

U R B A N P L A N N I N G A N D
**ENVIRONMENTAL
 LAW REPORT**

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In this issue we report on the *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development* which took place in Rio De Janeiro last month. In the absence of official Hong Kong representation at *the Earth Summit* Hong Kong environmental NGOs scored impressive victories in the local press. Our feature looks at what was discussed and decided at the Summit and considers the hidden agenda in the new North-South dialogue on environment and economic development.

Apart from our regular features, we have compiled statistics for environmental prosecutions, based on information recently received from the EPD. They appear on page eight. The statistics compare the number of convictions for environmental offenses in March and May 1992 and analyse the data according to the nature of the pollution, number of previous convictions and the maximum fine imposed for convictions in each category.

The editors would like to thank the many readers who sent us their comments on the inaugural issue of *the Report*. We are please to announce that this and all future issues will be printed on recycled paper. We shall endeavour to maintain a high standard and make changes and improvements as are necessary to satisfy the needs of our readership.

The Editors

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The Earth Summit

ENVIRONMENTAL news worldwide was dominated in May and June this year with the preparations for and culmination of the *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*, now better known as the 'Earth Summit', which took place in the Brazilian capital, Rio De Janeiro, from 3 to 14 June.

The principal items on the *Earth Summit's* agenda were two major environmental treaties, one on global warming and the other on bio-diversity, principles of forestry management and 'Agenda 21' which amounts to a declaration of

principles on sustainable development.

The Climate Change Convention, the centrepiece of the Earth Summit, attempts to regulate 'greenhouse' gases, principally ubiquitous carbon dioxide (CO₂), which are causing the inexorable warming of Earth's atmosphere. One fourth of CO₂ emissions come from the United States. Although the US agreed to sign this treaty it rejected the call from European countries to reduce CO₂ emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The treaty not only limits emissions but also requires the protection of so-called 'sinks', principally forests, which naturally absorb large amounts of CO₂.

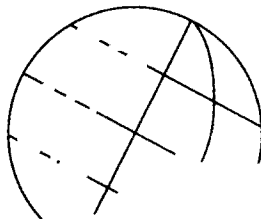
The Bio-Diversity Treaty proved to be the more controversial of the two treaties. It provides measures to protect the endangered flora and fauna and to share the riches from products derived from nature. Despite vigorous lobbying at home and by close European allies, the United States was the only major developed nation which refused to sign the Bio-Diversity Treaty.

A last-minute leak showed that the White House even resisted last minute lobbying by the US Environmental Protection Agency to sign the treaty. The US administration cited dissatisfaction with the fiscal provisions of the Treaty which it claimed would take place fiscal control in the hands of developing countries and result in an excessive financial burden on the US. It also expressed concern at the impact the Treaty's provisions on sharing products of nature would have on the US biotechnology industry.

'Agenda 21' consists of objectives and principles of 'sustainable development', that growth and environmental protection as inextricable inter-related issues. On the one hand, the experience of the developed world has been that untrammelled economic growth causes environmental degradation which is irremedial or costs more to correct than it would have cost to prevent. Developing countries, whilst aware of this developmental dilemma, are suspicious that these lessons will be used as an excuse by the developed world to hinder economic development in the Third World.

Before setting off for Rio the Hong Kong Conservancy Association collected over 23,000 signatures in support of its *Hong Kong Environment Char-*

ter for a Sustainable Future, including the signature of Dr. Stuart Reed, the Director of EPD. The *Charter* sets out three goals: 'cooperation from all sectors of society; public access to environmental information; and recognition that sound environmental management is vital to economic well-being.' It also calls upon Hong Kong government as well as business to promote environmentally friendly policies, such as saving energy and recycling, as well as a general change in the ideology of lifestyle towards a more environmentally conscious state.



The Forestry Principles are a non-binding set of principles for the continued exploitation of rainforest timber which, if it remains unchecked, will destroy much of the world's rainforests in the next fifty years and along with them the habitat for innumerable species as well as the protection the forests provide us from greenhouse gases.

A HIDDEN but more powerful agenda, however, unravelled during almost two weeks of meetings, political speeches and lobbying at the Earth Summit. Developing countries demanded a renewed North-South dialogue on economic development. They used the Summit as a vehicle to express their dissatisfaction with the

developed world's attitude to third-world development and held the world environment to ransom in order to press for greater economic aid.

