

立法會
Legislative Council

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Panel on Environmental Affairs

**Minutes of special meeting
held on Wednesday, 28 March 2007, at 8:30 am
in Conference Room A of the Legislative Council Building**

- Members present** : Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee, SC, JP (Chairman)
Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP (Deputy Chairman)
Hon SIN Chung-kai, JP
Hon LAU Kong-wah, JP
Hon Miriam LAU Kin-yee, GBS, JP
Hon CHOY So-yuk, JP
Hon LEE Wing-tat
Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, SBS, JP
Hon TAM Heung-man
- Member attending** : Ir Dr Hon Raymond HO Chung-tai, SBS, S.B.St.J., JP
- Members absent** : Hon Martin LEE Chu-ming, SC, JP
Hon WONG Yung-kan, JP
- Public officers attending** : Environmental Protection Department
Mr Carlson K S CHAN
Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (4)

Mr C W TSE
Assistant Director (Air Policy)

Mr David WONG
Principal Environmental Protection Officer
(Cross-Boundary & International)

Dr Shermann FONG
Senior Environmental Protection Officer
(Cross-Boundary & International)3

**Attendance by
Invitation** : The Hongkong Electric Company Ltd

Dr C W TSO
General Manager (Projects)

Mr Y C YEUNG
Research and Services Manager

Association of Engineering Professionals in Society

Ir YIM Kin-ping
Senior Vice Chairman

Greenpeace China

Ms Frances YEUNG
Campaigner

Clear The Air

Ms Ada SINN
Spokesperson

The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers

Ir Peter WONG
Vice President

The Conservancy Association

Ms CHUNG Shan-shan
Representative

Democratic Party

Mr Gary FAN
Deputy Spokesman of Environmental Affairs

Civic Party

Ms Christine HUNG
Convenor, Air Quality Sub-Committee

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

Staff in attendance : Mr Anthony CHU
Council Secretary (1)2

Miss Mandy POON
Legislative Assistant (1)4

I. Emissions Trading Pilot Scheme for Thermal Power Plants in the Pearl River Delta Region

Meeting with The Hongkong Electric Co Ltd (HEC)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 1201/06-07(01))

Dr C W TSO, General Manager, said that as a responsible corporate citizen, HEC was fully aware of the need to reduce emissions from its business operations. Given that the most effective means to improve air quality was to reduce emissions at source, HEC had already retrofitted three 350 megawatts (MW) coal-fired units at Lamma Power Station with Low NOx Burner (LNB) and Flue Gas Desulphurization plants (FGD). Since October 2006, HEC had also put into service a 335 MW gas-fired generating unit using liquefied natural gas (LNG) as fuel. As a further move to reduce emissions at Lamma Power Station, HEC was currently retrofitting FGD and LNB plants for two existing 350MW coal-fired units. Work was progressing on schedule, and when completed, Lamma Power Station would have five 350 MW coal-fired units equipped with FGD and LNB. HEC was confident that these emission reduction projects would be completed by 2010 to meet Government's emission reduction targets.

2. Dr TSO further said that HEC recognized that improving air quality was a regional issue requiring concerted efforts as Hong Kong shared the same air-shed as the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Region. It had actively participated in the drafting stage of the "Implementation Framework of the Emissions Trading Pilot Scheme for Thermal Plants in the PRD Region" and was pleased to see its introduction. The Emissions Trading Pilot Scheme (ETPS) would provide an alternative platform to meet the increasingly tightened emission caps. HEC was prepared to explore all possibilities and opportunities offered by the introduction of the Scheme while making every practical endeavour to control and reduce emissions at source.

Meeting with Association of Engineering Professionals in Society Ltd (AEPS)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 1201/06-07(02))

3. Ir YIM Kin-ping, Senior Vice Chairman, said that AEPS would support ETPS for thermal power plants in the PRD region as it would provide the industry with flexibility in achieving Government's emission reduction targets in a cost-effective manner. Given the many uncertainties and teething issues relating to business considerations of power companies, APES supported the voluntary nature of ETPS. As it appeared that the emission caps set for power plants in the Mainland were more relaxed when compared with that in Hong Kong, it was most likely that power plants in the Mainland would have emission credits to sell rather than those in Hong Kong.

To ascertain the worthiness of the money spent for achieving the objective of improving air quality, an evaluation methodology had to be developed under ETPS.

