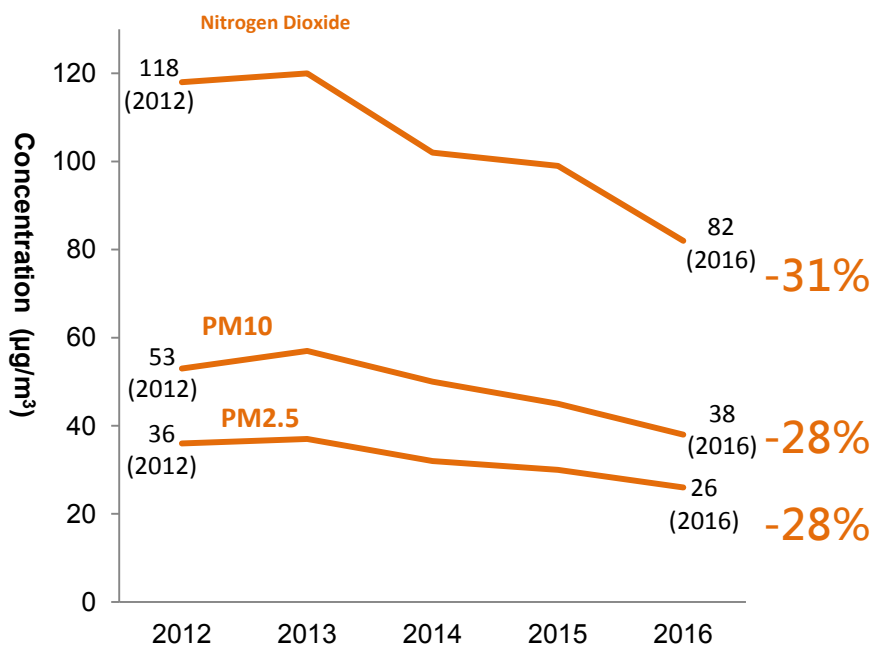


Environmental Protection and Conservation

- Published “A Clean Air Plan for Hong Kong” in 2013 and took forward a series of comprehensive air quality improvement measures. Over the past five years, the levels of major air pollutants have reduced by about 30%.

Roadside Air Quality



- Introduced an Air Quality Health Index in 2013 to reflect health risks posed by air pollution in Hong Kong.
- Implemented a set of new Air Quality Objectives in 2014 and introduced a statutory mechanism to review at least once every five years. The first review has started in May 2016.
- Launched an incentive-cum-regulatory scheme in 2014 to progressively phase out by end 2019 some 82 000 pre-Euro IV diesel commercial vehicles (DCVs). As at the end of April 2017, over 52 000 DCVs have been phased out.

- Effected the Air Pollution Control (Ocean Going Vessels) (Fuel at Berth) Regulation in 2015 which mandates ocean going vessels while berthing in Hong Kong to switch to fuel with a sulphur content not exceeding 0.5%. Hong Kong was the first city in Asia to implement such legislation.
- Extended the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme for five years in 2015; with more than 800 projects subsidised between July 2012 and March 2017. The Programme has continued to facilitate Hong Kong enterprises in the region to enhance energy efficiency and reduce emission of pollutants, thereby improving regional air quality.
- Agreed with the Guangdong Province in November 2012 the air pollutant emission reduction targets for 2015 and reduction ranges for 2020. Both Governments of Hong Kong and Guangdong are conducting a mid-term review to take stock of the 2015 emission reductions and finalise the 2020 emission reduction targets. The review is expected to be completed within this year.
- Signed a Cooperation Agreement with the Maritime Safety Administration of the Ministry of Transport in 2016 to jointly push forward the establishment of a Domestic Emission Control Area (DECA) in the PRD region. The aim is to require all vessels within the DECA to use fuel with a sulphur content not exceeding 0.5% from 1 January 2019 with a view to further improving air quality in the PRD region.
- Published the “Hong Kong: Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources 2013-2014” and “A Food Waste & Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022” in 2013 and 2014 respectively, to set out the targets, strategies and action timetable on waste management for the next 10 years.
- Accepted the implementation framework proposed by the Council for the Sustainable Development in 2014 and have been actively undertaking the preparatory work for introducing quantity-based municipal solid waste charging. The Environment and Conservation Fund has approved \$33 million for conducting relevant community involvement projects. We

plan to introduce the enabling legislation into the LegCo later this year.