The UN estimates that to implement *Agenda 21* will cost US\$125 billion each year. The South therefore wants the North to commit 0.7 percent of their GNP on foreign aid programmes by the year 2000. Japan, in particular, was singled out as additional aid provider for up to US\$11-12 billion, although far less is expected. Japan's environmental excesses in South-East Asia were cited by the developmental lobby as further reason why Japan should pay more.

Hong Kong was conspicuous by its absence at the Earth Summit. Not a single official delegate was sent despite the large presence from China and the United Kingdom. Speculation that the UK would have been embarrassed by Hong Kong's inconsistent position on certain issues is certainly wrong as this problem not infrequently affects multilateral trade negotiations to which both Hong Kong and the UK are parties.

The more likely reason is not to offend China which caused a Hong Kong delegation to withdraw from a World Meteorological Organisation meeting on climate change two years ago. Invitations to the Earth Summit were made to heads of state and China does not recognise Hong Kong as a state for such purposes but observers could have been sent. Although Hong Kong non-governmental organisations were well represented in Rio, the Hong Kong establishment has missed a unique opportunity to join in the beginnings of a world dialogue on the environment.

Digest of LEGISLATION

(This covers *Legal Supplements to the Gazette Nos. 18/1 May 1992 to 25/19 June 1992.*)

AIR POLLUTION

Air Pollution Control (Amendment) Bill 1992 (L.S. No. 3 to GAZETTE No. 24/12 June 1992 p. C709). The existing *Air Pollution Control Ordinance* came into effect in 1983. If this Bill becomes law it will be the third major overhaul of Hong Kong's principal environmental legislation. First, the Bill introduces a new regime to control asbestos in the environment of Hong Kong. This is a radical departure from the original legislation which was primarily aimed at air pollution nuisances from factories and industrial plant. The second area covered is the use of a technical memorandum, as has been introduced into the regulation of discharges into water control zones, to control air pollution from stationary sources. The Bill also revises the controls on highly polluting 'specified processes' which have enjoyed exemption from licensing requirements. The appeal and penalty provisions have also been revised. Fines have been revised by up to 1,000 percent and up to six months imprisonment is introduced for the first time in respect of some offenses.

LAND USE PLANNING

Building (Planning) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulation 1992 (L.S. No. 2 to GAZETTE No. 23/4 June 1992 p. B661). This amendment regulation repeals Part V of the *Building (Planning) Regulations* and makes important provisions to facilitate fire fighting, in particular, with respect to firestairs access,

firemen's lifts, access for firefighting and rescue.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Smoking (Public Health) (Notices) (Amendment) Order 1992 (L.S. No. 2 to GAZETTE No. 20/15 May 1992 p. B620). This order prescribes the description of the signs in English and Chinese to be displayed in each no smoking area or public transport carrier to indicate that smoking is prohibited. The order comes into effect on 1 August 1992.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap.354) (Commencement of Part IV and Sections 21(2), 22(2) and 36(2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) Notice 1992 (L.S. No. 2 to GAZETTE No. 18/1 May 1992 p. B505). This notice appoints 1 May 1992 as the (long-awaited) day on which the said part and sections of the *Waste Disposal Ordinance* (as amended) came into effect. Part IV of the Ordinance prohibits the unauthorised disposal of waste and the importation of waste into Hong Kong. Section 18 provides fines of up to \$100,000 and defences for offenses committed under this part. Sections 21 and 22 refer to the form and effect of licences to collect waste issued under Part V. Section 36 provides that the Crown is immune from criminal liability and the duty to pay fees under Part IV.

Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (L.N. 20 of 1992) (Commencement) Notice 1992 (L.S. No. 2 to GAZETTE No. 18/1 May 1992 p. B507). This notice appoints 1 May 1992 as the day on which these regulations (digested in the May issue pp.3-4), except Parts II, VII and VIII, governing the collec-

tion and disposal of chemical waste came into effect. See also the following notice.

Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (L.N. 20 of 1992) (Application of Parts II, VII and VIII) Notice 1992 (L.S. No. 2 to GAZETTE No. 20/15 May 1992 p. B627). This notice appoints 18 May as the day on which the said parts of regulations came into effect with respect to chemical waste.

Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) (Amendment) Regulation 1992 (L.S. No. 2 to GAZETTE No. 18/1 May 1992 p. 497). This regulation amends s.24(2) of the principal regulations to clarify that waste collectors must deliver any waste collected to the reception point within 48 hours.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Oil Pollution) (Amendment) Regulation 1992 (L.S. No. 2 to GAZETTE No. 23/4 June 1992 p. B667). This amendment regulation gives effect to the amendments to the Annex of the 1978 Protocol to the *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships* by designating the Antarctic as a special area and providing special methods for the prevention of oil pollution from ships operating in that area.

Correction

In the May edition on page 4 it was reported that 1 April 1992 was the first appointed day for discharges into the *North Western Water Control Zone* and that from this day existing discharges shall enjoy deemed licences. In fact, *such discharges must be licensed* under Section 15 of the *Water Pollu-*

tion Control Ordinance and are not deemed licences such as those referred to in Section 16. We apologise for this error and are grateful to the EPD for bringing it to our attention. (The Editors.)

WILDLIFE PRESERVATION

Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 1992 (L.S. No. 2 to GAZETTE No. 23/4 June 1992 p. B700). This order expands the list of protected wild animals to include species of Mongooses, Water Monitor, Hong Kong Newt, Hong Kong Cascade Frog and Romer's Tree Frog. It also repeals the entry relating to Crab-eating Mongoose as being covered in the species of Mongooses.

CASELAW Update

(In the May issue full digests of the decisions of Mayo, J. in *World Wide Fund for Nature v. A-G* and Gall, J. in *R. v. Shaw Bros. Studios* were promised for this issue. Unfortunately, these judgments are still not available. We will digest them for readers as soon as they become available. The inconvenience is regretted. Eds.)

R. v. Universal Dockland Ltd.
(The unreported judgment of Judge Longley will be digested in full when it becomes available.)

The first prosecution for dumping at sea brought before the District Court resulted in a record fine of \$200,000 plus costs of \$12,000 for the defendant, Universal Dockland Limited. The defendant, a dredging company, was convicted of all four offenses of dumping marine mud and excavation material dredged from sites at Ma On Shan and Mirs Bay into the sea between May and August 1991 without a licence.

The defendant had been con-

victed in a magistrate's court on eight previous convictions and His Honour Judge Longley concluded that the maximum fine there (\$5,000) had clearly not acted as a deterrent and therefore fined the defendant \$20,000 in respect of each offence.

The defendant's managing director criticised the EPD for being wrongly singled out as an example to many companies who engage in illegal dumping. It claimed it had done all it could to prevent the company's employees from dumping. The EPD responded that it would pursue similar proceedings against other repeat offenders. (SCMP 20 June 1992)

Diary

(See *DIGEST OF LEGISLATION* for details.)

1 May: Waste Disposal Ordinance Part IV and ss. 21(2), 22(2), 36(2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) came into effect.

1 May: Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation came into effect.

18 May: Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Parts II, VII and VIII came into effect with respect to chemical waste.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

EPD, *A Concise Guide to the Noise Control Ordinance* (4th ed. March 1992) (Hong Kong: Government Printer)

EPD, *How to Apply for a Construction Noise Permit* (Oct. 1991) (Hong Kong: Government Printer)

EPD, *What to do when you receive a NOISE ABATEMENT NOTICE* (May 1989) (Hong Kong: Government Printer)

HONG KONG Briefing

WATER AND AIR pollution remain controversial as studies show that air and water quality continues to deteriorate with little or any remission.

The EPD reported that conditions for the outbreak of 'red tides' in May were even more serious than in April when huge losses were caused to Hong Kong's fish and shell fish farmers. (SCMP 14 May 1992)

Nevertheless, there was some good news for swimmers at the end of May when the EPD upgraded several beaches as water quality improved over the last two weeks of May. They were Hairpin Beach, St. Stephens, Turtle Cove and Big Wave Bay which each moved up a grade. Four other beaches, however, dropped to grade two: Chung Hom Kok, Hung Shing Yeh, Clearwater Bay Second and Campers Beaches. As of the end of May only 15 of the 45 graded beaches are grade one and three are closed because of pollution. (SCMP 29 May 1992)

EPD AIR QUALITY DATA for April is alarming. They show that concentrations of respirable and suspended particulates were as much as 50 percent above safe levels. Mongkok and Kwai Chung were the worst affected. (SCMP 14 May 1992).