4. Ir YIM stressed that enforcement was essential to the success of ETPS. To avoid creating a poorly financed or corrupt regulatory regime, a fair, equitable and transparent scheme should be developed. Inspection of certificates issued by independent third parties for the management of an emissions trading project could be performed by regulators, thereby placing most of the cost of regulation on the private sector. He added that emissions trading only served as an interim measure to help reduce emission of pollutants. More reliable and effective technical approaches, such as expediting emission reduction projects by local power plants, increasing the use of ultra-low sulphur coal, using more nature gas for power generation, developing renewable energy, using of ultra-low sulphur diesel by industrial and commercial sectors, reducing emissions from vessels and vehicles, switching off vehicle engines while waiting etc, were still required.

Meeting with Greenpeace China
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 1201/06-07(03))

5. Mr Frances YEUNG, Campaigner, said that the success of emissions trading hinged on the details of the trading mechanism, such as allocation of emission credits, penalty for non-compliance with emission standards and monitoring system etc. Both the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government (HKSARG) and the Guangdong Provincial Government (GPG) should work out a clear medium to long-term emission reduction targets beyond 2010. HKSARG should increase the penalty against non-compliance with the emission caps under Specified Process Licence (SPL) to tie in with ETPS. Efforts should be made to enhance ETPS, particularly in respect of an open dissemination system on emissions and a mutually accepted pricing mechanism. HKSARG should work out the details for the Schemes of Control Agreement (SCA) for the two local power companies as soon as possible. In particular, the capital cost for emission reduction facilities should not be counted towards the permitted rate of return to enhance the attractiveness of ETPS. The scope of ETPS should also be extended to cover carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Meeting with Clear The Air
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 1201/06-07(04))

6. Ms Ada SINN, Spokesperson, said that with proper implementation and prior discussions with the trades to address their concerns and need, emissions trading could act as a catalyst to help control acid rain and emission of pollutants. She said that Clear The Air considered it necessary that the thermal power plants on both sides should be made aware of and accept the base target and calculation formula which was set out in Appendix II to the implementation framework to prevent future disputes. She also questioned whether the consultant responsible for the feasibility report was required to fulfill certain qualifications, and whether a unique standardization on quality control under the automatic continuous emission monitors (CEMs) would be worked out to ensure a fair result.

Meeting with The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers (HKIE)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 1201/06-07(05))

7. Ir Peter WONG, Vice President, said that HKIE considered it premature to introduce ETPS given the lack of prompt assessment of the targeted baseline, the many uncertainties such as the range of emissions allowed, and the imminent closure of the negotiation of SCA. HKIE would recommend that ETPS should be revisited only after SCA with the two local power companies were finalized. While ETPS was meant to be a pilot scheme, its operation must still be transparent to facilitate public assessment on its success and effectiveness. Apart from adopting the same and unified quality assurance standards and methods for emission reduction, involvement of recognized professionals in the design, installation, operation, maintenance and monitoring aspects were indispensable. A wider representation with scholars and professionals in the Emission Trading Management Panel (ETMP) would not only ensure successful implementation of ETPS but also played a paramount role in developing the framework for emission reduction in the region. ETMP should be vested with greater authority in setting clear parameters and enforcement. Any data and their projections as well as methodology adopted should be transparent and consistent. Interim review of ETPS and the terms of reference of ETMP should be conducted.

Meeting with the Conservancy Association (CA)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 1201/06-07(06))

8. Ms CHUNG Shan-shan, representative, said that ETPS should not exclude CO₂ and other major sources of pollution, such as those from the industrial sector, in the PRD Region. Efforts should be made to cut down on sulphur dioxide emissions which would promote cloud formation and reflect heat. The absence of information on the amount of emission reduction to be achieved through ETPS and the parties who would be buying or selling the emission credits was not acceptable. More information should be provided on transaction costs, which should be low enough to encourage emissions trading. There was also the concern that local power plants would be required to comply with more stringent requirements than their counterparts in the Mainland. Apart from officials from both HKSARG and GPG, the public should also have a role to play in ETMP. In addition to the requirement for installation of accurate monitoring system, such as CEMs, there should be provision for independent spot checks. While CA did not object to the implementation of ETPS, there was a need for clarification on its actual operation particularly on the regulation of the Scheme; the penalty for non-compliance; whether “banking” or “borrowing” was allowed; and whether the cost incurred from buying emission credits would be counted as asset.

