishment and no. of updates (as at 28 February 2015)	No. of "Likes"/No. of subscribers/Average monthly visits (as at 28 February 2015)	Compiling summary of comments and following up on a regular basis (Yes/No)	Rank and No. of officers responsible for the operation (as at 28 February 2015)	Financial resources involved in the establishment and daily operation (as at 28 February 2015)

				YouTube )		2015)			
February 2015	On-going	Environmental Protection Department	No Plastic Bag Please!	Facebook	To develop a social media platform to promote and publicise the "Full Implementation of the Plastic Shopping Bag Charging", content of which is updated once or twice every week.	Number of "Likes" (as at 12 March 2015): about 400 [Note 1]	Not Applicable	Maintained by a contractor	The service is provided by a contractor and the total financial resources incurred are \$60,000.
September 2014	On-going	Environment Bureau	Big Waster	Facebook	To develop a social media platform to promote and publicise the messages of food waste reduction and environmental protection so as to enhance interaction with supporters of the project .  Updated as and when needed	Number of "Likes": about 4 700  Total number of persons visiting the Facebook: about 410 000	Not Applicable	Executive Officer II (One Person)	This service is provided by an existing contractor, and the resources incurred are absorbed by the contractor accordingly and cannot be itemised.
June 2013	Updating ceased	Environment Bureau	Public Engagement (PE) Process on Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Charging	Facebook	Developed a social media platform to promote and publicise the PE on MSW charging as well as related issues on waste reduction at source	Number of "Like" (as at 12 March 2015): about 3 900  Total number of persons visiting the Facebook (as at 12 March 2015): about 18 700 [Note 1]	Not Applicable	Senior Town Planner (Sustainable Development ) (One Person)  Town Planner (Sustainable Development) (One Person)  Project Officer (Sustainable Development) (One Person)	This service is provided by an existing contractor, and the resources incurred are absorbed by the contractor accordingly and cannot be itemised.

Note 1: the contractor is unable to retrieve the figure as at 28 Feb 2015 since the data is on a cumulative basis

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB411**

**(Question Serial No. 4831)**

Head: (137) Government Secretariat : Environment Bureau

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

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for the Environment (Ms Anissa WONG)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding the expenditure for procurement of computer hardware and software by the Department, would the Administration advise this Committee:

- (1) Does the Government have standardised internal procurement guidelines to provide criteria for the Department to procure or replace computer hardware and software? If yes, what are the details? Do the guidelines require various departments to replace computer hardware and software on a timely basis?
- (2) Given that computer hardware and software provider Microsoft will cease to provide support services for its operating system Windows XP, please advise how many host computers in various departments are using (i) Microsoft Window XP as operating system, (ii) other operating systems launched by Microsoft before 2001, (iii) other operating systems (please specify which version)? What are the percentages of these three in the total number of host computers in the departments? Do the departments plan to replace such outdated operating systems?
- (3) What are the expenditure and criteria for procurement of various kinds of tablet PCs by the Department? What are the models and uses of these tablet PCs? Do these tablet PCs contain confidential information? If yes, what are the details? If no, have tablet PCs used by various departments been installed with data security software? What is the expenditure involved?
- (4) What are the numbers of computers operating off-line in various departments and what are the versions of operating systems they are using? Are there any common standards among the departments on data security or anti-virus software? If yes, what model of software is adopted? If no, what models of software are adopted separately?

Asked by: Hon MOK, Charles Peter (Member Question No.125)

Reply:

- (1) The principle adopted by the Government in procuring computer hardware and software is to meet the department's operational needs. Replacement of computer hardware and software will only be considered when they fail to perform their original functions or cannot meet the department's operational needs. Under this principle, ENB/EPD will purchase or renew computer hardware and software to meet operational needs and such purchase will follow the Government's Stores and Procurement Regulations.

- (2) There are about 1 800 computers in ENB/EPD. Owing to operational needs, 41 of these computers are still using Window XP operating system for off-line applications. The rest are using operating systems of Microsoft's Windows Vista or above. ENB/EPD has completed the departmental migration plan of renewing the Window's operating systems.
- (3) ENB/EPD will purchase tablet PCs to meet its operational needs, primarily to support staff performing outdoor operations. In 2014/15, the expenditure of ENB/EPD on the procurement of tablet PCs was HK\$581,000. These tablet PCs include devices of iPad, Android and Windows platforms and they are not used for storing confidential data. The purchased tablet PCs are generally installed with the bundled security software, hence, no extra cost is incurred.
- (4) There are currently 41 computers in ENB/EPD for off-line applications. In view of operational needs, all of them are still using Windows XP operating system. As for anti-virus software, ENB/EPD uniformly use Symantec Endpoint Protection version 12.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY****ENB412****(Question Serial No.: 4216)**