- To advocate green and lean official entertainment functions, as well as to promote a food wise culture and sustainable consumption of biological resources, the Government encourages adoption of simple, inexpensive and sustainability-conscious menus, with the number of main dishes limited to six or below and prohibiting consumption of shark's fins, bluefin tuna and black moss in such functions. In addition, the Government takes the lead to promote the "use less, waste less" culture by encouraging the use of recyclable materials as far as possible during meetings and official events, avoiding the use of corsages, excessive decorations, disposable containers, tableware and bottled water, and ensuring proper recycling of materials. As far as possible, officials will decline souvenirs and corsages when attending events.
- Plastic Shopping Bag (PSB) Charging was fully implemented in 2015, which is estimated to have further reduced PSB disposal by 25%.
- Implemented two producer responsibility schemes on waste electrical and electronic equipment and glass beverage containers by phases in 2017 and 2018.
- Adjusted the construction waste disposal charges in 2017 to strengthen the economic incentive for waste reduction.
- Launched the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign in 2013 to promote the food wise culture through the mascot "Big Waster", as well as the Food Wise Eateries Scheme in 2015 to encourage the food and beverage sector to offer the choice of portioned meals to customers.
- Environment and Conservation Fund has been funding surplus food recovery projects since 2014.
- Since 2013, Community Green Stations (CGSs) have been progressively developed in each of the 18 districts to promote environmental education and support recycling at the community level. CGSs in Sha Tin, Eastern District, Kwun

Tong and Yuen Long have commenced operation, whereas the project in Sham Shui Po will soon commence service.

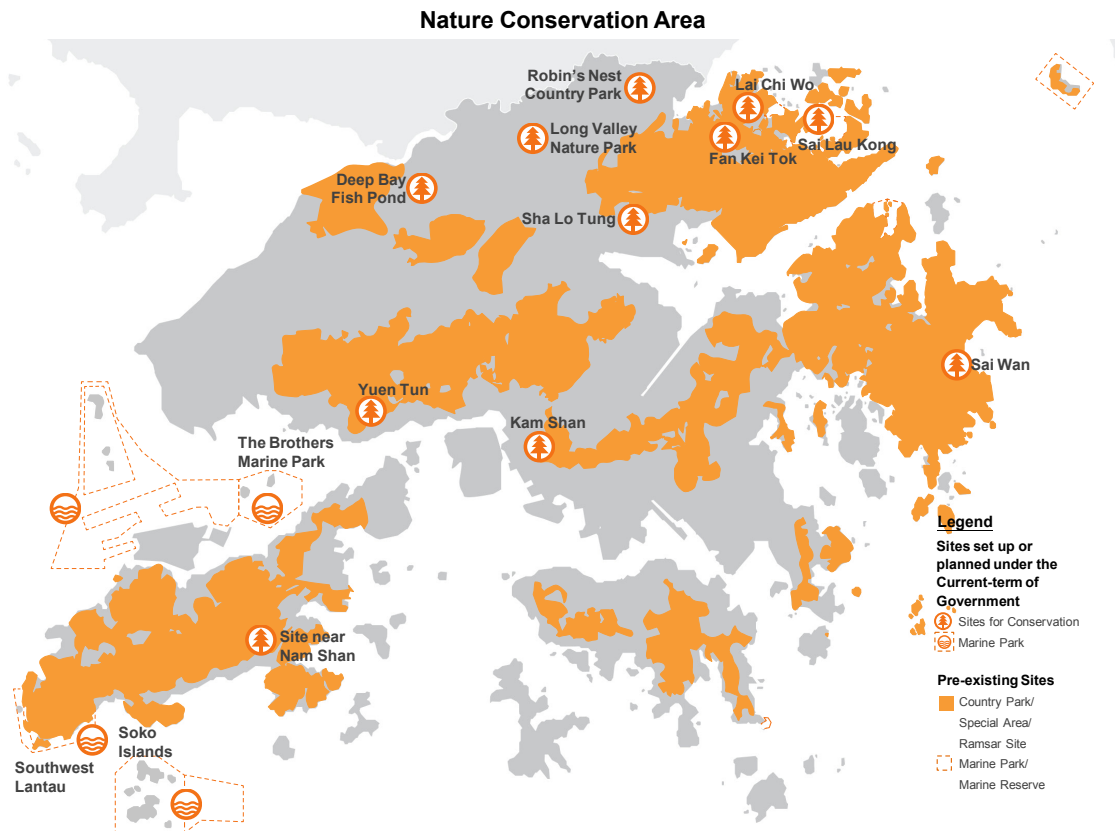
- Good progress made on waste management facilities.



- In 2016, T·PARK, the first major waste-to-energy facility located in Tuen Mun, came into full operation.
- WEEE·PARK (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment and Recycling Facility) in EcoPark in Tuen Mun will commence operation in the second half of 2017.
- Phase 1 of the Organic Resource Recovery Centre is expected to commence operation by end of 2017. The tender for Phase 2 commenced in December 2016.
- Launched the \$1 billion Recycling Fund in 2015 to promote the sustainable development of the recycling industry. As at end of March 2017, a total of 85 applications have been approved, involving a total funding of over \$70 million.
- Launched the \$1 billion Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme in 2014 to fund the development of

recreational facilities or other innovative proposals at the restored landfills.

