

立法會
Legislative Council

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Panel on Environmental Affairs

**Minutes of special meeting
held on Thursday, 19 January 2006, at 8:30 am
in the Chamber of the Legislative Council Building**

- Members present** : Hon CHOY So-yuk, JP (Chairman)
Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP (Deputy Chairman)
Hon CHEUNG Man-kwong
Hon SIN Chung-kai, JP
Hon LAU Kong-wah, JP
Hon Miriam LAU Kin-yee, GBS, JP
Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip
Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee, SC, JP
Hon LEE Wing-tat
Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, SBS, JP
- Members absent** : Hon Martin LEE Chu-ming, SC, JP
Hon WONG Yung-kan, JP
- Public officers attending** : Mr K K KWOK, JP
Permanent Secretary for the Environment, Transport and Works (Environment)
Environment, Transport and Works Bureau
- Mr Raymond FAN
Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (2)
Environmental Protection Department
- Attendance by invitation** : The Conservancy Association
Ms Lister CHEUNG
Chief Executive

Federation of Hong Kong Industries

Mr Daniel CHENG
General Committee Member

Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce

Dr Gail KENDALL
Chairman of the Environment Committee

Advisory Council on the Environment

Prof POON Chi-sun
Chairman, Waste Subcommittee

The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers

Ir Dr LO Wai-kwok
Vice President

Hong Kong Waste Disposal Industry Association

Mr LAU Wai-hung
Chairman

Friends of the Earth (HK)

Mr CHU Hon-keung
Environmental Affairs Manager

Environmental Contractors Management Association

Mr Kelvin CHENG Wing-kin
Chairperson of Waste Management Committee

Democratic Alliance for Betterment and Progress of
Hong Kong

Mr CHOW Ho-ding
Representative

Association of Auto Batteries and Tyres Industry

Mr Eric WONG Ho-chuen
Chairman

Hong Kong Waste Management Association

Mr Alexi BHANJA
Chairman

Business Environment Council

Mr Barry KWONG
Manager (Environmental Sustainability)

The Hong Kong Association of Property Management Companies

Mr SUEN Kwok-lam
President

The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

Mr Oscar CHOW
General Committee Member

Clerk in attendance : Miss Becky YU
Chief Council Secretary (1)1

Staff in attendance : Mrs Mary TANG
Senior Council Secretary (1)2

Miss Mandy POON
Legislative Assistant (1)4

Action

I. Policy Framework for the management of municipal solid waste in Hong Kong

The Chairman said that the “Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (2005-2014)” (the Policy Framework) prepared by the Administration was discussed at the Panel meeting on 15 December 2005. Given the far-reaching implications the Policy Framework on the management of municipal waste (MSW) in Hong Kong, members considered it necessary to hold a special meeting to gauge the views of interested parties.

Meeting with The Conservancy Association (CA)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(01))(Chinese version only)

2. Miss Lister CHEUNG, Chief Executive of CA, said that the Administration would need to demonstrate its determination on effective management of MSW, and should introduce incentives to encourage community participation in reducing and recycling MSW. However, judging from the conservative waste targets in the Policy Framework, it would appear that the Administration had chosen incineration as the way forward. She also queried the Administration's plan to incinerate 5 700 tonnes of waste per day as this would dampen the community's incentive to reduce and recycle waste. In this connection, she suggested that a ceiling of say, 1 500 tonnes, should be imposed on the amount of waste to be incinerated per day. She nevertheless held the view that both incineration and extension of landfills would not be necessary in the event of effective implementation of waste reduction and recycling measures. By way of illustration, the rate of waste recycling in Taiwan had increased from 2.4% in 1999 to 9.8% in 2000 and up to 50% in 2005 through a series of waste reduction measures, thereby significantly reducing the amount of waste to be incinerated. Hence, CA would strongly support the implementation of a waste charging scheme and a waste separation scheme in Hong Kong.