Head: (44) Environmental Protection Department

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

Programme: (2) Air

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

The Government announced last year that the arrangement for exemption from First Registration Tax for electric vehicles would be extended to end of March 2017. Please advise:

1. The number of applications for exemption from First Registration Tax for electric vehicles received in the past 3 years;
2. The number of applications involving changes of owners of electric vehicles in the past 3 years;
3. The distribution of electric vehicle types (private cars, motor cycles, light goods vehicles, medium goods vehicles, light buses, buses and taxis);
4. Among these vehicles, how many were purchased by the Government and how many by the commercial sector;
5. Whether the Administration will consider adopting some measures to encourage the sale and purchase of second hand electric vehicles?

Asked by: Hon TONG Ka-wah, Ronny (Member Question No.: 63)

Reply:

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

1. In the 3 years from 2012 to 2014, a total of 1 131 EVs (not including special purpose vehicles and government EVs) applied for first registration, which had their First Registration Tax waived.
2. In the 3 years from 2012 to 2014, the Transport Department processed a total of 61 applications involving changes of owners of EVs.
3. As at the end of February 2015, there were 1 578 registered EVs (not including special purpose vehicles and government EVs). The distribution by vehicle type is as follows:

Vehicle type	No. of registered EVs
Private cars	1 412

Motorcycles	50
Buses	7
Light buses	4
Light goods vehicles	55
Medium goods vehicles	2
Taxis	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 578</b>

4. In the 3 years from 2012 to 2014, the types and number of registered EVs of the Government and other entities (including the private sector, public bodies and individuals, etc.) are as follows:

Type of EVs	2012		2013		2014	
	Government vehicles	Other entities	Government vehicles	Other entities	Government vehicles	Other entities
Private cars	51	285	141	317	147	1 160
Motorcycles	23	33	14	42	76	50
Buses	0	1	0	4	0	7
Light buses	0	4	1	4	1	4
Light goods vehicles	1	11	0	34	2	54
Medium goods vehicles	0	2	0	2	0	2
Taxis	0	0	0	33	0	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>1 325</b>

Note: Not including special purpose vehicles

5. The Government has implemented a number of measures to promote the use of EVs, including taking the lead in using EVs, providing financial incentives and working with the private sector to expand the charging network for EVs, etc. As the sale and purchase of second hand EVs is solely a business or individual decision, the Government has no plan to get involved.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB413**

**(Question Serial No. 7072)**

Head: (704) Capital Works Reserve Fund: Drainage

Subhead (No. & title): (4395DS) Tolo Harbour sewerage of unsewered areas, stage 2 phase 1

(4396DS) Sewerage in Nam Wa Po and Wai Tau Tsuen

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- (1) What is the progress of Subhead 4395DS "Tolo Harbour sewerage of unsewered areas, stage 2 phase 1"? On what areas will the expenditure in 2015-16 be spent? Will the whole project be completed as scheduled when the project estimate was approved?
- (2) What is the progress of Subhead 4396DS "Sewerage in Nam Wa Po and Wai Tau Tsuen"? On what areas will the expenditure in 2015-16 be spent? Will the whole project be completed as scheduled when the project estimate was approved?

Asked by: Hon FAN Kwok-wai, Gary (Member Question No. 39)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill. Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund do **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

- (1) The construction works of Subhead No. 4395DS "Tolo Harbour sewerage of unsewered areas, stage 2 phase 1" commenced in July 2013. To date, about 12% of the works have been completed. The project is expected to be completed in September 2017 as scheduled when the project estimate was approved. The expenditure in 2015-16 will be spent on the provision of sewers, construction of one sewage pumping station, implementation of environmental mitigation measures and payment of engineering consultancy fees.



