

Agreement No. CE 53/96

BRIEF FOR
STUDY ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Planning Department
Planning, Environment and Lands Bureau
August 1997

1. Introduction

- ☛ This Brief is to be read in conjunction with the Memorandum of Agreement, General Conditions of Employment for a Feasibility Assignment, Special Conditions of Employment and Schedule of Fees.

2. Description of the Project

Background

- 2.1 The 1987 Brundtland Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development defines sustainable development as being a way of living that *"meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"*. The main principle is that all human beings are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations. A further definition of sustainable development comes from the United Nations Environment Programme's 'Caring for the Earth' as *"improving the quality of life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems"*.
- 2.2 The subject of sustainable development received extensive discussions at a global scale at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The documents agreed there, notably Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration, have secured sustainability commitments from governments in the world. Under Agenda 21, all signatory nations, including the UK and China, are committed to formulate national sustainable development plans. The UK Government is actively taking this forward at both national and local levels, whereas China has already published its national plan giving effect to Agenda 21.
- 2.3 The 1992 Earth Summit has proposed a way forward on the basis that a *"Government's strategy should build upon and harmonise the various sectoral, economic, social and environmental policies and plans that are operating in the country..... Its goals should be to ensure socially responsible economic development while protecting the resource base and the environment for the benefit of future generations. It should be developed through the widest possible participation."*
- 2.4 At a regional level, about 55% of the world's population now live in the Asia-Pacific region and this figure is growing very rapidly. There has been an accelerating trend in urban development in many of the countries in this region which is associated with rapid economic growth, especially through industrialisation. This can bring about negative environmental and social impacts, such as reduced air and water quality, loss of productive agricultural land and increased health risks. In order to cope with such pressures, it will be necessary to strengthen and better co-ordinate policies, plans and infrastructure development programmes so as to satisfy economic, social and environmental needs within the resources constraints. The Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) forum held in Manila in July 1996 has strongly reiterated the need for all countries in the Pacific region to move towards the goal of sustainable

development. As a member of APEC, Hong Kong has made a commitment to fulfil that objective.

- 2.5 While Hong Kong is a relatively small place, it also forms part of a wider region comprising the Pearl River Delta and other parts of South China. This region has undergone rapid economic changes over the past 15 years which in turn is having major impacts on Hong Kong. A key factor is that such growth is stimulating various hub functions of Hong Kong, especially in respect of its role as a major port, an international and regional airport, a financial and business centre, a tourist destination, and others. Such functions have created increasing demands for land for a wide range of economic activities and new infrastructures to handle growing volumes of cross-border trade. In parallel, the domestic needs of Hong Kong continue to grow apace, especially with regard to the provision of additional housing and a wide range of community facilities.

Territorial Development Strategy Review

- 2.6 The recently completed Territorial Development Strategy Review (TDSR) provides a medium-term and long-term development framework for Hong Kong that takes account of needs arising from population growth in the Territory, the need to sustain and enhance the hub functions of Hong Kong, and continued rapid economic development in South China, particularly the Pearl River Delta. The Medium-Term and Long-Term Strategies have been formulated on the basis of a comprehensive set of objectives and associated performance measures relating to land use, transport, environmental protection, conservation, feasibility of implementation, and financial and economic returns. The assumed objectives generally reflect current policies and associated standards.
- 2.7 With regard to the long term, strategic planning proposals have been formulated for a 2011 population of 7.5 to 8.1 million for two assumed development scenarios related to the extent of a regional hinterland. The general conclusion is that, given sufficient resource allocation for land production and infrastructure provision in a timely way, there is likely to be spatial capacity to meet Hong Kong's own housing, employment and transport needs, taking account also of the need to expand port facilities and to provide additional cross-border transport links. However, it is apparent that it will be difficult for the TDSR proposals to meet all the assumed objectives, particularly with respect to environmental protection within the context of current policies and proven technology. The TDSR comes to the view that :