Meeting with Federation of Hong Kong Industries (FHKI)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(02))

3. Mr Daniel CHENG, General Committee Member of FHKI said that FHKI supported the Government's waste reduction measures and the polluter-pays principle. However, the Administration should set a more aggressive waste reduction target and put more efforts in waste segregation with a view to assisting the recycling industries. FHKI therefore welcomed the provision of EcoPark, but was concerned that only four hectares of land would be made available by 2006 and the remaining 14 hectares by 2009. He urged for more commitment on the part of the Administration in expediting the implementation of waste reduction measures. On the use of incineration to treat MSW, Mr CHENG said that consideration should be given to setting up low-pressure steam facilities in close proximity to incinerators with a view to making use of the energy from incineration to facilitate industrial processes, such as paper recycling, which had a high demand for heating. This would provide a cheaper source of energy to attract industrial processes to stay in Hong Kong. He also stressed the importance of public education and community participation in the implementation of waste reduction measures.

Meeting with Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce (HKGCC)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(03)) (English version only)

4. Dr Gail KENDALL, Chairman of the Environment Committee, HKGCC, said that HKGCC was supportive of a holistic approach, including waste avoidance, reduction, recycling and treatment of bulk waste, to address the waste problem. In view of the scale of recycled materials, there was room for expansion of the circular

economy beyond Hong Kong. HKGCC was also in favour of introducing waste charging as well as incentives to reduce waste.

Meeting with Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(04))

5. Professor POON Chi-sun, Chairman of Waste Subcommittee, ACE said that while supporting the Policy Framework, which set out the way forward on MSW treatment over the next decade, ACE had urged the Administration to adhere to the proposed implementation timetable for key initiatives, in particular the product responsibility schemes (PRS) and MSW charging, and to work out the implementation details with stakeholders since the success of the Policy Framework would depend on the full support and participation of the community. In this connection, the Administration should put in place proactive measures and step up public education to involve the public in tackling the MSW problem. These would include expediting the roll-out of the territory-wide source separation scheme and soliciting public support for measures on waste avoidance, reduction, recovery and recycling. To cater for the increasing amount of recyclables and to complement PRS and MSW charging, the support to local recycling industries, such as the establishment of the EcoPark, should be further enhanced and expedited. Given the limited remaining capacity of landfills, ACE agreed to the need for the Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWMF) to treat and dispose of truly unavoidable waste. The Administration should work out a timetable for the initiative so that the essential groundwork could commence as soon as practicable. ACE would be hosting an open forum on 21 January 2006 to gather views from stakeholders and the general public.

Meeting with The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers (HKIE)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(05)) (English version only)

6. Ir Dr LO Wai-kwok, Vice President of HKIE, said that HKIE supported the Government's three-tiered waste hierarchy viz. waste avoidance and minimization; reuse, recovery and recycling; as well as bulk reduction and disposal of unavoidable waste. Given that the annual growth of MSW of about 3% was greater than that of population growth of less than 1% over the past nine years, HKIE considered the target of reducing the amount of MSW by 1% per annum up to 2014 fairly conservative. Apart from PRS and other measures to support recycling industries, the Administration should introduce more incentives in the form of indirect tax/subsidy to stimulate private investment in the recycling industry in Hong Kong. To facilitate the development of a "circular economy" for recycling operations, consideration should be given to establishing close rapport with the Pearl River Delta Region. While agreeing that thermal treatment, such as incineration, was an effective alternative for waste disposal, HKIE held the view that detailed studies were necessary to ensure that the technology to be adopted was environmentally safe. It also supported the use of composting and anaerobic digestion to reduce putrescible waste, including food waste. The compost could be used as fertilizers/soil

conditioners in local organic, country parks and green belts farming as well as for sales to the Mainland and other Asian countries.

Meeting with Hong Kong Waste Disposal Industry Association (HKWDIA)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(06)) (Chinese version only)

7. Mr LAU Wai-hung, Chairman of HKWDIA, said that HKWDIA was opposed to the charging scheme for disposal of construction waste on the ground that it had imposed the responsibility on waste haulers. A more efficient and effective means was to reduce waste through waste separation at source to ensure that the waste could be properly recycled/disposed of as appropriate.