A UNIVERSITY STUDY on Hong Kong children has shown a strong correlation between increasing air pollution in the Territory and respiratory disorders such as asthma and chronic bronchitis. Published in US medical journal *Annals of*

Allergy the study shows a 100 percent increase in hospital admissions between 1983 and 1989 for children aged between one and four years. (SCMP 17 May 1992)

PROSECUTIONS FOR air pollution are not having a deterrent effect according to an EPD official. Mr. Franklin Chung said that low fines did not discourage discharges by owners of furnaces and chimneys from. He cited the example of a factory which was fined only \$2,500 for a third offence. Under these circumstances, he said, it is cheaper for owners to pay the fine than comply with environmental regulations. (SCMP 17 June 1992).

HERITAGE preservation and the powers of the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) were issues raised by a proposed redevelopment of the 56-year old Chinese Methodist Church in Wan Chai, the distinctive red brick building with pagoda-style roof standing on Hennessey Road. It has been given a Grade III listing by the AAB, but the Church wants to demolish it and build a 22-storey building. (SCMP 2 May 1992) The AAB has no statutory powers to enforce preservation and no compensation is given for listing or preserving an historic building. (SCMP 10 May 1992)

KOWLOON WALLED CITY residents were given a 4-week reprieve from the planned eviction affecting the last remaining 358 households. 18 of those households are claiming that the Government is not entitled to recover their property under the Crown Land Ordinance as they are legitimate landlords with a right to remain. A similar challenge was made last November by

the First Phase residents and ExCo have again authorised the use of the obscure Land Acquisition (Possessory Title) Ordinance to effect the clearance. 40 families and 64 businesses have refused the Government's offer of compensation. (SCMP 30 May 1992)

A NEW SITE in Tuen Mun has been earmarked for the first Hong Kong public golf course. This proposed 18-hole site will take about three years to build. An earlier proposal for a 9-hole course was scuttled by Highways Department plans to build a dual carriageway through the middle of the land. (SCMP 26 May 1992)

DESPITE continued protests by residents of the Pat Heung village in the NT, developers have submitted a new proposal for a smaller repository for human ashes, after their original \$50 million scheme was rejected by the TPB. The villagers have sworn an oath in their temple not to accept any compensation or do anything to allow the development to take place. (SCMP 28 May 1992)

SANDWICH CLASS housing will form a larger part of this year's land disposal programme according to a survey by the Building and Lands Department prompted by a Government decision to help the middle-income group (-\$18,000-\$40,000 p.m). The Sino-British Land Commission has agreed to release more land for residential and commercial use this financial year and the 15,000 public and private flats to be built in this category of housing will be in non-urban areas such as Tseung Kwan O and Yuen Long. (SCMP 25 May 1992)

A FLYOVER to link traffic

from Tsim Sha Tsui East via Hong Chong Road with the Princess Margaret flyover has been proposed to relieve congestion at the Kowloon side exit of the Cross Harbour Tunnel. This \$130 million scheme represents an alternative strategy against congestion to increasing the tunnel passage tax by 200 percent, upon which Omelco has again deferred a decision. (SCMP 22 May 1992)

AFTER a two-hour EGM, members of the Football Club (HKFC) gave the go-ahead for plans to redevelop the Club. This redevelopment is part of a proposed project by the Jockey Club who will provide the new upgraded premises in return for HKFC allowing expansion of the neighbouring Happy Valley racetrack. (SCMP 20 May 1992) The proposed improvements to the racecourse include the creation of public parks and the planting of over 300 mature trees, including 20 banyan trees. The four centenarian banyan trees presently standing on Sports Road which will have to be removed as part of the project may be the subject of a Friends of the Earth campaign. The scheme, if allowed, should be completed by November 1995. (SCMP 18 & 23 May 1992)

A NEW LAND REGISTER is to be introduced by 1994 which will help avoid disputes over property ownership and, it is hoped, indirectly enhance investment in the territory by property developers. The Government intends to preserve the New Territories Ordinance and all customary rights under this new system. (SCMP 7 May 1992)

MA ON SHAN New Town will expand by more than fifty percent to a population of

195,000 by the turn of the century, confirming its status as the fastest-growing new development area in the NT. Several new developments are expected to come on the market in the next few months and the Government is under pressure to release more land in the area. There are proposals to build a new road close to Ma On Shan and a light railway, but meanwhile there have been resident complaints of inadequate public transport and recreational facilities in this Sha Tin satellite. (SCMP 13 May 1992)