"Certain issues need to be addressed on a stand-alone basis but there are many others that are interactive and bring us back to the question of what kind of urban-based style of living we would like to enjoy and can afford to provide. It is, therefore, crucial to balance the perceived economic benefits of development scenarios and the related hub functions of Hong Kong, on the one hand, against, on the other, such matters as potential resource availability, environmental objectives, the efficiency of infrastructure systems, the provision of essential land use requirements, standards of public health and the aspirations of the community with regard to the style and quality of

life preferred. The urban system as a whole needs to be considered, having regard also to regional interactions. Taking account of all these broad aspects of sustainability is a highly complex issue."

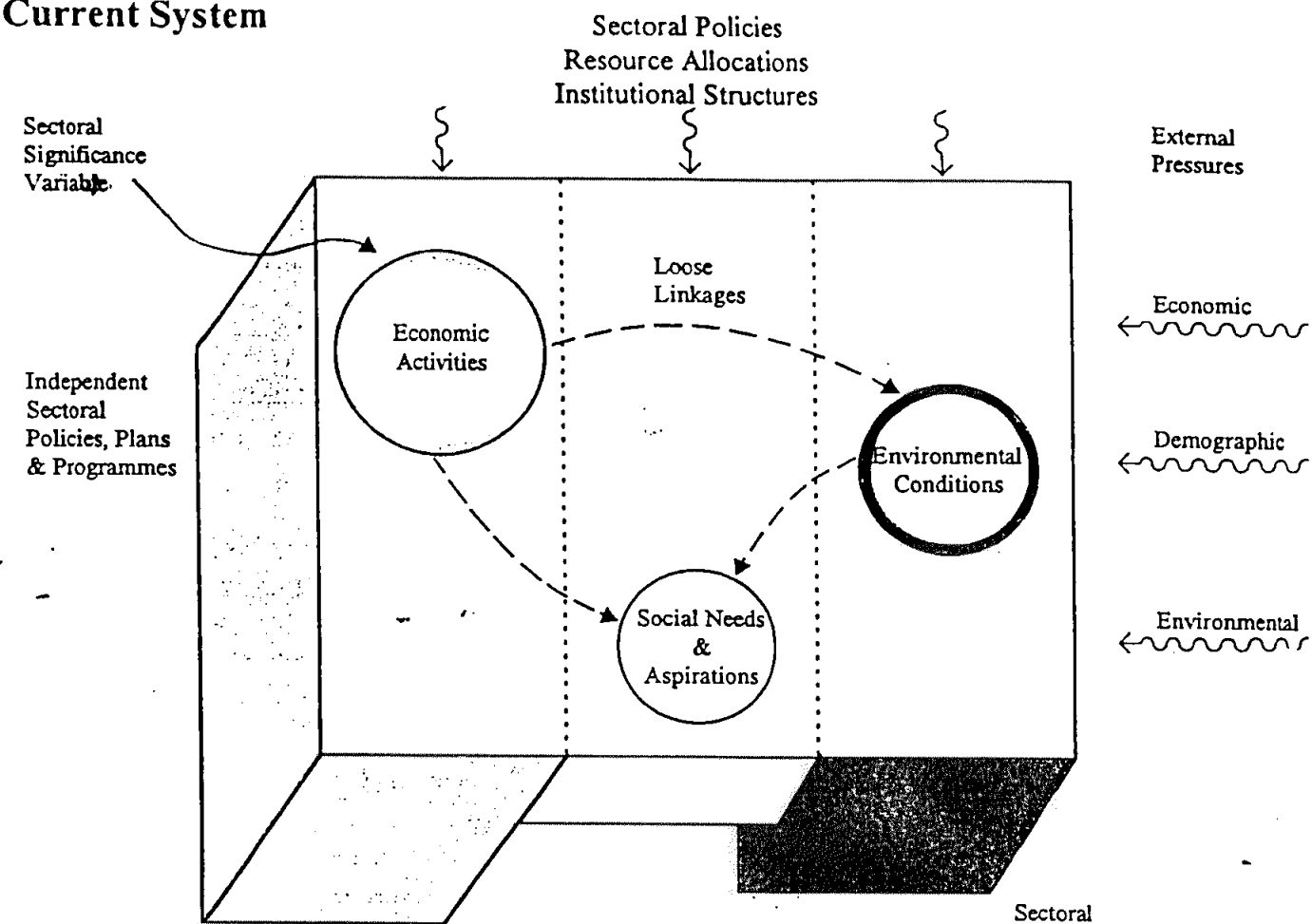
- 2.8 The TDSR also concludes by emphasising the point that, whilst setting a course to meet long-term needs and hopefully resolve identified issues, it is necessary for Hong Kong to maintain a forward momentum on the basis of current policies. To that end, the Medium-Term Strategy has been formulated up to a time horizon of 2006 with an assumed population in the order of 7.3 million. The Medium-Term Strategy, along with other related sectoral development strategies, is intended to provide a context within which detailed land and infrastructure development programmes can be brought to fruition. In order to maintain the current momentum of development to meet our growing societal needs, it will be important to move ahead with the provision of additional land and infrastructure in the context of current policies and standards in the medium term.
- 2.9 However, given that a goal should be to achieve a comprehensively sustainable pattern of development and that such a goal will need to be reached by degrees over the long term (say by 2020 and beyond), it would clearly be highly desirable to start taking steps to ensure that our overall urban-based system in which we live and work will be brought to an acceptable state of balance within the limits of resource availability, decision-making systems and other practical constraints. That, in turn, is likely to require new perceptions of how such a condition might be achieved through, for example, the use of new policy and control mechanisms related to demand management, the adjustment of resource allocation among various sectors according to changing priorities, the improvement of the means by which development programmes can be better integrated and the use of improved technology to handle the cumulative environmental problems arising from such developments. Unless such steps are taken, it is likely that the achievement and maintenance of a sustainable urban-based system in the long term would be unreachable.
- 2.10 One of the greatest difficulties to be resolved in aiming to achieve a sustainable, urban-based system for Hong Kong is in coming to a view as to which hub functions to promote. Such functions are essential generators of economic growth from which the community derives resources to support its development, social service and environmental protection programmes. At the same time, the type, scale and location of hub function activities can be a source of great pressure on the quality of the urban-based system in which we live, in terms of such attributes as the use of land, the efficiency of infrastructure services and diverse environmental conditions. All hub functions have, to a lesser or greater degree, some such impact but the two major hub functions with the highest impact potential are the rapidly developing roles of Hong Kong as a hub port and a hub airport. Of these two, it is probably the port that takes precedence since it is the primary channel through which the resource needs and manufacturing outputs of the wider region flow, creating within our confined geographic limits large-scale implications with regard to the use of land, transport infrastructure and environmental conditions.