Meeting with Friends of the Earth (HK) (FOE)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(07))

8. Mr CHU Hon-keung, Environmental Affairs Manager, FOE showed a video taken outside a department store in Causeway Bay after a rainy afternoon where loads of disposable umbrella covers were discarded. He stressed that to ensure the success of waste reduction measures, community participation and change of wasteful habits were of utmost importance. FOE also supported the early implementation of PRS and the introduction of necessary statutory controls as it would be unfair for the community to shoulder the responsibility of waste disposal on behalf of the producers.

Meeting with Environmental Contractors Management Association (ECMA)

9. Mr Kelvin CHENG, Chairperson of Waste Management Committee, ECMA said that ECMA supported the Policy Framework, but was concerned that the target recovery rate of 1% per annum was too conservative. To achieve a higher target, efforts should be made to assist waste recyclers, including the creation of a market for the recycled products. To this end, the Administration should take the lead in green procurement. As regards the Bill on Eco-responsibility, ECMA held the view that all stakeholders, particularly the affected trades, should be adequately consulted having regard to the far-reaching implications. Given that a large proportion of MSW was food waste, there was a need for the proper disposal of such waste as otherwise this would end up in landfills.

Meeting with Democratic Alliance for Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong (DAB)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(08)) (Chinese version only)

10. Mr CHOW Ho-ding, representative of DAB said that DAB supported the separation of wet and dry domestic waste. The wet waste, which could be partly used for composting, should be kept in biodegradable waste bags to facilitate disposal. Meanwhile, the dry waste could be transported to refuse transfer stations and/or sorting facilities for sorting and recycling, which would in turn create a circular economy and job opportunities. The non-recyclable waste could then be incinerated. The proposal could create a win-win situation whereby the amount of waste to be

incinerated could be reduced from the estimated 5 700 tonnes per day to 1 000 tonnes per day on the one hand and the resources which had to be invested in incineration could be significantly saved on the other. DAB also supported the introduction of legislation on PRS, in particular, on the use of plastic bags. He opined that the provision of free plastic bags by supermarket and large chain stores should be stopped, and that shoppers should be required to pay for their shopping bags. This would provide the needed incentive to reduce plastic waste.

Meeting with Association of Auto Batteries and Tyres Industry (AABTI)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(09)) (Chinese version only)

11. Mr Eric WONG, Chairman of AABTI said that AABTI was concerned about the proposed implementation of PRS on waste tyres which might threaten the survival of the already struggling tyre industry. It did not consider that the proposed control over the indiscriminate use of plastic bags should be similarly applied to vehicle tyres which could be repaired and reused. Given that used tyres could be traded-in by second hand car dealers or repaired for sale in the second hand market, the proposed mandatory requirement for importers to collect waste tyres for recycling, and the levy of tax on tyres would not serve the purpose of reducing waste. Besides, it would not be cost-effective to implement the proposed import tax on vehicle tyres given the high administrative cost. Instead, more research studies should be conducted on the use of waste tyres for say road surfacing materials which would be a very useful waste recycling measure. In this connection, AABTI would urge the Administration to abandon the idea of levying tax on tyres. However, consideration could be given to increasing the vehicle licence fee by \$60 per vehicle so that the tyre tax could be shared by all vehicle owners.

Meeting with Hong Kong Waste Management Association (HKWMA)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(10)) (Chinese version only)

12. Mr Alexi BHANJA, Chairman of HKWMA said that HKWMA supported the waste treatment hierarchy and the polluter-pays principle. It however held the view that the annual target of 1% for MSW reduction in the Policy Framework should be raised, and that target for waste separation should also be specified. HKWMA welcomed the construction of the EcoPark, but was concerned that the four hectares of land made available under Phase I was insufficient for the recycling industry. To expedite the early commissioning of Phase II of EcoPark, consideration should be given to removing the Fill Bank presently occupying the land at Phase II. Efforts should also be made to foster a sustainable market for recycled materials to complement the waste avoidance and waste recovery measures. While supporting the introduction of legislation in 2007 to provide for MSW charging, HKWMA considered it necessary for the Administration to carefully examine the charging mechanism taking into account Hong Kong's unique situation. It should also endeavour to implement territory-wide source separation before determining the final incineration capacity. Advanced technologies should also be adopted to treat non-recyclable waste.