(2) The construction works of Subhead No. 4396DS “Sewerage in Nam Wa Po and Wai Tau Tsuen” commenced in July 2013. To date, about 22% of the works have been completed. The project is expected to be completed in September 2017 as scheduled when the project estimate was approved. The expenditure in 2015-16 will be spent on the provision of sewers, construction of two sewage pumping stations, implementation of environmental mitigation measures and payment of engineering consultancy fees.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB414**

**(Question Serial No. 3317)**

Head: (704) Capital Works Reserve Fund: Drainage

Subhead (No. & title): (4351DS) Harbour Area Treatment Scheme, stage 2A—planning and design of the upgrading works of Stonecutters Island sewage treatment works and the preliminary treatment works  
(4357DS) Sewage interception scheme in Kowloon City

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding Subhead 4351DS “Harbour Area Treatment Scheme, stage 2A—planning and design of the upgrading works of Stonecutters Island sewage treatment works and the preliminary treatment works” and Subhead 4357DS “Sewage interception scheme in Kowloon City”, about \$70 million (about 67% of the approved project estimate) and \$600 million (about 84% of the approved project estimate) have been spent respectively. What are the progress and expected completion dates of the projects? If there are still lots of planning, design and construction yet to be commenced, will the Government increase the provision for 2015-16 for completion of the work as soon as possible to alleviate the sewage treatment problem in the areas? If the cost is expected to overrun, what is the projected amount of cost overrun?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 85)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill. Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund do **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

Subhead 4351DS is mainly for the planning and design of “Harbour Area Treatment Scheme, stage 2A—the upgrading works of Stonecutters Island sewage treatment works and the preliminary treatment works”. The majority of planning and design work has been

completed, with the remaining expected to be completed in 2016. The planning and design cost regarding Subhead 4351DS is within the budget and therefore additional provision is not necessary. Also, the construction works of 4351DS have been carried out under Subhead 4341DS. The main works have been completed and are under testing and trial operation for expected commissioning in the third quarter of 2015.

For Subhead 4357DS “Sewage interception scheme in Kowloon City”, the construction works were substantially completed in July 2012 as scheduled and already put into operation. As the account finalisation of the works contract is generally completed, the project cost is not expected to overrun.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB415**

**(Question Serial No. 4446)**

Head: (704) Capital Works Reserve Fund: Drainage

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

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the details, works schedule and expenditure involved for “Harbour Area Treatment Scheme, stage 2A—the upgrading works of Stonecutters Island sewage treatment works and the preliminary treatment works”?

Asked by: Hon WONG Pik-wan, Helena (Member Question No. 86)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill. Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund do **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

The scope of the upgrading works of Stonecutters Island sewage treatment works (SISTW) and the preliminary treatment works (PTWs) comprises:-

- upgrading of the existing eight PTWs in North Point, Wan Chai East, Central, Sandy Bay, Cyberport, Wah Fu, Aberdeen and Ap Lei Chau; and
- upgrading of the chemically enhanced primary treatment capacity of SISTW from the current level of 1.7 million cubic metres per day to 2.4 million cubic metres per day.

The works of Harbour Area Treatment Scheme Stage 2A also include the construction of advance disinfection facilities at SISTW and a deep sewage tunnel of 21 kilometres in length for the conveyance of sewage from the eight PTWs to SISTW for treatment and disposal.

The construction of Stage 2A commenced in April 2008. The main works have been completed and are under testing and trial operation for expected commissioning in the third

quarter of 2015. The estimated cost for the consultancy study, site investigation and construction works is \$17.5 billion.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB416**

**(Question Serial No. 4449)**

Head: (704) Capital Works Reserve Fund: Drainage  
Subhead (No. & title): (4357DS) Sewage interception scheme in Kowloon City  
Programme: Not Specified  
Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)  
Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the details, works schedule and expenditure involved for “Sewage interception scheme in Kowloon City”?

Asked by: Hon WONG Pik-wan, Helena (Member Question No. 90)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill. Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund do **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

Subhead No. 4357DS “Sewage interception scheme in Kowloon City” mainly comprised (a) construction of two sewage pumping stations in the Kai Tak Development area adjoining Prince Edward Road East and Olympic Avenue; (b) construction of about 1.5 kilometres of twin rising mains and gravity sewers along the edge of the Kai Tak Development area to To Kwa Wan Road; (c) construction of about 200 metres of gravity sewers at To Kwa Wan Road; and (d) ancillary works such as landscaping works. The works commenced in July 2009 and were completed and put into operation in 2012 as scheduled. The total approved project estimate is \$700.3 million. The account finalisation of the works contract has been largely completed.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB417**

**(Question Serial No. 4450)**

Head: (704) Capital Works Reserve Fund: Drainage

Subhead (No. & title): (4367DS) Upgrading of Central and East Kowloon sewerage — phase 1

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the details, works schedule and expenditure involved for “Upgrading of Central and East Kowloon sewerage—phase 1”?