- 2.11 In the above context, a fundamental issue is how to maintain an acceptable environmental quality and safeguard or indeed restore the integrity of our natural resource base while, at the same time, continue to develop to satisfy growing social and economic needs over time. There is a risk that development components considered economically desirable and technically feasible may eventually prove to be unsustainable, or sustainable only with massively expensive corrective programmes. On the other hand, opposition to new economic activities, based on inadequate information, may lead to the rejection of development options which would in fact be sustainable and also essential to support various programmes for the provision of social services and development and environmental protection programmes. Sustainable development should imply economic development and environmental protection being mutually supportive.
- 2.12 Hitherto, there has been a tendency for economic, social and environmental policies, plans and programmes to be dealt with on their own account, with each sector competing for the allocation of scarce resources (see [Figure 1](#)). However, it is evident that society should, as far as practicable, operate as one, integrated sustainable system. It will be necessary to move towards an improved system of government that provides a more integrated way of setting community-based goals, of measuring the extent to which we achieve such goals, of deploying resources and introducing administrative measures to make timely adjustments to plans and programmes, and of strengthening channels of communication with appropriate bodies beyond territorial limits. It will be desirable to examine the practicality of devising a comprehensive system for Hong Kong on the basis of such a philosophy, a conceptual framework for which is shown by [Figure 1](#).
- 2.13 It is necessary to reach a consensus on what the term "*sustainability*" should mean for Hong Kong, given its rather unique status as a city-based society driven by its own resourcefulness and by the pressures arising from economic growth in the wider region of South China. Hong Kong does not operate as a "closed system" in terms of its inherent capabilities of meeting all its own needs from locally-available resources. It is not intended at this juncture to lay down any strict guidelines with respect to which concept of sustainability should apply to Hong Kong. Whilst taking account of lessons from other countries, new thoughts will have to be generated in order to reach a consensus on a workable definition of sustainability for Hong Kong and the elements that contribute to the achievement thereof.