Meeting with Business Environment Council (BEC)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(11))

13. Mr Barry KWONG, Manager- Environmental Sustainability of BEC said that while supporting the initiatives set out in the Policy Framework, BEC considered that the Policy Framework lacked justifications for the conservative targets as well as the priorities and the implementation details for the various PRSs. Instead of relying on the relatively passive PRSs, the Administration should adopt more proactive measures, such as improving the design of products, to facilitate recycling. Sustainable production and consumption aiming at reducing waste from the product chain should be put to practice in line with overseas practices. The Government should also take the lead on green procurement to foster the development of a market for green products. In this connection, an implementation time table on green procurement policy should be worked out.

The Hong Kong Association of Property Management Companies (HKAPMC)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(12))

14. Mr SUEN Kwok-lam, President of HKAPMC said that HKAPMC supported in principle the Policy Framework. As MSW comprised 80% of the waste generated in Hong Kong, proper disposal plans should be worked out in collaboration with property management companies to deal with practical difficulties, such as the provision of waste separation facilities in multi-storey buildings in Hong Kong. The Administration should also address the need for provision of waste separation facilities for buildings without management services. To raise public awareness on waste reduction, education and publicity should be stepped up. Assistance should be provided to facilitate the operation of waste recycling industries. Reference should be made to the successful experience of Taiwan in waste avoidance, particularly in respect of reducing the reliance on plastic shopping bags. Incentives should be introduced to reduce waste and over-packaging should be discouraged as far as possible. As for the MSW charging scheme, HKAPMC held the view that the charges should be kept at a low level at the outset, to be raised gradually by stages.

The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong (CMAHK)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(13))

15. Mr Oscar CHOW, General Committee member, CMAHK said that CMAHK fully supported the strategy and objectives as set out in the Policy Framework. While agreeing to the target to increase the recovery rate of MSW to 45% by 2009 and 50% by 2014, CMAHK considered for the targets to reduce the amount of MSW generated in Hong Kong by 1% per annum up to the year 2014, and to reduce the total MSW disposed of in landfills to less than 25% by 2014 too low and should be adjusted upwards with a view to extend the life span of the existing landfills. Given that waste avoidance and minimization at source was the most cost-effective way in managing MSW, the Administration should step up public education and partnership with the community and businesses without delay. CMAHK also supported the

development of IWWMF with incineration as the core technology to substantially reduce the volume of the waste, but there was a need for the Administration to provide more information on the way forward. It further welcomed the establishment of the EcoPark, which was a good starting point for enhancing the recycling industry.

16. The Chairman drew members' attention to the following submissions from deputations not attending the meeting-

LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(14) — Submission from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Chinese version only)

LC Paper No. CB(1) 734/05-06(01) — Submission from the WWF Hong Kong (English version only)

Meeting with the Administration

(LC Paper No. CB(1) 486/05-06(04) — Paper provided by the Administration

LC Paper No. CB(1) 714/05-06(15) — Updated background brief on management of municipal solid waste in Hong Kong prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat)

17. The Permanent Secretary for the Environment, Transport and Works (Environment) (PSETW(E)) said that he was pleased to note that there was general support for the Policy Framework, and that most of the deputations had accepted the development of IWWMF as the way forward. He also noted that there were some concerns about the waste recovery targets and the need to step up education and publicity on waste reduction and recycling. All the views put forward at the current meeting would be carefully considered by the Administration.

Discussion

18. On *the waste reduction target of 1% per annum*, the Chairman reminded members that this had already taken into account the annual growth rate of 3% for MSW generated in Hong Kong. In other words, the waste reduction target represented a total gross reduction of 4% of MSW per annum. Professor POON Chi-sun/ACE said that the waste reduction target of 1% per annum was worked out after an extensive study on MSW management commissioned by the Council of Sustainable Development (CSD) in 2004. Ir Dr LO Wai-kwok/HKIE said that it was hoped that the waste reduction target could be increased to say, 2% per annum with the concerted efforts of the community. Mr Alexi BHANJA/HKWMA said that HKWMA considered the waste reduction target too conservative because according to the waste statistics for 2004 provided by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), the quantity of MSW fell from 5.83 million tonnes in 2003 to 5.71 million tonnes in 2004, representing a 2% decrease in waste generation.