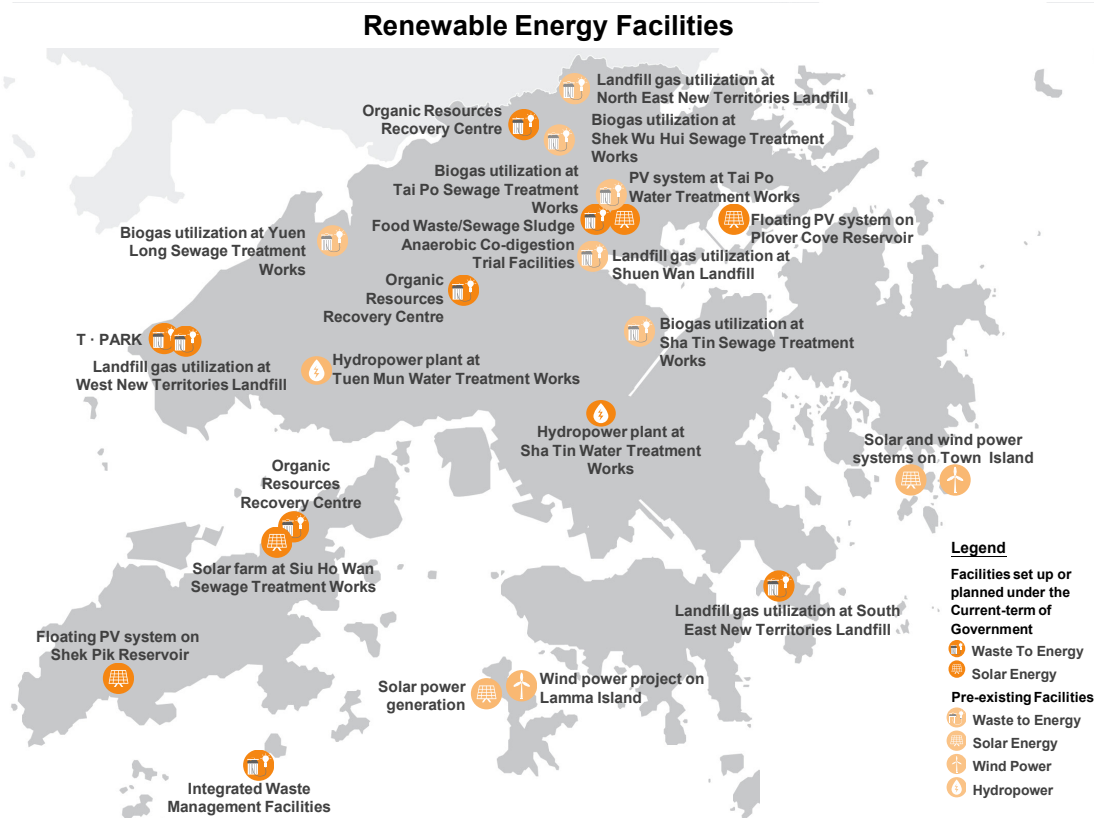
- In 2013, about 38 hectares of land in the country park enclaves at Sai Wan, Kam Shan and Yuen Tun were incorporated into country parks.
- Commenced in 2015 the statutory procedures to incorporate the enclaves at Fan Kei Tok, Sai Lau Kong and a site near Nam Shan into country parks. The statutory procedures are expected to be completed in 2017.
- Commenced in early 2017 the preparatory work to designate about 500 hectares of Government land at Robin's Nest as country park. The statutory procedures are expected to be completed by 2020.
- The Brothers Marine Park was designated in 2016.
- To promote the revitalisation of remote rural areas, a preparatory committee for the establishment of the conservation fund is planned to be set up in the second half of 2017.
- In June 2017, an in-principle agreement was given to a non-in-situ land exchange for the private land with high ecological significance at Sha Lo Tung by offering the Shuen Wan Restored Landfill in Tai Po, for the long-term conservation of Sha Lo Tung. The relevant private developer will have to obtain all necessary approvals from relevant Government departments and bodies in accordance with statutory requirements and established mechanisms.



- Announced in 2016 that the Government would introduce a bill to phase out the local trade of ivory and to increase the penalty on smuggling and illegal trading of endangered species. The enabling bill was introduced into the LegCo in June 2017.
- Promulgated in 2016 the first city-level Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Hong Kong, and allocated \$150 million for implementing the initiatives.
- A public consultation was conducted in 2015 on the development of the electricity market after the current Scheme of Control Agreements (SCAs) with the two power companies expire in 2018. New SCAs were signed with the power companies in April 2017 with terms including a reduced rate of return from 9.99% under the current SCAs to 8%; a duration of about 15 years until end 2033 so as to incentivise the power companies to make long term investments to replace the retiring coal plants; introduction of mechanism to further promote energy efficiency and conservation as well as the development of renewable energy; introduction of mechanism

to reflect the actual fuel costs in a more timely manner; improvements to the incentive/penalty schemes to encourage the power companies to further improve their operational performance, etc.