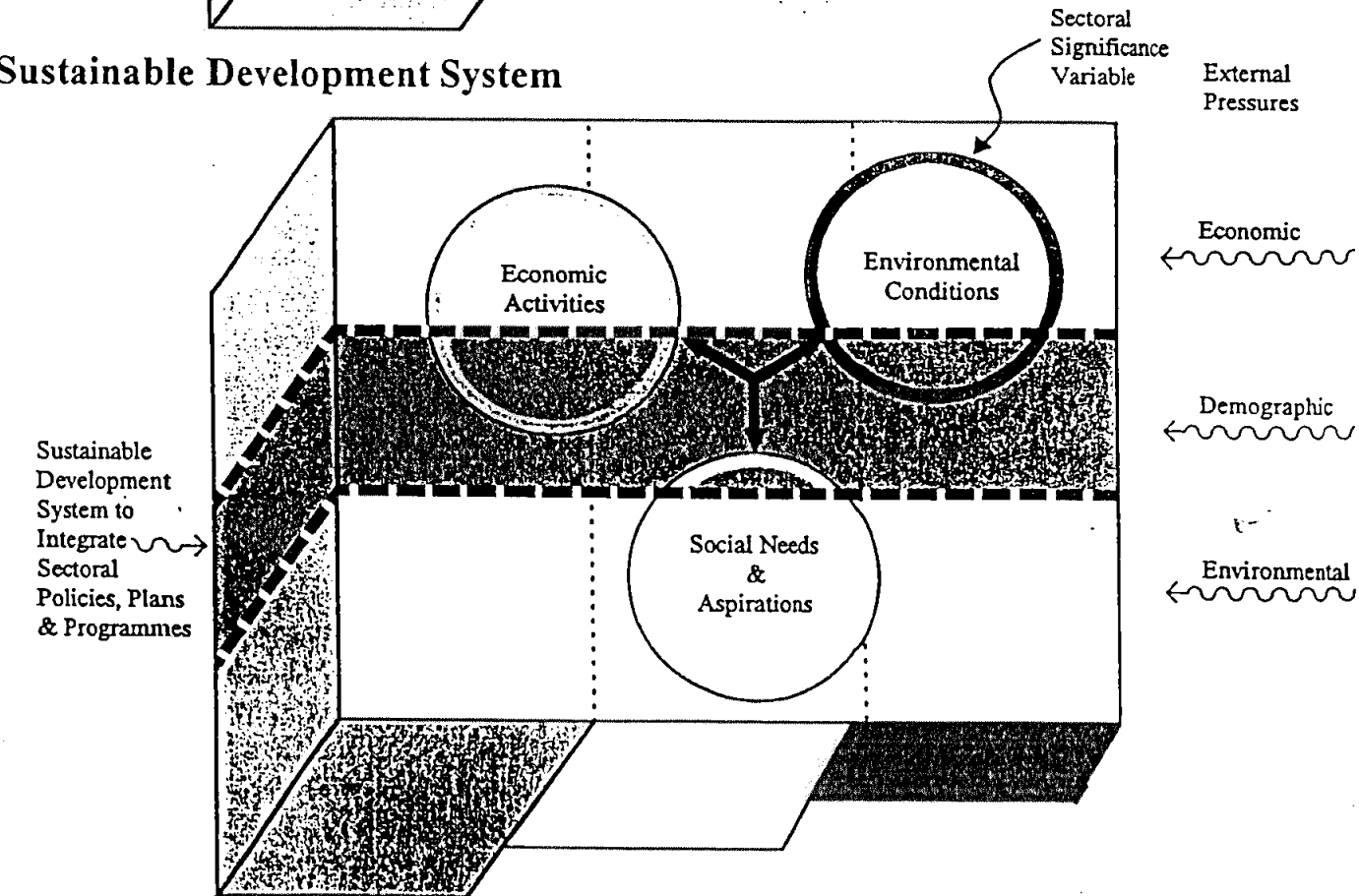
Reviews of Progress on the 1989 White Paper on Environment