Miss Lister CHEUNG/CA said that once a proper waste reduction policy was put in place, a drastic reduction in waste generation would be evidenced as in the case of Taiwan where the waste reduction rate had increased from 2.4% to 50% following the implementation of waste reduction measures. Ir Dr LO Wai-kwok/HKIE shared with members the high recovery rate of 80% for electrical and electronic appliances in Japan. This was made possible through the cooperation of consumers, manufacturers and Government and it was hoped that the same could be achieved in Hong Kong.

17. PSETW(E) said that the subject of waste management had been studied in detail by CSD in 2004 with the help of an extensive public engagement process.. There was a general consensus on the need for a sustainable waste management strategy. The setting of a waste reduction target at 1% per annum was considered an acceptable and achievable target.

18. On *PRS*, Mr Alexi BHANJA/HKWMA said that HKWMA had reservation on the use of prepaid plastic bags because this might result in more plastic bags requiring disposal. Besides, some overseas reports had already indicated that there were serious shortcomings in the prepaid waste disposal bag system. Given the tremendous success of Taiwan in waste reduction and recycling, Ms Emily LAU said that there might be a need for members to visit Taiwan to learn the experience. Professor POON Chi-sun/ACE said that while Taiwan had successfully implemented the PRS on plastic shopping bags and had drastically reduced the amount of plastic bags, it had utilized a lot of public resources in the collection and disposal of waste, which might not be justified for the Hong Kong situation where management companies had to engage their own collectors to transport and dispose of the waste. Miss Lister CHEUNG/CA however said that it was to her understanding that no additional manpower resources had been utilized by the Government in Taiwan in the collection and disposal of waste.

19. Mr Albert CHAN said that the successful experience of Taiwan on waste management and water pollution control had reflected strong governance. Unlike Taiwan, Hong Kong had been relying on the efforts of the community. As a result, waste recycling measures were poorly coordinated and not implemented in a systemic manner. He then sought deputations' views on the role of the Government in waste management. Professor POON Chi-sun/ACE pointed out that the successful experience of Taiwan was made possible by the heavy investments on the part of Government, which might not be applicable to Hong Kong where private sector participation in waste recovery had been working well in the past. He nevertheless agreed that assistance from the Administration in terms of provision of land for waste recycling operations and green procurement, etc. was required. With the added incentives under PRS and waste charging schemes, it was hoped that the recycling industries should be able to improve their performance. Miss Lister CHEUNG/CA said that while the Government had a leading role to play in waste management, community involvement was of equal importance.

20. Ms Emily LAU said that there was a need for consensus on environmental policies as otherwise these would be very difficult to implement. Given the success of Taiwan in implementing waste management policies, she enquired about the measures required to address the thorny issues, such as increased cost and additional responsibility on stakeholders. Miss Lister CHEUNG/CA said that while incentives were needed to encourage environmental practices, a mandatory scheme was necessary to ensure compliance. The scheme had to be complemented by the provision of facilities and education/publicity programmes. Strong governance was also essential. By way of illustration, the citizens of Taipei were required by the Government to bring their own bags when shopping. Mr CHU Hon-keung/FOE said that determination and commitment were required in taking forward environmental policies. Waste recyclers would be able to benefit through concerted efforts in waste sorting and separation. He added that the Administration should also promote environmental practices such as maintaining the temperature of air-conditioned rooms at 25.5 °C to conserve energy.

21. PSETW(E) said that the timetable for PRS had already been set out in the Policy Framework and further details on each product were provided to members at the Panel meeting on 15 December 2005.

22. On *waste separation*, Mr SIN Chung-kai enquired about the cost implications of the initiatives set out in the Policy Framework regarding waste separation on building management, particularly in respect of management fees. He enquired if the building management had difficulties in soliciting support from residents and whether assistance from the Government was required. Mr SUEN Kwok-lam/HKAPMC said that HKAPMC had been working closely with EPD on waste separation measures and residents were generally supportive of these measures since some building management companies were able to use the proceeds from the sale of recyclable materials to subsidize the management costs. Apart from the mere provision of waste separation bins, more Government assistance and resources were required, particularly for buildings without management services. There was also a need for the Administration to resolve the conflicts between building management and fire prevention controls in the provision of space for waste separation facilities. To encourage more buildings to adopt environmental practices, consideration should be given to introducing a scheme similar to that of the Mandatory Building Inspection Scheme such that buildings which were better maintained could benefit from better mortgage rates and higher selling price.