THE KCR is planning to construct a new railway between Kwai Chung container terminal and Lok Ma Chau to relieve cross-border congestion. If the Government gives approval it should be built within the next five years and will be able to carry two million containers per year between HK and China. (SCMP 28 May 1992) It could cut through Tai Lam and Tai Mo Shan Country Parks possibly with a series of viaducts and tunnels. (SCMP 29 May 1992)

TERMINAL 9 in Tsing Yi island will not go out to public tender and development rights will be disposed of by restricted tender or private treaty by the end of the year. The terminal must be operational by mid-1995. (SCMP 27 April 1992) It is expected to cost \$8 billion and one bid for the project comes from Hongkong Land (SCMP 28 May 1992)

MARINE DREDGING for the reclamation work at West Kowloon, Central and Wanchai is expected to produce 1.75 cubic metres of mud contaminated with heavy metals. (SCMP 7 May 1992)

'PADS' UPDATE

THE PERMANENT Airport Authority, expected to be a public corporation with a private sector chairman, still shows no sign of appearing. Speculation, however, is emerging over candidates for the chair. The main four runners are Norman Thompson (retired first chairman of the MTRC), David Gledhill (retired Swire Group chairman), Sir Quo-wei Lee (Hang Seng Bank chairman) and Donald Liao Poon-huai (former Secretary of Home Affairs). (SCMP 6 June 1992)

THE TAI HO SECTION of the North Lantau Expressway will be built within budget by a consortium led by China Fujian Corporation for International Techno-Economic Co-operation (which included Hyundai until the company dropped out in May) who have been awarded the contract at \$3.5 billion. The section will be completed by December 1996. (SCMP 3 June 1992)

THE TSING MA BRIDGE contract has caused some controversy. Hyundai's bid was rejected on grounds of insufficient capital (SCMP 10 May 1992), but as their bid was in fact the lowest tendered by \$2.4 billion there have been claims of bias (SCMP 8 May 1992) and inconsistency in the tendering process. (SCMP 16 May 1992) The controversy was fired by a revised budget of \$11.2 billion (from \$8.8 billion) for the Lantau Fixed Crossing which included budget for the bridge of \$7.1 billion (from \$5.2 billion). (SCMP 14 May 1992) The Government has argued that these revisions reflect the difference between 1991 prices and 'money of the day' esti-

mates which include estimated inflation. (SCMP 10 May 1992)

CHINA registered complaints about the financing of the airport in advance of the long anticipated and still awaited first formal meeting of the Airport Committee under the JLG. The key concern is that the \$5 billion limit on government borrowing will be exceeded. (SCMP 15 May 1992) The definition of what amounts to a 'debt' is at issue: the British refer to the projected \$12.5 billion to the MTRC (\$5.2 billion to be advanced before 1997) and \$8.5 billion to the Airport Authority as 'callable equity' or 'capital injection' should the need arise, but the Chinese equate these amounts with borrowing. (SCMP 2 & 4 May 1992)

AN ANCIENT VILLAGE has been discovered by archaeologists at Pa Tau Kwu on the Northeast corner of Lantau. The neolithic remains are the oldest complete settlement found in the territory but are in an area south of the proposed North Lantau Expressway due to be levelled within the next 12 months. (SCMP 25 May 1992)

LEGCO, sitting as an ad hoc group studying airport finances, has given its support for the building of the airport railway by 1997. (SCMP 22 May 1992) Chinese officials have expressed concern over building the railway on the grounds of it creating a financial burden for the SAR. (SCMP 23 May 1992). Latest Government estimates put the cost at \$22.16 billion compared with the original figure of \$12.5 billion. (SCMP 29 May 1992)

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

Canada

Environmental Liability of Directors and Officers

(This report on the law in Ontario may presage similar developments in Hong Kong legislation. *Eds.*)

In a recent decision of the Provincial Division of the Ontario Court, Bata Industries Ltd. and two of its directors were found guilty of offenses under Ontario environmental legislation. Each director was fined CAD\$12,000 and *the court ordered that they were not to be indemnified by their employer.*

The decision is significant as it is the first to review in detail the statutory obligations placed on corporate directors and officers. The convictions were based on an application of s.194 of the **Environmental Protection Act** and s.116 of the **Ontario Water Resource Act** which provide for fines and imprisonment of up to one year for an unlawful discharge. The combined effect of these provisions is that every director or officer of a company must ensure that employees do not cause or permit such a discharge.