Meeting with Democratic Party (DP)
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 1201/06-07(07))

9. Mr Gary FAN, Deputy Spokesman of Environmental Affairs, said that DP would support in principle the implementation of ETPS. It was of the view that HKSARG should make efforts to encourage the two local power companies to

participate in the Scheme. In addition to large thermal power plants, consideration should be given to including small and medium sized power plants within the region in ETPS in order to assess its effectiveness. A definite timeframe for ETPS, preferably to tie in with the 2010 emission reduction targets, should be worked out. A stringent monitoring mechanism should be set up to ensure the provision of accurate information on emissions by power plants on both sides. Apart from contractual compensation, both HKSARG and GPG should impose penalty on non-compliance with emission caps according to local legislation. Meanwhile, the cost incurred from participation in ETPS should not be counted towards the permitted rate of return of the two local power companies. Consideration should be given to including CO₂ in the scope of ETPS with a view to reducing greenhouse gases.

Meeting with Civic Party (CP)

(LC Paper No. CB(1) 1201/06-07(08))

10. Ms Christine HUNG, Convenor of the Air Quality Sub-Committee, said that while CP would support the implementation of ETPS which would provide financial incentives to encourage corporations to further reduce emissions with a view to achieving the standards set by the World Health Organization, it was of the view that ETPS should not be used as a means to replace emission reduction measures. The important point was that the Administration had to ensure timely implementation of emission reduction measures, such as installation of desulphurization facilities, using cleaner fuels and development of renewable energy. CP was concerned about the mechanism of allocation of emission credits and whether additional credits would be issued when there was a new player in the electricity market. It would request HKSARG and GPG to work out the emission reduction targets beyond 2010 to facilitate forward planning by power companies using more cost-effective emission reduction measures, and to set up a unified monitoring mechanism with participation of professionals and the public to oversee and improve ETPS. Meanwhile, HKSARG should announce the details for allocation of emission credits for public monitoring to ensure that emissions trading was conducted in a fair and transparent manner.

11. The Chairman also drew members' attention to the submission from the CLP Power HK Limited (LC Paper No CB(1) 1239/06-07(01)) which did not attend the meeting.

Meeting with the Administration

(LC Paper No. CB(1) 972/06-07(05) — Paper provided by the Administration

LC Paper No. CB(1) 1201/06-07(09) — Supplementary information paper provided by the Administration)

12. The Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (4) (DDEP(4)) said that to improve regional air quality, HKSARG reached a consensus with GPG in April 2002 to reduce, on a best endeavour basis, the emission of four major pollutants, namely sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrous oxides (NOx), respirable suspended particulate (RSP) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) by 40%, 20%, 55% and 55% respectively in the region by 2010, using 1997 as the base year. The question of how to take

forward the emission reduction targets beyond 2010 would be subject to further discussion with GPG. As regards ETPS, DDEP(4) said that it aimed to resolve the most immediate air pollution problems affecting Hong Kong, namely, emissions of SO₂, NO_x and RSP. The reason for targeting ETPS at power plants was that electricity generation was the major source of pollutants, which accounted for 91% of SO₂ and about half of NO_x and RSP emissions. It was expected that the emission caps for the two local power companies would be progressively tightened in future SPL renewals to ensure that the 2010 emission reduction targets were achieved, as pledged by the Chief Executive in his Policy Address 2006-2007. To assist in the management of emissions trading matters under ETPS and to facilitate participation by power companies on both sides on a voluntary basis, an ETMP would be jointly set up by the Environmental Protection Bureau of Guangdong Province (GDEPB) and Environmental Protection Department (EPD) of Hong Kong. The need for extending ETPS to other polluting industries could be considered at a later stage. On the concern about excluding greenhouse gases, in particular CO₂, from ETPS, DDEP(4) said that the emission of greenhouse gases was a global problem and the Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol had provided a framework for trading project-based CO₂ reduction credits.

General discussion

13. Ms Emily LAU thanked the deputations for their valuable views. She however expressed regret that no representatives from CLP Power HK Limited were present at the meeting to discuss the subject, which was of direct interest to the company.

Emission reduction targets

14. Miss TAM Heung-man enquired about the capital investment which HEC would make to meet the 2010 emission reduction targets. She agreed with green groups that the cost incurred from emission reduction should not be counted towards the permitted rate of return or transferred to consumers. Her views were shared by Ms Emily LAU. Dr C W TSO /HEC said that HEC acknowledged the need to reduce emissions with a view to improving the air quality. In order to meet the 2010 emission reduction targets, HEC had implemented a series of measures to reduce emissions from electricity generation, including the installation of FGD and LNB systems as well as the use of LNG for electricity generation. It was expected that by 2011, about 90% of the electricity would be generated from LNG. HEC would also examine in detail the feasibility of ETPS. As the concept of emissions trading was completely new to Hong Kong, it would not be possible for HEC to estimate the resources required for participating in ETPS. Through the Chair, DDEP(4) said that the investment incurred from participating in ETPS by power companies would be regarded as recurrent expenditure, and should not be included in the calculation of the permitted rate of return on capital investment under SCA.