- 2.14 The Government has undertaken in the Second Review of Progress on the 1989 White Paper "Pollution of Hong Kong - a time to act" in 1993 and the 1994 Policy Address to consider how the Agenda 21 sustainable development principles can be incorporated into the policy and planning framework. The Third Review released by the Government in March 1996 points out that if Hong Kong is to continue thriving in the 21st Century, we must begin now to give more attention to the sustainability of our way of life. The Review, with the sub-title "Heading towards Sustainability", contains a whole section exploring the concept of sustainable development and how this concept is relevant to Hong Kong, and setting out proposals for incorporating

Current System



Sustainable Development System



BROAD CONCEPT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

FIGURE 1

sustainability considerations into our development planning and policy making processes including the proposal to carry out a "Study on Sustainable Development for the 21st Century" or "SUSDEV21".

Guiding Values and Sustainability Indicators

- 2.15 As a basis for formulating a sustainability process suitable for Hong Kong, it will be necessary, at an early stage, to identify a set of values that reflect the beliefs and concepts important to society and its people. To that end, a programme of public consultation will be needed. Taken together, such values should represent the essence of a sustainable society and should be at the core of decision-making to integrate economic, social and environmental policies, plans and programmes for the deployment of various resources. Those values which help bring society closer to achieving sustainable development are deemed to be desirable and defensible. Those that move in an opposite direction should be regarded as undesirable and indefensible. Such value judgements involve individuals and co-operate bodies in both the public and private sectors. Deeper thought will need to be given to this matter with particular reference to the way in which Hong Kong's physical development plans and associated policies can be structured to achieve the identified value-based targets.
- 2.16 While the philosophy is that all societal values are in general equally important and we should strive to meet all of them in order to achieve sustainable development, the extent to which value-based targets can be achieved is likely to depend on the view taken as to the degree to which both "*trade-offs*" and "*limits*" may need to apply in respect of the various economic, social and environmental concerns that are integral to the achievement of sustainable development. "*Limits*" would obviously have to apply in respect of conditions that are essential to the sustenance of human life in respect of such matters as the adequate provision of food and potable water supplies, clean air and shelter. Such limits, where appropriate, would need to be defined in terms of minimum threshold standards. "*Trade-offs*" may need to be made where a number of choices can be made in respect of such matters as means of transport, types of economic activities and hub functions, and accessibility to a range of community services. In some cases, of course, in reaching such a choice it may be necessary to consider the implications on attributes to which limits apply e.g. higher dependence on motor vehicles will affect air quality. Any conflicts and trade-offs among these value-based targets and the associated consequences would need to be made explicit to the general community.
- 2.17 There must also be a set of indicators at the appropriate local, regional and global levels that can be used to measure the extent to which the agreed guiding values related to sustainable development have been achieved through various current policies, plans and programmes. They provide a basis for deciding what steps may need to be introduced to help keep in balance the overall system in which we live and work.

