Environmental Report (January - June 2022) The former Food and Health Bureau

Profile of Key Responsibilities

The former Food and Health Bureau was responsible for policy areas of food and environmental hygiene, and health issues. It aimed to formulate and coordinate policies and programmes:

- (i) to improve environmental hygiene and ensure food safety in the territory; and
- (ii) to safeguard and promote public health and to ensure that no one is prevented, through lack of means, from obtaining adequate medical treatment.
- 2. The former Food and Heath Bureau was organised into two branches for the following responsibilities:

Food and Environmental Hygiene matters

 Policy matters relating to food safety, environmental hygiene, agriculture, fisheries, animal welfare and management.

Health matters

 Policy matters relating to medical and health services, including provision of hospital services, fees and charges of public medical and health services, health promotion and prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases, regulation, self-regulation and development of medical nursing, dentistry and allied health professional and regulation of drugs.

- Policy matters relating to the development of primary health care services, long-term health care policies, regulation of medical technologies and research, development of Chinese medicine, development of largescale public health information systems, health policy research and anti-smoking and tobacco control policy.
- 3. The actual expenditure of the former Food and Health Bureau in 2022-23 was about \$28,914 million. The Bureau had an establishment of 22 directorate officers and 253 non-directorate staff as at 30 June 2022.

Environmental Goal and Policy

- 4. The former Food and Health Bureau supported the HKSAR Government's initiatives to improve the environment and was committed to helping improve our own environmental performance by:
 - (i) compliance with relevant environmental protection ordinances:
 - (ii) promotion of waste reduction;
 - (iii) advising other bureaux on the impact of their policies on public health;
 - (iv) minimising the production of environmental pollutants and/or nuisance;
 - (v) improving the general environmental conditions; and
 - (vi) saving of resources.

Environmental Aspects and Impacts

5. The policies under the purview of the former Food and Health Bureau might have environmental impact on various aspects, including waste disposal, air pollution and conservation of the environment. Such impacts would be taken into account when drawing up the policies.

Environmental Protection Measures

6. The following measures were relevant to environmental protection:

(A) Under policy areas

(i) Clinical waste

To map out with the Hospital Authority and the Department of Health the way forward in delivering Government's objective to dispose of clinical waste in an environmentally sound manner.

Performance

The Code of Practice for the Management of Clinical Waste was published in June 2010 for the implementation of Clinical Waste Control Scheme effective from 1 August 2011 under the Waste Disposal (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides the legal framework for the control of clinical waste and its management in Hong Kong.

(ii) Smoking and tobacco control

The reduction of smoking prevalence and hence improvement on the air quality and public health was aimed to be achieved by discouraging smoking, educating the public, particularly the young, on the health risks involved, containing proliferation of tobacco use and protecting the public from passive smoking to the maximum possible extent. Since 1 January 2007, the statutory smoking ban had been expanded to cover schools, hospitals, all public indoor areas such as restaurants, workplaces and some outdoor areas including beaches and parks. Starting from 1 July 2009, the smoking ban had been extended to all bars,

clubs, nightclubs, bathhouses, massage parlours, and mahjong and tin-kau parlours. A fixed penalty system for smoking offences commenced operation on 1 September 2009 to impose a fixed penalty of HK\$1,500 for smoking or carrying a lighted cigarette or pipe in statutory no smoking areas or transport carriers.

The smoking ban had also begun to apply to public transport facilities (PTFs) in phases. PTFs with superstructures had already become smoke-free since 1 September 2009. The second phase of designating open-air PTFs as no smoking areas had commenced on 1 December 2010. 14 bus interchanges located at tunnel portal areas and leading to expressways or tunnels had been designated as no smoking areas in phases.

Performance

Hong Kong's smoking prevalence is among the lowest in the world. According to the Thematic Household Survey (Report No.75) conducted by the Census & Statistics Department during April to July 2021, the percentage of daily cigarette smokers out of the Hong Kong population aged 15 or above was 9.5%.

