

## Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

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**Controlling officer:** the Director of Environmental Protection will account for expenditure under this Head.

<b>Estimate 2000–01</b> .....	<b>\$2,215.5m</b>
<b>Establishment ceiling 2000–01</b> (notional annual mid-point salary value) representing an estimated 1 650 non-directorate posts at 31 March 2000 rising by ten posts to 1 660 posts at 31 March 2001 .....	<b>\$587.0m</b>
In addition there will be an estimated 31 directorate posts at 31 March 2000 and at 31 March 2001.	
<b>Capital Account commitment balance</b> .....	<b>\$106.4m</b>

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### Controlling Officer's Report

#### Programmes

<p><b>Programme (1) Waste Facilities</b>  <b>Programme (2) Air</b>  <b>Programme (3) Noise</b>  <b>Programme (4) Waste</b>  <b>Programme (5) Water</b>  <b>Programme (6) Environmental Assessment and Planning</b>  <b>Programme (7) Community Relations</b></p>	<p>These programmes contribute to Policy Area 23: Environmental Protection and Conservation (Secretary for the Environment and Food).</p>
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#### Detail

##### Programme (1): Waste Facilities

	1998–99 (Actual)	1999–2000 (Approved)	1999–2000 (Revised)	2000–01 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	1,374.5	1,530.6 (+11.4%)	1,409.3 (–7.9%)	<b>1,463.7</b> <b>(+3.9%)</b>

#### Aim

**2** The aim is to prepare plans and programmes for the minimisation of wastes and for the provision of facilities for managing any residual wastes in a cost-effective and environmentally acceptable manner and to co-ordinate and manage the implementation of these plans and programmes.

#### Brief Description

**3** The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is the client department for the environmental public works programme and is responsible for preparing plans at a strategic and district level for the provision of facilities to manage solid and special wastes. On the basis of the plans, the EPD prepares programmes for the development of new facilities. Where facilities may be developed and operated more cost-effectively through an integrated service-contract approach, the EPD enters into a contract with an experienced waste management company to design and construct the facility, and thereafter to operate it for the remaining duration of the contract period, which is normally 15 years or more. This approach has been found to give the best value for money in overall terms. The work involves:

- development and management of three strategic landfills;
- development and management of chemical waste treatment facilities;
- development and management of refuse transfer facilities;
- development of incineration facilities for clinical and other special wastes;
- development of a plan to manage low-level radioactive waste;
- development of plans and facilities to reduce the quantity of municipal waste requiring disposal including the recovery of waste for recycling;
- implementation of the Waste Reduction Framework Plan;
- development of a waste management plan to ensure that waste facilities meet the needs and expectations of the community well into the next century;
- restoration and management of exhausted landfills;
- preparation and review of strategic and district plans for the management of solid and special wastes, including programmes for the provision of facilities and phasing out of old facilities;

## Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

- seeking the necessary funds to carry out the programmes of facility development and management; and
- development and review of charging schemes for recovering the cost of waste management services.

4 In early 2000, the contract for the development and operation of the North-west New Territories Refuse Transfer Station was awarded. The Waste Reduction Framework Plan which sets out measures to reduce the quantity of waste requiring disposal was published in November 1998. To implement the Plan, the Waste Reduction Committee and Task Forces for the hotel industry, airport community, construction industry, government, public and private housing sectors have already been set up. The other initiatives in the Plan are in progress as planned. Contracts for the restoration of exhausted landfills in North-west New Territories and Kwai Chung were awarded.

5 The key performance measures in respect of waste facilities are:

### *Targets*

	Target	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Plan)
operation hours of strategic landfills.....	14 234	14 296	14 218	<b>14 270</b>

### *Indicators*

		1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Estimate)
<b>Strategic Landfills</b>				
number of capital works milestone payments.....		3	3	<b>3</b>
tonnage of waste received annually .....	6 045 151	100	6 586 100	<b>6 700 000</b>
percentage of total solid waste disposed of.....		100	100	<b>100</b>
<b>Refuse Transfer Stations</b>				
tonnage of waste received annually .....	1 781 323		1 868 800	<b>2 044 400</b>
<b>Special Wastes</b>				
tonnage of waste treated annually at the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre .....	73 000		62 200	<b>63 000</b>
<b>Waste Reduction and Recycling Hotline Service</b>				
number of enquiries handled.....		1 619	1 564	<b>1 600</b>

### *Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2000–01*

6 During 2000–01, the department will:

- commission a study for the extension of existing landfills and development of new waste disposal facilities;
- sign a contract for the disposal of clinical waste;
- develop a plan for the management of low level radioactive waste;
- commission new refuse transfer stations at Yung Shue Wan and Sok Kwu Wan (as Phase II of the Outlying Island Transfer Facilities);
- complete the restoration works for the exhausted landfills in North-west New Territories and Kwai Chung;
- continue with the development of the waste-to-energy incinerators;
- develop a waste management plan for early next century; and
- formulate an implementation plan to develop materials recovery and recycling facilities.