6.7 Task 6 - Environmental Baseline Study

- (1) In parallel with the formulation of the sustainability criteria and indicators, an environmental baseline study shall be conducted to provide essential environmental and ecological baseline information for the assessment of environmental sustainability, in accordance with the requirements set out below.
- (2) The Consultants shall define and characterise the natural environmental capital stock in Hong Kong. Natural environmental capital stock refers to, but not limited to, the following :
 - (a) natural resources e.g. soil, water, atmosphere, flora, fauna, woodland, wetland, and other important wildlife habitats, agricultural areas, fishing grounds, and fish nursery areas, including the existing regeneration rate of the various resources;
 - (b) key natural self-purification processes such as waste assimilative capacities, natural tidal flows, and air dispersion capabilities; and
 - (c) other services e.g. amenity, recreation, and tourist attractions.
- (3) Based on the definition and characteristics of the natural environmental capital stock, the Consultants shall assemble, review and collate the existing environmental conditions, the key environmental infrastructure, and the type and extent of the existing environmental pressures affecting the environmental conditions and public health, using as fully as possible information already available from completed or on-going studies, both within and outside the Government. Such studies include, but not limited to, the following :

- (a) environmental reports produced by the Environmental Protection Department;
 - (b) various environmental impact assessment studies, especially ecological studies, conducted over the past few years for major projects in Hong Kong, together with various environmental monitoring reports during project implementation;
 - (c) the Environmental Baseline Report produced during the Territorial Development Strategy Review;
 - (d) the Biodiversity Baseline Survey of Hong Kong's Coastal Waters in respect of Corals and Reef Fish by the Swire Institute of Marine Science, University of Hong Kong, under the management of the Agriculture and Fisheries Department;
 - (e) the Biodiversity Survey of Hong Kong by the Ecology and Biodiversity Department, University of Hong Kong;
 - (f) the Hong Kong Environmental Profile by the World Wide Fund for Nature Hong Kong; and
 - (g) the studies to be carried out by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries on the wetland in the North West New Territories.
- (4) The Consultants shall identify key gaps in the existing information about environmental conditions in the Territory, or areas where the environmental data ought to be updated or verified, in order that the sustainability indicators, criteria and methodologies can be applied. Where such key gaps in the information exist, the Consultants shall within the limits and budget relevant to the assignment propose suitable field surveys and methods to collect the information, and shall undertake the necessary surveys or investigations, with special emphasis on ecological conditions and resources. The ecological surveys shall cover seasonal variations in the terrestrial, fresh-water, coastal, estuarine, inter-tidal, sub-tidal and marine habitats. The proposed scope, methodology, timing and costs of such surveys shall be subject to agreement by the Director's Representative who would receive advice from various concerned Government bureaux and departments. The cost of carrying out the field surveys shall be reimbursable.
- (5) Based on the existing available information and the surveys conducted under this study, the Consultants shall establish a comprehensive inventory of the environmental capital stock for the Territory, covering the types, scale, location, function, distribution, regeneration rate, and the value of different environmental assets. The Consultants shall establish the trend of the environmental capital stock, identify those environmental assets that have been depleting or are being undermined, and establish the trend of depletion or deterioration.