Asked by: Hon WONG Pik-wan, Helena (Member Question No. 93)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill. Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund do **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

Subhead No. 4367DS “Upgrading of Central and East Kowloon sewerage—phase 1” comprises the upgrading or construction of sewers with a total length of about 6.3 kilometres in Kwun Tong, Kowloon Bay, Wong Tai Sin, Kowloon City, To Kwa Wan and Tsim Sha Tsui, as well as the modification of seven dry weather flow interceptors (DWFIs) in To Kwa Wan, Kowloon City, Kowloon Bay and Ngau Tau Kok. The main works commenced in January 2009 and were completed in 2012. As about one kilometre of the sewers were not completed due to site constraints, the engineering consultant will review and redesign the works for implementation under other projects. The modification works for five of the seven DWFIs have been completed. For one of the remaining two DWFIs, due to the stormwater backflow problem, the modification works can only be carried out upon completion of the improvement works for the downstream section of Kai Tak River; while the other one has to tie in with the on-going Kai Tak River improvement works and will therefore be demolished and reconstructed under that project. The total approved project estimate is \$304.7 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB418**

**(Question Serial No. 4451)**

Head: (704) Capital Works Reserve Fund: Drainage

Subhead (No. & title): (4377DS) Upgrading of Central and East Kowloon sewerage — phase 2

Programme: Not Specified

Controlling Officer: Director of Drainage Services (CHUNG Kum-wah, Daniel)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the details, works schedule and expenditure involved for “Upgrading of Central and East Kowloon sewerage—phase 2”?

Asked by: Hon WONG Pik-wan, Helena (Member Question No. 94)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill. Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund do **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

Subhead No. 4377DS “Upgrading of Central and East Kowloon sewerage—phase 2” mainly comprises the replacement or construction of sewers with a total length of about seven kilometres in Kwun Tong, Ngau Tau Kok, Yau Tong, Kowloon Bay and Ngau Chi Wan, as well as the upgrading of seven dry weather flow interceptors in Kwun Tong, Kowloon Bay and To Kwa Wan. The works commenced in June 2011 for expected completion in December 2015 as scheduled. The total approved project estimate is \$503 million.

- End -



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB419**

**(Question Serial No. 3805)**

Head: (705) Capital Works Reserve Fund: Civil Engineering

Subhead (No. & title): (5033DR) Development of Northeast New Territories landfill  
(5042DR) Development of Southeast New Territories landfill  
(5154DR) Restoration of Shuen Wan landfill-works  
(5164DR ) Southeast New Territories landfill extension

Programme: (-) Not Specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

- 1) What is the progress of Subhead 5033DR - Development of Northeast New Territories landfill? What are the expenditure items in 2015-16? Will the project be completed as scheduled in the approved estimates?
- 2) What is the progress of Subhead 5042DR - Development of Southeast New Territories landfill? What are the expenditure items in 2015-16? Will the project be completed as scheduled in the approved estimates?
- 3) What is the progress of Subhead 5154DR - Restoration of Shuen Wan landfill works? Why is it that there was no expenditure for the project in 2014-15? What are the expenditure items in 2015-16? Will the project be completed as scheduled in the approved estimates?
- 4) What is the progress of Subhead 5164DR - Southeast New Territories landfill extension? What are the expenditure items in 2015-16? Will the project be completed as scheduled in the approved estimates?

Asked by: Hon FAN Kwok-wai, Gary (Member Question No. 42)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill. Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund does **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

- (1) Subhead 5033DR - Development of Northeast New Territories landfill is for the design, construction and restoration of the Northeast New Territories (NENT) landfill at Ta Kwu Ling. The NENT landfill is now in operation, and capital works are carried out according to the actual operation progress. The capital works expenditure in 2015-16 includes the expenditure on the land formation prior to the reception of waste, installation of liner and the relevant works relating to the operation of the landfill.
- (2) Subhead 5042DR - Development of Southeast New Territories landfill is for the design, construction

and restoration of the Southeast New Territories (SENT) landfill at Tseung Kwan O. The SENT landfill is now in operation and has been progressively restored. Capital works are carried out according to the actual operation progress. The capital works expenditure in 2015-16 includes the expenditure on the land formation prior to the reception of waste, installation of liner, the progressive restoration works and odour control measures, etc.

- (3) Subhead 5154DR - Restoration of Shuen Wan landfill-works is for the design and construction expenditure of the restored Shuen Wan landfill. The expenditure includes installing landfill gas and leachate collection and treatment systems, final capping system, surface water management system and landscaping works, etc. The restoration works commenced in 1996 and was substantially completed in 1997. Since it may take about 30 years to complete the restoration process of a closed landfill, the Environment Protection Department will carry out a comprehensive environmental review by then to ascertain whether the restoration process of the landfill is fully completed and whether further restoration works is required.