### **Programme (2): Air**

	1998–99 (Actual)	1999–2000 (Approved)	1999–2000 (Revised)	2000–01 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	203.2	216.9 (+6.7%)	211.9 (–2.3%)	<b>213.3 (+0.7%)</b>

### *Aim*

7 The aim is to achieve and maintain satisfactory air quality through intervention in the planning process and enforcement of the Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO), Ozone Layer Protection Ordinance (OLPO) and other statutory requirements.

### *Brief Description*

8 The work carried out by the department in seeking to achieve and maintain satisfactory air quality includes:

## Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

- development of objective air quality standards and guidelines;
- enforcement of the requirements of the APCO and OLPO to control air pollution from factories, polluting processes, motor vehicles, ozone depleting substances, asbestos and other sources;
- scrutiny of project development proposals and land use plans to ensure that air quality standards and guidelines will be met;
- scrutiny of relevant project development proposals to ensure that the associated safety risks are properly assessed and managed;
- operation of an air quality monitoring network and laboratories to provide the air quality information needed for checking the effectiveness of existing programmes and development of new policies;
- investigations into emerging issues such as indoor and toxic air pollution to provide a basis for new policies;
- provision of air quality information and air pollution index to the public; and
- participation in the development of policies on global warming (climate change) and related energy matters.

9 In 1999, the proposed introduction of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) was widely supported by the public. Preparatory work was made to increase the use of LPG taxis in Hong Kong and to start a trial of LPG light buses in 2000. After a series of trials, a new technology was used to test smoke emissions from light-duty vehicles. Trials were also conducted with a view to using similar new technology to test smoke emissions from heavy-duty vehicles within 2000. Trials of retrofitting buses with diesel catalyst were successfully completed and bus companies were starting to retrofit the pre-Euro standards buses. Trials commenced on retrofitting other diesel vehicles with diesel catalyst and particulate trap technologies. Emission standards for motorcycles were introduced. A regulation controlling benzene emissions from petrol filling stations came into force. The reporting of the air pollution index was enhanced to a 24-hour basis and a new monitoring station at Tung Chung came into operation. A joint study with Guangdong on the air pollution in the Pearl River Delta Region commenced.

10 The key performance measures in respect of air related activities are:

### *Targets*

	Target	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Plan)
processing of chimney/furnace applications (days) .....	28	16	15	15
percentage of monitoring stations complying with short-term Air Quality Objectives .....	100	91	14	36
percentage of monitoring stations complying with long-term Air Quality Objectives .....	100	60	50	50

### *Indicators*

	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Estimate)
chimney/furnace applications processed .....	604	552	560
asbestos abatement plans processed .....	240	241	240
percentage of specified processes under licence .....	87	91	95
premises and plants inspected .....	19 860	22 979	22 000
complaints investigated .....	3 311	4 638	5 000
technical advice provided to polluters .....	2 660	2 921	2 700
legal notices issued .....	221	262	280
prosecutions completed .....	254	493	400
reduction of scheduled ozone depleting substance consumption (tonnage).....	5 432	5 362	5 360
planning advice issued.....	1 402	1 183	1 200
smoky vehicle reports processed .....	46 820	58 960	53 000
smoky vehicles tested.....	29 915	37 833	34 000
enquiries/complaints on smoky vehicle matters dealt with .....	23 748	34 107	30 500

### *Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2000-01*

11 During 2000-01, the department will:

- continue to facilitate the introduction of LPG taxis;
- oversee a trial of LPG light buses;

## Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

- make preparatory work for the introduction of more stringent vehicle emission and fuel standards in 2001;
- extend the new vehicle smoke testing technology to all smoky vehicles; and
- conduct trials of retrofitting diesel catalysts and particulate traps on various diesel vehicles.

### Programme (3): Noise

	1998–99 (Actual)	1999–2000 (Approved)	1999–2000 (Revised)	2000–01 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	86.3	90.7 (+5.1%)	90.9 (+0.2%)	<b>91.3</b> <b>(+0.4%)</b>

### Aim

**12** The aim is 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).

### Brief Description

**13** To achieve this aim, the department carries out the following main tasks:

- provision of professional input at the planning stage of policy and project development to pre-empt and mitigate noise problems;
- enforcement in conjunction with the police of the provisions of the NCO through six Local Control Offices for a better service to the local community;
- development of new and improved legislation; and
- development of practical proposals to address existing traffic noise problems.

**14** In 1999, the use of noisy percussive piling hammers was phased out in built-up areas. Guidelines on the use of noise reducing surfacing for highways were established.