- (6) Based on the existing available information and the surveys conducted under this study, the Consultants shall also establish a comprehensive ecological inventory and database of the types and scale, location and distribution, abundance, community structure, diversity and function of
 - (a) the plant communities;
 - (b) the animal communities; and
 - (c) species which are rare, endangered, restricted in distribution or protected under local legislation or international conventions.
- (7) The Consultants shall collect, review and assess available data on the levels and rates of generation of anthropogenic toxic contaminants in the environment and their effects on public health. Both direct impacts (i.e. the toxic air contaminants) and indirect impacts (i.e. the release of toxic substances into the environment and their subsequent accumulation through the food chain) should be considered. The Consultants should similarly collect, review and assess available data on pathogenic organisms introduced into the environment through human activity (i.e. red tide toxins) and their effects on public health. The Consultants shall identify key gaps in the data and shall propose suitable surveys to collect such data. The proposed scope, methodology, timing and costs of such surveys shall be subject to agreement by the Director's Representative who would receive advice from various concerned Government bureaux and departments. The cost of carrying out the field surveys shall be reimbursable.
- (8) Based on the inventory of natural environmental capital stock, the ecological database and the health-based data, the Consultants shall establish the inter-dependence among the various functions of the environment, the relationship between the functions of the environment and the physical, chemical, biological and ecological conditions, and the resilience of the ecosystem to changes and impacts.
- (9) From the results, the Consultants shall establish an inventory for the territory covering the following :
 - (a) a list of environmental resources or functions, together with their spatial and temporal distribution, that the natural capital provide and that are important to Hong Kong's long term sustainability;
 - (b) a list of ecological habitats or resources, together with their spatial and temporal distribution, that are important to Hong Kong, to the region and to the world;
 - (c) a list of environmental resources or functions, together with their spatial and temporal distribution, that are particularly vulnerable to changes and impacts and that are particularly weak in resilience;

- (d) a list of environmental resources or functions, together with their spatial and temporal distribution, that are important to maintenance and enhancement of public health;
 - (e) geographical areas where the statutory environmental objectives and criteria are exceeded, and how serious they are or may be;
 - (f) geographical areas where the environmental infrastructure (sewage and waste disposal) capacities are unlikely to cope;
 - (g) geographical areas where non-statutory environmental objectives and criteria (e.g. those in the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines) are likely to be exceeded; and
 - (h) geographical areas where the public health concern arising from toxic contaminants or pathogens in the environment may be serious.
- (10) The Consultants shall establish in broad terms the extent to which the baseline environmental and ecological conditions satisfy the already approved environmental objectives, criteria and standards, using the guiding values and sustainability indicators established in Task 1, wherever appropriate.
- (11) The Consultants shall compile a cultural heritage baseline using available information including, but not be limited to, the results of the Territory-wide historic buildings survey and the Territory-wide Archaeology Survey.
- (12) The Consultants shall establish and produce a GIS database and related query systems for the purpose of recording spatial and textual attribute data on all the above information collected in this study, covering the baseline environmental conditions, the environmental functions, the environmental pressures, and the inter-relationship among environmental conditions and environmental functions. The GIS shall be compatible with the Government system. The Consultants shall recommend means and mechanisms to facilitate the public to access to the database.
- (13) A report on the environmental baseline study shall be produced, together with an Executive Summary in separate English and Chinese versions. The information contained in the environmental baseline report shall also be produced in digital format to be agreed by the Director's Representative.

ANNEXES

Agenda 21 Sustainable Development Principles -

The Rio Declaration on
Environment and Development

- Principle 1 Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.
- Principle 2 States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principle of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.
- Principle 3 The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations.
- Principle 4 In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.
- Principle 5 All States and all people shall cooperate in the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in order to decrease the disparities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the majority of the people of the world.
- Principle 6 The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special priority. International actions in the field of environment and development should also address the interests and needs of all countries.
- Principle 7 States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command.

- Principle 8** To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable pattern of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies.
- Principle 9** States should cooperate to strengthen endogenous capacity-building for sustainable development by improving scientific understanding through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge, and by enhancing the development, adaptation, diffusion and transfer of technologies, including new and innovative technologies.
- Principle 10** Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided.
- Principle 11** States shall enact effective environmental legislation. Environmental standards, management objectives and priorities should reflect the environmental and developmental context to which they apply. Standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries.
- Principle 12** States should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, to better address the problems of environmental degradation. Trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. Unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country should be avoided. Environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems should, as far as possible, be based on an international consensus.
- Principle 13** States shall develop national law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. States shall also cooperate in an expeditious and more determined manner to develop further international law regarding liability and compensation for adverse effects of environmental damage caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