In 2014-15, no restoration work was conducted in the Shuen Wan landfill, and thus there was no expenditure in subhead 5154DR. However, as the Government plans to develop restored landfills, some works will need to be carried out in the Shuen Wan landfill in 2015-16, including handling the building structures in the landfill, installing new fencing and entrances/exit, etc. The estimated expenditure for 2015-16 is for carrying out the above works.

- (4) Subhead 5164DR - Southeast New Territories landfill extension is for the design, construction and restoration of the Southeast New Territories landfill extension. The project is now in the preparatory stage prior to capital works which will be carried out as soon as possible. The estimated expenditure for 2015-16 is for conducting the consultancy study for project procurement related work.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB420**

**(Question Serial No. 3318)**

Head: (705) Capital Works Reserve Fund: Civil Engineering

Subhead (No. & title): (5175DR) Refurbishment and modification of West Kowloon transfer station

Programme:

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Regarding Subhead 5175DR “refurbishment and modification of West Kowloon transfer station”, almost \$90 million has been spent, representing about 82% of the approved estimate. What is the progress of the project? When is the project expected to complete? If many of the construction stages have not yet been carried out, will the Government increase the estimate for 2015-16 with a view to completing the relevant works as soon as possible with a view to improving the environmental problems in the district? If over-spending is expected for the project, what is the amount?

Asked by: Hon TO Kun-sun, James (Member Question No. 86)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill. Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund do **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

The refurbishment and modification works at West Kowloon Transfer Station were substantially completed in December 2014. The project expenditure has been kept within the approved project estimate. We do not anticipate a need to increase the 2015-16 estimate for the project.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB421**

**(Question Serial No. 4554)**

Head: (705) Capital Works Reserve Fund: Civil Engineering

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

Programme:

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

What are the details of the refurbishment and modification of West Kowloon transfer station? What is the project schedule? What are the expenditures involved?

Asked by: Hon WONG Pik-wan, Helena (Member Question No. 96)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill. Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund does **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

In order to maintain the operational efficiency of the West Kowloon transfer station after 15 years of operation and to enhance its environmental performance, the Environmental Protection Department carried out a series of refurbishment and improvement works on the infrastructure and mechanical equipment within the station upon obtaining funding approval by the Legislative Council. Opportunity was also taken to upgrade some of the environmental protection facilities, including the wastewater treatment system, ventilation and air-scrubbing system, vehicle washing facility and landscaping. The project was commenced in December 2012 and was substantially completed in December 2014. The total project estimate is \$105.4 million.

- End -

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY**

**ENB422**

**(Question Serial No. 4555)**

Head: (705) Capital Works Reserve Fund: Civil Engineering

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

Programme: (-) Not Specified

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

Director of Bureau: Secretary for the Environment

Question:

Please provide details of the district cooling system at Kai Tak Development. What is its construction programme? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon WONG Pik-wan, Helena (Member Question No. 97)

Reply:

According to Rule 49 of the Finance Committee Procedures, special meetings of the Finance Committee are convened to examine the annual Estimates of Expenditure prepared by the Government in support of the Appropriation Bill. Expenditure charged to the Capital Works Reserve Fund do **not** form part of the Appropriation Bill. As such, questions relating to expenditure under the Fund are **not** relevant to the examination of the Estimates of Expenditure or the Appropriation Bill.

The district cooling system (DCS) at Kai Tak Development (KTD) provides chilled water supply for air conditioning purpose to the public and private non-domestic developments in the district, covering an air-conditioned floor area of about 1.7 million square metres in all. The total cooling capacity required of the DCS upon its completion is about 284 MW. The project includes the construction of two chiller plants and an underground seawater pump house with associated facilities, laying of chilled water and seawater pipe networks, and installation of connection facilities and heat exchangers for providing chilled water supply to user buildings.

The DCS is implemented in three phases, with construction works commencing in 2011. The first two phases were completed in 2013 and 2014 respectively. The DCS came into operation in 2013, providing chilled water supply to the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal Building and non-domestic areas of the public rental housing project. The remaining construction works include installation of electrical and mechanical facilities and further laying of chilled water distribution pipes in KTD for provision of chilled water gradually for other users,

such as the Trade and Industry Tower and the Hong Kong Children's Hospital, so as to meet the development schedule of KTD.

According to the latest development schedule of KTD, the estimated cost of the entire project is \$4,945.5 million. The approved project estimate for Phase I, II and III (Package A) is \$3,145.9 million.

- End -