(B) Within the office

(i) Waste minimisation

- use recycled paper, even for external communication
- collect papers used on one side only for drafting, photocopying or printing of single-sided file enclosures
- circulate posting notices, telephone lines, reports and consultation papers etc. through electronic means instead of using paper
- post internal circulars and other reference materials on internal bulletin board for access by staff

- send e-orientation folder, containing the soft copy of a bundle of circulars and papers, to new comers
- encourage the use of electronic means in both internal and external communication
- keep the number of paper publications and copies of circulars to the absolute minimum (e.g. by circulating only one copy to relevant staff)
- use plain paper fax machines instead of thermal paper ones
- avoid sending original documents which have been sent by fax or email
- reduce the use of fax leader sheet
- use virtual fax services
- use photocopiers enabled with double-sided copying functions
- set "double-sided" and "print in grayscale" as default printing modes for all network printers
- not to use envelopes for unclassified documents
- reuse envelopes, loose minutes jackets and action tags
- stop using paper cups and bottled water in meetings
- reduce use of greeting cards or use e-greeting cards for official purpose
- reuse decorative materials at festive seasons
- recover waste paper, newspapers and outdated publication for recycling by placing collection boxes at convenient locations
- recover printer cartridges for recycling
- use recycled printer cartridge
- use refillable ball pens
- implement the online booking system of conference rooms instead of keeping paper records
- review regularly the actual need against monthly supply items that have expiry dates
- collect plastics, metals, waste paper and rechargeable batteries by setting up coloured recycling boxes in common areas

<u>Performance</u> Generally effective.

(ii) Energy conservation

- remind staff to switch off lights and personal computers outside office hours
- encourage staff to use staircase for interfloor traffic
- use energy-saving fluorescent lights
- install light sensors in office and common areas
- arrange officers to conduct checking after office hours to ensure lights in offices and conference rooms and communal facilities, such as photocopiers are switched off
- use energy efficient equipment, such as power-saving photocopiers, printers and computers
- set all photocopiers to energy saving mode when they are not in use for over five minutes
- keep room temperature at a reasonable level to avoid excessive air-conditioning

<u>Performance</u> Generally effective

(iii) Others

- remind drivers to switch off vehicle engines whilst awaiting in order to avoid idling emissions and achieve fuel saving
- display plants in offices
- use auto-sensitized water taps in toilets
- implement the Government's "Smoke-free Workplace Policy"
- use unleaded fuel for departmental cars
- encourage officers to dress light, casual and smart

- re-circulate "Energy Saving Tips" to all staff members at regular intervals
- include green specifications in quotation documents

<u>Performance</u> Generally effective

Environmental Awareness within the Bureau

7. To improve the environmental awareness within the Bureau, a directorate officer had been appointed the green manager of the Bureau since 1993. The officer had provided a focal point for introducing and reviewing environmental protection initiatives. Staff of the Bureau would be encouraged to attend training/workshops on green management and would continue to identify measures, both under policy areas or within the office, to protect our environment.

Commitments under the Clean Air Charter

8. The former Food and Health Bureau supported the Government's determination of improving air quality by meeting the commitments of the Clean Air Charter. The progress of commitments under the Charter that was relevant to our operations was reported below:

(A) Publishing information on energy use and emissions

(i) <u>Electricity</u>

The electricity consumed by the former Food and Health Bureau from January to June 2022 was estimated at 491,260 kWh*. The estimated emissions of air pollutants were thus as follows:

Pollutants	Estimated Emissions
50 ₂	66kg
NO _×	215kg
RSP	5kg

^{*} Please refer to the Annex for details.

(ii) Fuel

The total mileage travelled by the AM vehicles of our Bureau from January to June 2022 was 55,675 km. The estimated emission of NO_{\times} was 50 kg.

(B) Enhancing energy efficiency

A number of measures had been adopted for enhancing energy efficiency. The details were reported under Part 6B (ii).

(C) Experience sharing

The Bureau would continue to participate in experience sharing workshops and seminars on promoting clean air.

Jointly prepared by Environment and Ecology Bureau (Food Branch) and Health Bureau
September 2023

Estimated Electricity Consumed by the former Food and Health Bureau in 2022 (Jan-Jun 2022)*

	Electricity consumed (kWh)						
Month	Office at Tamar CGO	Office at AIA Tower	Office at Rumsey Street Multi-Storey Carpark Building	Office at THE HUB	Office at Millennium City 6	Total	
Jan	49,664	3,308	3,934	9,460	1,550	67,916	
Feb	50,076	3,157	3,307	10,140	1,176	67,856	
Mar	39,407	3,397	4,259	14,037	1,054	62,154	
Apr	51,364	3,095	4,157	17,180	1,440	77,236	
May	47,538	3,330	4,697	26,441	1,364	83,370	
Jun	90,857	3,278	5,634	31,519	1,440	132,728	
	328,906	19,565	25,988	108,777	8,024	491,260	

^{*} With effect from 1 July 2022, the Food and Health Bureau was revamped as the Health Bureau, and the Environment Bureau was retitled as the Environment and Ecology Bureau to take over the policies on environmental hygiene, food safety, agriculture and fisheries, animal welfare and management from the Food and Health Bureau.