**15** The key performance measures in respect of noise related activities are:

### Targets

	Target days	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Plan)
processing of percussive piling permit.....	28	19	18	<b>18</b>
processing of general work permit.....	28	19	18	<b>18</b>
processing of noise emission label for breaker and air compressor.....	28	15	15	<b>15</b>

### Indicators

	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Estimate)
comments given in planning stage .....	2 453	2 315	<b>2 300</b>
no. of prosecutions under the NCO.....	433	378	<b>380</b>
no. of construction noise permits for percussive piling processed .....	555	404	<b>400</b>
no. of general work permits processed.....	2 963	3 043	<b>3 000</b>
no. of noise emission labels issued for breakers and compressors .....	937	787	<b>800</b>
no. of noise abatement notices served.....	224	231	<b>240</b>
no. of complaints handled.....	4 389	4 977	<b>5 300</b>

### Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2000–01

**16** During 2000–01, the department will:

- formulate proposals to control domestic renovation noise;
- pursue measures for dealing with existing traffic noise problems; and
- provide professional advice on reducing noise impacts in the planning of new towns and redevelopment.

## Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

### Programme (4): Waste

	1998-99 (Actual)	1999-2000 (Approved)	1999-2000 (Revised)	2000-01 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	147.9	135.6 (-8.3%)	133.3 (-1.7%)	<b>132.8</b> <b>(-0.4%)</b>

#### *Aim*

17 The aim is to establish a framework of legislative and institutional controls to safeguard the health and welfare of the community from any adverse environmental effects associated with the improper handling and disposal of waste.

#### *Brief Description*

18 Under this programme the EPD implements a comprehensive system for the management of all types of waste including municipal, livestock, construction, chemical and clinical wastes, contaminated sediments, sewage and water treatment works sludges and other difficult wastes. There are four main components, namely:

- enforcing relevant legislation to discourage the illegal disposal of all forms of waste, and encourage the operation of environmentally sound waste handling and disposal facilities;
- developing proposals for new legislation, or amendments to existing legislation, to meet changing waste management needs or to improve the effectiveness of control;
- developing new strategies for dealing with different types of waste, especially those which are hazardous or difficult to handle; and
- providing advice on the assessment and remediation of land contaminated by hazardous substances.

19 During 1999, a draft code of practice for the handling and disposal of clinical waste was produced. The study to review the sludge disposal strategy was completed. The international agreement on prohibiting the shipment of hazardous waste from developed countries to developing countries was implemented in Hong Kong.

20 The key performance measures in respect of the waste programme are:

#### *Targets*

	Target	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Plan)
processing clinical waste disposal permits within 9 days .....	95%	96%	96%	<b>95%</b>
processing marine dumping permits within 18 days .....	90%	90%	90%	<b>90%</b>
initial response to waste complaints within 3 days .....	90%	98%	98%	<b>98%</b>

#### *Indicators*

	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Estimate)
no. of marine dumping permits issued.....	151	144	<b>150</b>
no. of waste import/export permits issued.....	5	1	<b>3</b>
no. of chemical waste trip tickets recorded .....	39 225	38 822	<b>39 000</b>
no. of chemical waste collector licences issued.....	35	33	<b>33</b>
no. of chemical waste disposal licences issued .....	19	21	<b>13</b>
livestock waste			
total quantity produced (thousand tonnes).....	246	255	<b>260</b>
percentage disposed of by environmentally acceptable means .....	87	92	<b>95</b>
no. of prosecutions for			
chemical waste control offences.....	81	129	<b>120</b>
livestock waste control offences.....	98	141	<b>100</b>
marine dumping offences .....	24	8	<b>5</b>
waste import/export offences .....	30	24	<b>20</b>
illegal deposit of waste offences.....	80	81	<b>70</b>
no. of complaints handled.....	1 058	1 581	<b>1 800</b>

#### *Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2000-01*

21 During 2000-01, the department will:

- prepare a regulation to control clinical waste disposal; and

## Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

- review the framework for assessment of contaminated land.

### Programme (5): Water

	1998–99 (Actual)	1999–2000 (Approved)	1999–2000 (Revised)	<b>2000–01 (Estimate)</b>
Financial provision (\$m)	214.1	218.1 (+1.9%)	217.5 (–0.3%)	<b>226.2 (+4.0%)</b>

### Aim

22 The aim is to ensure that the quality of Hong Kong's marine and freshwater is such that the various conservation goals for them can be met, and that plans are formulated and implemented to ensure that Hong Kong's sewerage systems can operate safely and effectively both now and with further urban development in future.

### Brief Description

23 Under the water programme, the EPD formulates Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) for Hong Kong which are aimed at safeguarding human health and protecting aquatic life. The department seeks to ensure WQOs are attained and maintained by enforcing relevant legislation; by ensuring the provision of an adequate sewerage infrastructure; by assessing the possible impact on water quality of strategic and local developments and requiring this to be taken into account in development plans; and by proposing revisions to legislative arrangements aimed at preventing water pollution. Water and sediment quality are monitored extensively, and special investigations are conducted to provide the basis for policy development and preventive planning.