An individual director or officer of the company can be charged even if the company is not prosecuted and in closely held corporations the individuals and the corporate entity can be charged with the same offence.

These environmental offenses are subject to the defence of 'due diligence' which was considered in the *May Report*. In this case the Chairman of the Board was acquitted

because he put an environmental policy in place in the company and had reasonably relied on experienced personnel to implement it. However, the Bata Industries Canadian President and the General Manager failed to establish due diligence and were fined. (Based on a report from *Smith Lyons*.)

Europe

The United Kingdom Government has followed the current European Community policy, and has given active support to the principle of Eco-audit, whereby companies which consistently maintain a sufficient environmental standard of operation will be entitled to use a logo, if approved by qualified assessors.

The aim is to establish the principle that the market will tend to favour purchase of products which result from an overall production system and quality of production which is environmentally friendly. This will relate to a range of factors including: product design, raw materials, packaging, process design/operation, water use/discharge, energy sources and use, storage on site, emissions/discharges, solid waste management and disposal, transport and distribution, *etc.*

As part of this approach, the Government has authorised the British Standards Institution to set a British Standard BS 7750, which specifies the elements of an environmental management system designed to be applicable to all types and sizes of organization.

The European Commission Director-General for the Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection (D-G XI),

recently stated that if a UK standard is soon established it could be easily transferred into a European standard.

The International Standards Organisation (ISO) and the European Committee of Standardisation (CEN) have established working parties to develop standards on the lines of BS 7750, and it is clear that the EC market will in future tend to favour imports which have been produced on 7750 lines.

Details of BS 7750 'Environmental Management System' can be obtained from: British Standards Institution Sales, Linford Wood, Milton Keynes, MK14 6LE, UK Price: £40.00.

The second major matter of recent significance is the coming into force with effect from 1 April 1992 of statutory duties and enforcement in relation to the management, treatment and disposal of waste, under Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, which provides a comprehensive system of prime significance to industrial processors, and also to office organisations.

Under the Act the producer of waste is responsible for it 'from the cradle to the grave', even after disposal as land-fill.

So far as overseas interests are concerned one of the main effects of Part II will be upon the level of insurance premiums to cover potential liability for damages in civil liability, in relation to which the burden of proof has been radically altered. It is not, of course, possible to insure against criminal liability arising out of prosecutions under the Act. (Alastair Bigham, Consultant to *Irwin Mitchell*.)

**Comparative Table of Environmental Convictions:
March and May 1992**

	Number	First Offence	Second Offence	Third Offence	Maximum Fine
Air	34	31	1	2	\$ 5,000
	30	19	8	3	\$20,000
Dumping at Sea	5	4	1	-	\$ 4,000
	1	-	-	(5th)	\$ 5,000
Noise	6	4	1	1	\$20,000
	10	8	2	-	\$12,000
Waste	1	1	-	-	\$ 2,500
	-	-	-	-	-
Water	3	2	1	-	\$15,000
	6	6	-	-	\$50,000
Ozone	0	-	-	-	-
	1	1	-	-	\$25,000
Total	49	42	4	3	
	48	34	10	4	

ABBREVIATIONS

APCO	Air Pollution Control Ordinance
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
EC	European Community
EPCOM	Environmental Pollution Advisory Committee
EPD	Environmental Protection Department
EXCO	Executive Council
FEER	Far Eastern Economic Review
LEGCO	Legislative Council
LS	Legal Supplement
NCO	Noise Control Ordinance
NT	New Territories
PAA	Provisional Airport Authority
PADS	Port and Airport Development Strategy
SCMP	South China Morning Post
SMP	Sunday Morning Post
WDO	Waste Disposal Ordinance
WPCO	Water Pollution Control Ordinance

May figures appear above March figures.

Source: EPD, Anti-Pollution Prosecution Figures (21 April & 16 June 1992).

This report does not constitute advice of a legal nature. Whilst all effort has been made to ensure completeness and accuracy at the time of publication, no responsibility is accepted for errors or omissions. Further information, inquiries and advice in respect of this report should be directed to:

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