- Principle 14 States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health.
- Principle 15 In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.
- Principle 16 National authorities should endeavour to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment.
- Principle 17 Environmental impact assessment, as a national instrument, shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority.
- Principle 18 States shall immediately notify other States of any natural disasters or other emergencies that are likely to produce sudden harmful effects on the environment of those States. Every effort shall be made by the international community to help States so afflicted.
- Principle 19 States shall provide prior and timely notification and relevant information to potentially affected States on activities that may have a significant adverse transboundary environmental effect and shall consult with those States at an early stage and in good faith.
- Principle 20 Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development.
- Principle 21 The creativity, ideals and courage of the youth of the world should be mobilized to forge a global partnership in order to achieve sustainable development and ensure a better future for all.
- Principle 22 Indigenous people and their communities, and other local communities, have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices. States should recognize and duly support their identity, culture and interests and enable their effective participation in the achievement of sustainable development.

- Principle 23 The environment and natural resources of people under oppression, domination and occupation shall be protected.
- Principle 24 Warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development. States shall therefore respect international law providing protection for the environment in times of armed conflict and cooperate in its further development, as necessary.
- Principle 25 Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible.
- Principle 26 States shall resolve all their environmental disputes peacefully and by appropriate means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.
- Principle 27 States and people shall cooperate in good faith and in a spirit of partnership in the fulfilment of the principles embodied in this Declaration and in the further development of international law in the field of sustainable development.

**Study on Sustainable Development for the 21st Century
(SUSDEV21)**

Steering Group

Provisional Terms of Reference

- (a) To provide guidance to the study on major technical and procedural issues;
- (b) To monitor general progress and receive reports thereon from the Consultants;
- (c) To provide overall co-ordination of SUSDEV21 and any related studies;
- (d) To facilitate liaison between various Government bureaus and departments;
- (e) To refer matters of policy to the relevant policy groups of the Chief Secretary's Committee; and
- (f) To set up working groups as required and receive and consider reports therefrom.

Provisional Composition

Chairman : Secretary for Planning, Environment and Lands

Member : Representatives of -

Secretary for Economic Services
Secretary for Transport
Secretary for Trade and Industry
Secretary for the Treasury
Secretary for Financial Services
Secretary for Works
Secretary for Housing
Director for Planning
Director of Environmental Protection
Director of Agriculture and Fisheries
Commissioner for Transport
Director of Civil Engineering
Director of Marine

Director of Territory Development
Director of Drainage Services
Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services
Secretary, Port Development Board
Others (including representatives from various related
advisory bodies) to be co-opted as and when required

In Attendance : Consultants

Secretary : To be provided by the Planning, Environment and Lands
Bureau

Meetings

Monthly or as determined by Members

**Study on Sustainable Development for the 21st Century
(SUSDEV21)**

Environmental Study Management Group

Provisional Terms of Reference

- (a) To review the study programme, monitor and control progress and co-ordinate all activities related to the environmental aspect of the study so as to achieve timely completion;
- (b) To provide guidance on technical aspects related to the environmental aspects of the study;
- (c) To resolve any difference in opinion among various Government offices, relevant parties and the Consultants that cannot be resolved at the working level, and, if necessary, seek guidance and resolution from the Steering Group;
- (d) To consider and endorse Working Papers/Topic Reports to be prepared by Consultants; and
- (e) To consider documents for consultation.

Provisional Composition

Chairman :	Deputy Director of Environmental Protection
Member :	Representatives of - Secretary for Planning, Environment and Lands Director of Planning Director of Marine Commissioner for Transport Director of Agriculture and Fisheries Director of Territory Development Director-General of Industry Director of Lands Director of Civil Engineering Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services Director of Drainage Services Secretary, Port Development Board Others to be co-opted as and when required

In Attendance : Consultants

Secretary : To be provided by the Environmental Protection Department

Meetings

As determined by Members