24 In 1999, the Environmental Impact Assessment Study for the Strategic Sewage Disposal Scheme was substantially completed. It confirmed that the proposed treatment and disposal scheme would greatly improve the water quality in Victoria Harbour and at the same time would not adversely affect the surrounding environment. The preliminary engineering study for the development of the Strategic Sewage Disposal Scheme Stages III/IV, which may provide the sewage collection and treatment for the northern and western areas of Hong Kong Island, was also completed.

25 In the light of revised population forecasts, the review of the sewerage master plans for Central and East Kowloon, Tuen Mun, Tsing Yi and the Outlying Islands was started in 1999. Reviews for other areas will follow. A study to investigate the problem of toxic pollutants in the environment and to develop an effective toxic substances control strategy commenced. This study will be completed in 2001.

26 The key performance measures in respect of the water programme are:

### Targets

	Target	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	<b>2000 (Plan)</b>
inspection of every major discharge in every Water Control Zone at least four times a year.....	100%	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>
provision of weekly beach water quality grading to the public during bathing season .....	100%	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>
initial response to water pollution complaints within 3 days.....	90%	98%	98%	<b>98%</b>

### Indicators

	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	<b>2000 (Estimate)</b>
percentage compliance with WQOs for marine waters.....	69	78	<b>79</b>
no. of inland water sampling points .....	82	81	<b>81</b>
percentage classified			
excellent.....	39	33	<b>35</b>
good .....	31	31	<b>31</b>
fair.....	13	19	<b>20</b>
bad .....	12	10	<b>8</b>
very bad .....	5	7	<b>6</b>
percentage compliance with WQOs for inland waters.....	77	76	<b>77</b>
enforcement of the Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)			
no. of licences granted .....	4 501	2 502	<b>1 600</b>
no. of licences renewed.....	1 405	72	<b>180</b>

## Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Estimate)
no. of prosecutions for water pollution control offences.....	338	443	400
no. of detailed investigations and inspections .....	24 066	24 819	24 000
no. of complaints handled.....	1 618	1 849	2 000
no. of drainage plans vetted (under the Buildings Ordinance) .....	895	481	500
no. of responses to planning cases.....	1 038	1 225	1 200

### *Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2000–01*

27 During 2000–01, the department will:

- strengthen cross border liaison on marine pollution issues and co-operate with the Mainland State Oceanic Administration on marine water quality monitoring;
- carry out consultation on proposals for revision of the effluent quality standards set down in the Technical Memorandum to the WPCO; and
- facilitate the conduct of a review of the Strategic Sewage Disposal Scheme.

### **Programme (6): Environmental Assessment and Planning**

	1998–99 (Actual)	1999–2000 (Approved)	1999–2000 (Revised)	2000–01 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	59.2	64.5 (+9.0%)	63.3 (–1.9%)	64.5 (+1.9%)

### *Aim*

28 The aim is to pre-empt environmental problems associated with projects, plans, policies and strategies by assessing their environmental implications and implementing preventive and mitigatory measures where potential problems are identified.

### *Brief Description*

29 The department seeks to prevent environmental problems through reviewing and advising the relevant authorities on land-use planning proposals and development strategies at the policy, territorial, sub-regional and district levels. It oversees Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and other assessment studies, and enforces the EIA Ordinance to ensure that the environmental impacts are properly assessed and measures properly implemented. Environmental information is provided to the Executive Council and the Public Works Subcommittee of the Finance Committee to facilitate informed decision making.

30 The department manages the environmental studies under the Study on Sustainable Development for the 21st Century (SUSDEV 21), and promotes environmental management initiatives in both public and private sectors.

31 In 1999, the department organised a series of seminars and workshops on environmental reporting, produced guidebooks and operated a help-desk to facilitate controlling officers and government-owned organisations to prepare their environmental reports. The environmental impacts of a number of designated projects were controlled under the EIA Ordinance. EIA reports were made available on the dedicated web site and in the public register.

32 The key performance measures in respect of environmental assessment and planning are:

### *Targets*

	Target	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Plan)
complete the management of environmental studies under SUSDEV 21 .....	2nd Qtr 2000	On-going	2nd Qtr 2000
provide training workshops and a help desk on controlling officers' environmental reporting to government officers .....	1st Qtr 2000	4th Qtr 1999	N.A.§

### *Indicators*

	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Estimate)
plans reviewed and technical environmental advice given (on outline zoning plans, layout plans, etc).....	145	130	130

## Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Estimate)
miscellaneous district planning or housing proposals reviewed and technical environmental advice given (on housing proposals, applications under section 16 of the Town Planning Ordinance, land allocations).....	1 141	1 238	<b>1 200</b>
major planning studies and strategic planning studies .....	39	35	<b>35</b>
applications processed under the EIA Ordinance .....	55	114	<b>120</b>
major projects undergoing environmental monitoring and audit.....	94	109	<b>110</b>
environmental impact assessments with technical advice provided.....	98	104	<b>100</b>
preliminary environmental reviews and class assessments.....	119	83	<b>80</b>
environmental implications paragraphs in Public Works Subcommittee, Finance Committee and Executive Council papers vetted .....	203	230	<b>230</b>
§ Not applicable			

### *Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2000–01*

33 During 2000–01, the department will:

- pre-empt environmental problems through the enforcement of the EIA Ordinance, and promote greater public participation in the statutory EIA process;
- extend the help desk service to facilitate controlling officers to produce their environmental reports;
- promote the consideration of key environmental implications of major policies or strategies at the earliest possible stage;
- oversee the completion of the environmental baseline studies under SUSDEV 21; and
- participate in the environmental co-operation with the Mainland in the areas of environmental assessment and planning.

### **Programme (7): Community Relations**

	1998–99 (Actual)	1999–2000 (Approved)	1999–2000 (Revised)	2000–01 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	19.4	22.8 (+17.5%)	23.3 (+2.2%)	<b>23.7 (+1.7%)</b>

### *Aim*

34 The aim is to promote community environmental awareness, through campaigns, publicity, education and action programmes, with a view to harnessing the community's support for and contribution to achieving desired environmental goals, and securing a long term solution to environmental problems through development of an improved environmental ethic within the community.

### *Brief Description*

35 The department organises events; produces educational materials; operates a Visitors Centre and Environmental Resource Centres (ERCs) (one in Wan Chai and the other in Tsuen Wan); and provides advice to community groups to arouse community environmental awareness. The EPD liaises with Green Groups to harness their support; plans and co-ordinates development of new ERCs; and provides secretarial and executive support to the Environmental Campaign Committee (ECC). The department provides a 24-hour complaint hotline to respond to complaints and enquiries on pollution matters.

36 In 1999, the ERCs located at the old Wan Chai Post Office, Tak Wah Park in Tsuen Wan and the EPD's Visitors Centre continued to be well-used in providing the public with access to environmental information. The centre in Tsuen Wan is operated by one of the green groups with the EPD as the management agent.

37 An application for the establishment of a Mobile Environmental Resource Centre was approved by The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust in July 1997. It is expected to come into operation in 2000.

38 Through the ECC's Secretariat, the EPD provides the committee with support in obtaining funding from the Environment and Conservation Fund (ECF) and applies the funding to the implementation of the committee's projects. In 1999 the ECC continued the annual programmes of the Environmental Protection Festival (EPF), the World Environment Day (WED), the Schools Environmental Award Scheme (SEAS) cum Student Environmental Protection Ambassador Scheme (SEPAS), other youth training programmes including Scout Environmental Protection Ambassador Scheme (Scout EPAS), Girl Guides EPAS and Junior Police Call EPAS, and the publication of the ECCO



## Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

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monthly bulletin. It also operated the ECF's Environmental Education and Community Action Projects Funding Scheme and carried out numerous projects aimed at raising public awareness on environmental issues.

39 The key performance measures in respect of community relations are:

### *Indicators*

	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Actual)	<b>2000 (Estimate)</b>
no. of environmental awareness and education programmes organised.....	76	120	<b>120</b>
no. of publications and publicity materials issued.....	74	76	<b>75</b>
no. of green groups, schools and community groups involved in environmental awareness and education programmes .....	1 260	2 630	<b>1 600</b>
no. of talks given to community groups, schools, tertiary and professional institutions, industrial organisations and businesses .....	266	439	<b>400</b>
no. of guided visits to ERCs and Visitors Centre .....	328	359	<b>330</b>
no. of new Environment and Conservation Fund grants processed.....	72	110	<b>110</b>
no. of enquiries handled by Community Relations Unit and Complaint Hotline.....	79 641	101 208	<b>108 600</b>
no. of pollution complaints handled by EPD.....	14 380	22 761	<b>25 000</b>
no. of pollution complaints handled by Police .....	5 447	5 276	<b>5 300</b>

### *Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2000-01*

40 During 2000-01, the department will:

- raise community awareness by organising waste recycling campaigns in public and private housing estates, schools and universities;
- assist in co-ordinating the planning and development of ERCs in different parts of the territory; and
- publicise government's environmental work and build up community understanding of and support for the environmental programme.

## Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

### ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PROVISION

Programme	1998–99 (Actual) (\$m)	1999–2000 (Approved) (\$m)	1999–2000 (Revised) (\$m)	2000–01 (Estimate) (\$m)
(1) Waste Facilities.....	1,374.5	1,530.6	1,409.3	1,463.7
(2) Air.....	203.2	216.9	211.9	213.3
(3) Noise.....	86.3	90.7	90.9	91.3
(4) Waste.....	147.9	135.6	133.3	132.8
(5) Water.....	214.1	218.1	217.5	226.2
(6) Environmental Assessment and Planning ...	59.2	64.5	63.3	64.5
(7) Community Relations.....	19.4	22.8	23.3	23.7
	2,104.6	2,279.2 (+8.3%)	2,149.5 (–5.7%)	2,215.5 (+3.1%)

#### Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision

##### Programme (1)

Provision for 2000–01 is \$54.4 million (3.9%) higher than the revised estimate for 1999–2000. This is mainly due to additional provision for contract payments to waste facility operators to reflect a general increase in waste quantities and new facilities. It also reflects full-year provision for posts created in 1999–2000, partly offset by deletion of two posts in 2000–01 under the Enhanced Productivity Programme.

##### Programme (2)

Provision for 2000–01 is \$1.4 million (0.7%) higher than the revised estimate for 1999–2000. This is mainly due to a net increase of four posts for further development and implementation of motor vehicle emission control strategy, offset by reduced requirement of capital expenditure.

##### Programme (3)

Provision for 2000–01 is \$0.4 million (0.4%) higher than the revised estimate for 1999–2000. This is mainly due to salary increments for existing staff.

##### Programme (4)

Provision for 2000–01 is \$0.5 million (0.4%) lower than the revised estimate for 1999–2000. This is mainly due to reduced requirements for paying ex-gratia allowances and capital grants to livestock farmers under two capital account items, offset by a net increase of three posts for strengthening co-operation on cross border waste management issues.

##### Programme (5)

Provision for 2000–01 is \$8.7 million (4.0%) higher than the revised estimate for 1999–2000. This is mainly due to a net increase of three posts for strengthening cross border liaison on marine pollution issues and co-operation with the Mainland State Oceanic Administration on marine water quality monitoring, and increased requirement of capital expenditure.

##### Programme (6)

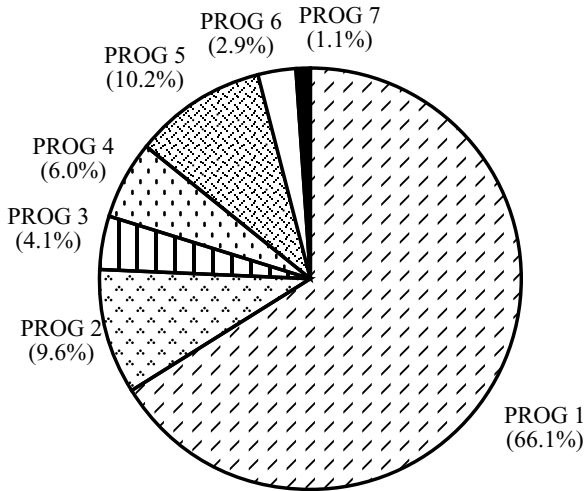
Provision for 2000–01 is \$1.2 million (1.9%) higher than the revised estimate for 1999–2000. This is mainly due to a net increase of two posts for participating in the environmental co-operation with the Mainland in the areas of environmental assessment and planning.

##### Programme (7)

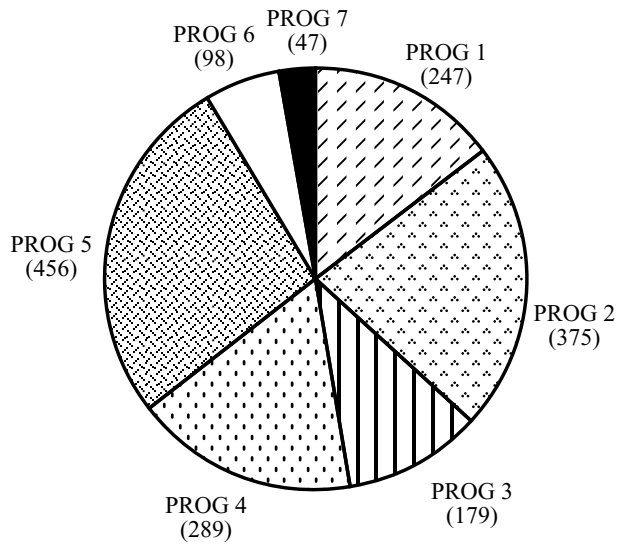
Provision for 2000–01 is \$0.4 million (1.7%) higher than the revised estimate for 1999–2000. This is mainly due to salary increments for existing staff.

**Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT**

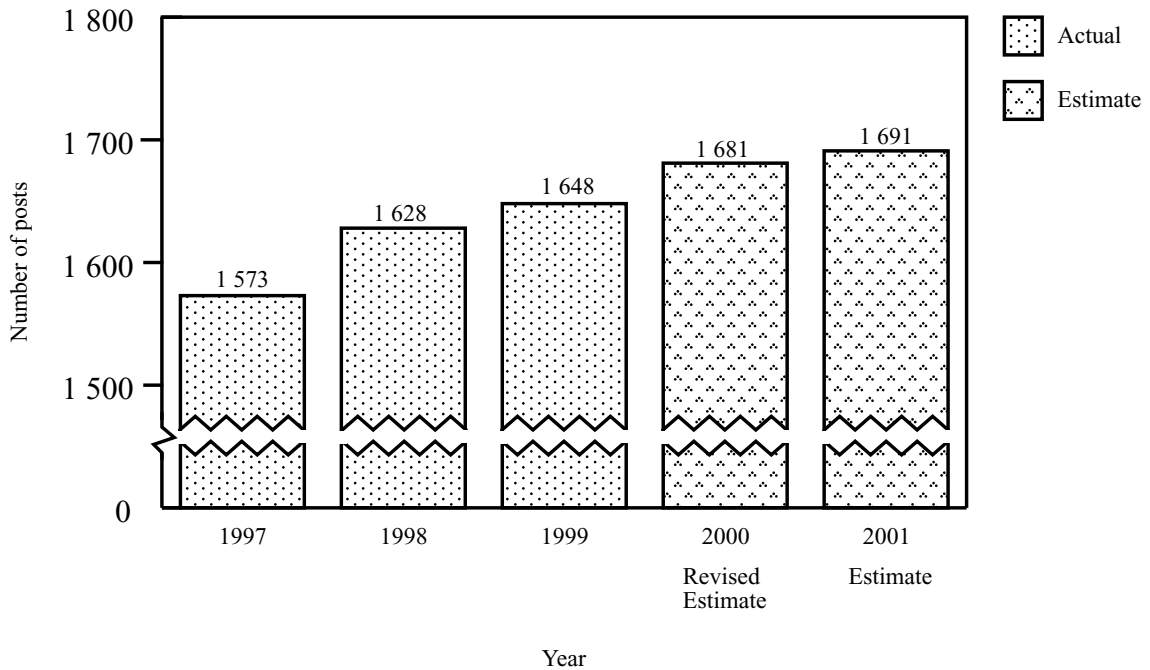
*Allocation of provision to programmes (2000-01)*



*Staff by programme (as at 31 March 2001)*



*Changes in the size of the establishment (as at 31 March)*



## Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

Sub-head (Code)		Actual expenditure 1998-99	Approved estimate 1999-2000	Revised estimate 1999-2000	Estimate 2000-01
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Recurrent Account</b>					
I — Personal Emoluments					
001	Salaries .....	671,480	693,148	688,395	<b>708,365</b>
002	Allowances .....	27,149	30,485	28,017	<b>25,084</b>
007	Job-related allowances .....	876	939	876	<b>956</b>
	Total, Personal Emoluments .....	<u>699,505</u>	<u>724,572</u>	<u>717,288</u>	<u><b>734,405</b></u>
III — Departmental Expenses					
119	Specialist supplies and equipment.....	21,089	21,481	19,452	<b>18,659</b>
149	General departmental expenses .....	79,828	90,070	87,687	<b>91,924</b>
	Total, Departmental Expenses .....	<u>100,917</u>	<u>111,551</u>	<u>107,139</u>	<u><b>110,583</b></u>
IV — Other Charges					
297	Fees for operation of waste facilities.....	1,259,042	1,407,000	1,287,900	<b>1,336,200*</b>
	Total, Other Charges .....	<u>1,259,042</u>	<u>1,407,000</u>	<u>1,287,900</u>	<u><b>1,336,200</b></u>
	Total, Recurrent Account .....	<u>2,059,464</u>	<u>2,243,123</u>	<u>2,112,327</u>	<u><b>2,181,188</b></u>
<b>Capital Account</b>					
I — Plant, Equipment and Works					
603	Plant, vehicles and equipment .....	9,947	3,070	4,049	<b>411</b>
661	Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote).....	2,712	2,920	2,920	<b>1,780</b>
	Total, Plant, Equipment and Works .....	<u>12,659</u>	<u>5,990</u>	<u>6,969</u>	<u><b>2,191</b></u>
II — Other Non-Recurrent					
700	General other non-recurrent .....	32,480	30,112	30,190	<b>32,161</b>
	Total, Other Non-Recurrent .....	<u>32,480</u>	<u>30,112</u>	<u>30,190</u>	<u><b>32,161</b></u>
	Total, Capital Account .....	<u>45,139</u>	<u>36,102</u>	<u>37,159</u>	<u><b>34,352</b></u>
	Total Expenditure .....	<u><u>2,104,603</u></u>	<u><u>2,279,225</u></u>	<u><u>2,149,486</u></u>	<u><u><b>2,215,540</b></u></u>

## Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

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### Details of Expenditure by Subhead

The estimate of the amount required in 2000–01 for the salaries and expenses of the Environmental Protection Department is \$2,215,540,000. This represents an increase of \$66,054,000 over the revised estimate for 1999–2000 and of \$110,937,000 on actual expenditure in 1998–99.