23. Mr LAU Kong-wah held the view that the development of environmental practices would involve behavioral changes which were more easily said than done. Some changes in the daily habits were required if sorting of domestic waste had to be carried out at home. He enquired about the means in which the Government and manufacturers could assist in the development of environmental practices. Mr CHOW Ho-ding/DAB said that the Government should map out a long-term strategy in waste management with emphasis on proper waste separation and recycling rather than incineration since the former would not only create a circular

economy but also job opportunities. As a step forward, waste separation facilities should be provided on every floor of multi-storey buildings to encourage separation of dry and wet waste.

24. PSETW(E) said that a 12-month pilot programme on Source Separation of Waste was launched in August 2004 in 13 housing estates in the Eastern District. In view of the encouraging results, the Administration had rolled out a territory-wide campaign in January 2005 to promote separation of domestic waste in over 180 housing estates. The Administration aimed to gradually increase the number of estates under the programme to 1 360 by the end of 2010 to cover 80% of the population. Meanwhile, EPD had been conducting promotional activities on waste separation and rendering assistance to management companies through the provision of suitable waste separation facilities that could be fitted within the buildings without contravening fire prevention controls.

25. On *MSW charging*, Mr Daniel CHENG/FHKI said that FHKI would support the implementation of a charging scheme for MSW to provide the needed incentive for behavioral changes of the public, waste separation and waste recovery. Dr Gail KENDALL/HKGCC said that it was important that the charging mechanism should be transparent, and that occupants should be made aware of the charge and the locations of waste separation bins. In order to foster a cultural change in waste disposal habits, the levy should be charged to the occupants direct rather as part of the management fee. Such a change should also be embedded in the next generation and hence should be included in the curriculum for schools. Miss Lister CHEUNG/CA said that apart from students, all stakeholders should participate in the waste reduction process. While supporting the many initiatives in the Policy Framework, such as PRS and waste separation which had been discussed for years, Mr LEE Wing-tat was concerned about the slow progress of these measures as a result of objections from the trades. He considered it necessary for the Administration to set out a timetable to ensure timely implementation of the various initiatives.

26. On the *proposed levy of green tax on tyres*, Mr Eric WONG/AABTI said that the charging mechanism had to be carefully worked out to ensure that the tyre industry would not be unduly affected by the proposed levy. One possible way was to charge \$60 for each vehicle, which in his view was the simplest way to collect tyre tax without creating too much hardship to the transport trade.

27. On *incineration*, Miss Lister CHEUNG/CA replied in response to Ms Audrey EU's question that there the capacity of 5 700 tonnes for the proposed incineration facilities was an over-estimation. The Chairman agreed that with proper waste reduction measures and the needed commitment, she believed that the amount of waste generated could be reduced to below 1 000 tonnes per day.

28. On the *use of foam lunch boxes*, Mr CHU Hon-keung/FOE said that the use of reusable and/or biodegradable lunch boxes to replace foam boxes should be promoted through schools, but the Government did not seem to be too keen on this.

29. On *green procurement*, Mr CHU Hon-keung/FOE said that Government should take the lead in green procurement with a view to developing a market for green products. PSETW(E) advised that EPD had conducted a study on green procurement in 2000 and forwarded the recommendations to the Government Logistics Department for developing a set of guidelines on green procurement. Government departments had been making reference to these guidelines in their procurement and the amount of purchases under the green procurement policy had amounted to over \$40 million per year. The Chairman said that apart from green procurement by Government departments, the guidelines should also be applied to public works projects so that more environmentally friendly materials could be used for construction works.

II Any other business

30. There being no other business, the meeting ended at 10:45 am.

Council Business Division 1
Legislative Council Secretariat
24 March 2006