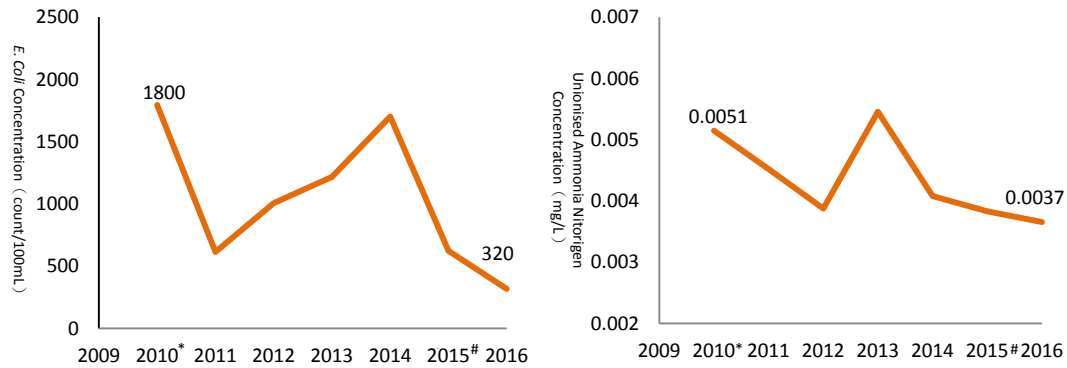
- The “Energy Saving Plan for Hong Kong’s Built Environment 2015 ~ 2025+” was published in 2015. It sets the new target of reducing energy intensity by 40% by 2025 using 2005 as the base.
- Launched the “Hong Kong Climate Change Report 2015” in 2015. The Steering Committee on Climate Change was established under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary for Administration in 2016 and released in January 2017 “Hong Kong’s Climate Action Plan 2030+”, setting out a new carbon emission reduction target to reduce our carbon intensity by 65%-70% compared with the 2005 level by 2030 (which is equivalent to an absolute reduction of 26%-36%). This is equivalent to a reduction of the per capita carbon emission from 6.2 tonnes in recent years to 3.3-3.8 tonnes.
- The Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance came into full operation in September 2012. The standards were tightened in 2015 to bring about a 10% improvement in energy efficiency.
- The grading standards under the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme (MEELS) were upgraded in 2015. Amendments to the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance were proposed in 2017 to extend the scope of MEELS to cover more electrical products.



- Introduced the Energy Saving Charter on No Incandescent Light Bulbs in 2013. The “Energy Saving for All” Campaign together with the Energy Saving Charter (including maintaining an average indoor temperature between 24°C and 26°C during mid-summer) was launched in 2015 to encourage different sectors of the community and the general public to save energy. In 2017, we launched the 4Ts Charter to encourage people to set their energy saving targets and timelines and to share their energy saving measures under the 4Ts framework, i.e. target, timeline, transparency and together.
- Launched the first-ever Charter on External Lighting in 2016. Over 4 800 properties and shops have pledged to switch off lighting installations with decorative, promotional or advertising purposes which affect the outdoor environment during the preset times.
- The Harbour Area Treatment Scheme Stage 2A was fully commissioned in end 2015. All the sewage in the Victoria Harbour catchment is transported to the Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works for centralised treatment, which

largely improves the water quality of the Victoria Harbour.

Improving Water Quality of Victoria Harbour



* Advanced Disinfection Facilities of Harbour Area Treatment Scheme Stage 2A commissioned in March 2010
 # Full commissioning of Harbour Area Treatment Scheme Stage 2A

- Commissioned a two-year consultancy study on ways to deal with the pollution and odour problem caused by the discharge of residual pollutants to the urban coastal waters in 2016. Subject to the allocation of resources, we will construct dry weather flow interceptors and rehabilitate trunk sewers in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan to reduce the residual pollutants in the near shore of the Victoria Harbour as soon as possible.
- In 2014, completed the Policy Review on Conservation of Built Heritage, and in 2016 earmarked \$500 million for the setting up of the Built Heritage Conservation Fund.
- Launched Batch IV and Batch V of the Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme.
- Promulgated the Handbook on Tree Management in 2016 to provide private property owners and property management companies with guidelines and standards of good practice on tree management. The handbook will be incorporated into the Code of Practice on Building Management & Maintenance under the Building Management Ordinance (Cap. 344) to further raise the awareness of responsibility on tree management among private property owners and property management companies.