#### *Recurrent Account*

##### Personal Emoluments

**2** Provision of \$734,405,000 for personal emoluments represents an increase of \$17,117,000 over the revised estimate for 1999–2000 and takes into account the full-year provision for posts created and filled in 1999–2000 and posts likely to be created/deleted during 2000–01.

**3** The establishment at 31 March 2000 will be 1 681 permanent posts. It is expected that a net ten posts will be created in 2000–01.

**4** Subject to certain conditions, the controlling officer may under delegated powers create or delete non-directorate posts during 2000–01, but the notional annual mid-point salary value of all such posts must not exceed \$586,986,000.

**5** Provision of \$25,084,000 under *Subhead 002 Allowances* is for standard allowances. The decrease of \$2,933,000 (10.5%) against the revised estimate for 1999–2000 is mainly due to reduced requirements for acting and overtime allowances under the Enhanced Productivity Programme.

**6** Provision of \$956,000 under *Subhead 007 Job-related allowances* is for standard job-related allowances. The increase of \$80,000 (9.1%) over the revised estimate for 1999–2000 is mainly due to an increased requirement for payment of obnoxious duties allowance in 2000–01 with the commissioning of new waste facilities.

##### Departmental Expenses

**7** Provision of \$18,659,000 under *Subhead 119 Specialist supplies and equipment* includes provision for computer equipment, consumables, instruments for laboratory and monitoring equipment. The decrease of \$793,000 (4.1%) against the revised estimate for 1999–2000 is mainly due to reduced requirement for purchase of equipment.

**8** Provision of \$91,924,000 under *Subhead 149 General departmental expenses* represents an increase of \$4,237,000 (4.8%) over the revised estimate for 1999–2000. This is mainly due to the additional provision for strengthening cross-boundary environmental co-operation.

##### Other Charges

**9** Provision of \$1,336,200,000 under *Subhead 297 Fees for operation of waste facilities* is for contract payments for the operation of waste facilities including the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre, livestock waste composting plant, refuse transfer stations and landfills, and for administering the charging schemes therefor. The increase of \$48,300,000 (3.8%) over the revised estimate for 1999–2000 is mainly due to additional provision for a general increase in waste quantities and new facilities.

#### *Capital Account*

##### Plant, Equipment and Works

**10** Provision of \$1,780,000 under *Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)* represents a decrease of \$1,140,000 (39.0%) against the revised estimate for 1999–2000. This is mainly due to reduced requirement for the purchase of equipment.

## Head 44 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

### Capital Account

#### Commitments

Sub-head (Code)	Item (Code)	Ambit	Approved commitment	Accumulated expenditure to 31.3.99	Revised estimated expenditure for 1999–2000	Balance
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
603		<i>Plant, vehicles and equipment</i>				
	269	Establishment of three air quality monitoring stations.....	9,115	8,033	967	115
	270	Mirs Bay air monitoring station.....	2,325	459	1,570	296
			<u>11,440</u>	<u>8,492</u>	<u>2,537</u>	<u>411</u>
700		<i>General other non-recurrent</i>				
	517	Ex-gratia allowances to livestock farmers.....	892,090	881,546	2,500	8,044
	518	Demolition of compensated farm structures on Government land.....	31,860	17,179	3,000	11,681
	519	Capital grants to livestock farmers.....	114,820	64,088	1,500	49,232
	540	Feasibility study for providing retroactive road traffic noise measures—phase II.....	3,800	2,955	613	232
	543	Contract review of the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre.....	6,900	4,830	750	1,320
	544	Feasibility study for providing retroactive road traffic noise measures (phase III).....	2,200	963	488	749
	546	Greenhouse gas emission study.....	8,000	410	6,930	660
	547	Implementing a 3-year programme to promote government's work on the environment.....	6,000	—	2,000	4,000
	548	Consultancy study on the air pollution problems in the Pearl River Delta Region.....	15,000	—	4,950	10,050
	549	Study on toxic substances pollution.....	16,800	—	4,000	12,800
	550	Feasibility study on retrofitting heavy duty diesel vehicles with diesel catalysts.....	1,700	—	1,500	200
	551	Development of a Mirs Bay regional water quality control strategy.....	2,000	—	—	2,000
	552	Trial Scheme on LPG public light buses.....	5,050	—	—	5,050
			<u>1,106,220</u>	<u>971,971</u>	<u>28,231</u>	<u>106,018</u>
		Total.....	<u>1,117,660</u>	<u>980,463</u>	<u>30,768</u>	<u>106,429</u>