15. Miss TAM Heung-man opined that there would not be much incentive for the two local power companies to participate in ETPS if the related expenses would not form part of the capital costs to be counted towards the permitted rate of return,

particularly when there was no penalty for failure to comply with emission requirements nor monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance. DDEP(4) said that the two power companies were required to comply with the emission caps as stipulated in the relevant SPLs, failing which they would be subject to penalty under the Air Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 311). As the permitted rate of return would be linked to the emission performance of the power companies under SCA, this would provide the necessary incentives to comply with the emission caps. Besides, ETPS would provide a flexible and cost-effective alternative to enable the power companies to meet the emission requirements.

16. Given that the implementation of ETPS would hinge upon the negotiation on SCA between Government and the two power companies, the Chairman enquired about the timeframe for making available the details of SCA. The Assistant Director of Environmental Protection (Air Policy) (ADEP(AP)) said that EPD was not in a position to advise on the timeframe for the new SCA as this fell under the purview of the Economic Development and Labour Bureau (EDLB). He however pointed out that the emission caps imposed on the two power companies during renewal of their SPLs in 2005 and 2006 under the law would be progressively tightened up to ensure that they would be meeting the 2010 emission reduction targets on time.

Mechanism of emissions trading

17. Mr SIN Chung-kai enquired if there were any benchmarks on the emission levels of power plants and milestones to be achieved under ETPS. DDEP(4) explained that all eligible power plants in the PRD Region could participate in emissions trading on a project basis, but they would need to comply with the environmental requirements stipulated by the respective governments. Interested eligible power plants could propose emission reduction plans to further reduce their total emissions below the caps set by the respective governments for consideration by their respective local environmental protection authorities. The authorities on both sides would jointly examine the emission reduction plan under application to ascertain the base emission target and the emission target after completion of the emission reduction plan. The difference between the two emission targets would be converted into the total amount of emission reduction on which the “project-based emission credits” and their validity period were determined. These approved “project-based emission credits” could then be sold by the “seller” through contractual agreement to another plant (the “buyer”) which was not able to meet the emission targets being set.

18. Ms Emily LAU sought deputations' views on the trading mechanism and whether the proposed ETPS should be made mandatory as otherwise the power companies might not choose to participate. Ms CHUNG Shan-shan/CA said that it was difficult to comment on ETPS in the absence of implementation details, such as transaction costs, allocation of credits and monitoring mechanism. However, an important factor to be considered under ETPS was the relationship between emission caps and air quality. Emissions trading would not be necessary in Hong Kong if the emission caps were able to reduce emissions. Mr Gary FAN/DP said that to ensure effective implementation of ETPS, the Administration had to work out the details with the two local power companies. Penalty should also be imposed on the power

companies for failure to meet the emission caps. In working out future SCA for the power companies, consideration should be given to pegging the amount of emissions to the rate of return such that a higher permitted return would be awarded for less emission. Mr Peter WONG/HKIE also agreed that more details on the framework of ETPS should be provided. Apart from the emission performance of local power plants which was already made available, similar information on the power plants in the Mainland should also be made known to the public.

19. The Chairman opined that the emission caps to be set for power plants would be a deciding factor for ETPS because if the caps were set at a stringent level which was very difficult to achieve, the power plants would have no choice but to buy the emission credits and vice versa. Hence, it was necessary for the Administration to make available the regulatory framework as well as the level of emission caps beyond 2010 to ETPS participants. ADEP(AP) said that the emission caps for the power companies would be set at a level as required to achieve the 2010 emission reduction targets for four major air pollutants, namely SO₂, NO_x, RSP and VOC, agreed between HKSARG and GPG. Achieving these targets would not only enable Hong Kong to meet its air quality objectives but also significantly improve the air quality of PRD Region. The two sides had since been pursuing various enhanced control measures to reduce vehicular and industrial emissions and positive progress had been made. To reduce emissions from power plants, it was agreed that ETPS should be implemented to encourage power plants from both sides to take forward emission reduction projects such that air pollutant emissions in the whole PRD Region could be reduced. ETPS would provide a cost-effective alternative to help power companies to meet the emission requirements if these could not be achieved through their emission reduction facilities in the short term. DDEP(4) added that while an interim review of the 2010 emission reduction targets would be made, no definite timeframe had been set for the review of emission reduction targets beyond 2010.

20. Given that power plants in Guangdong were seemed to be more polluting than those in Hong Kong, Ms Emily LAU queried if there was a sufficient number of power plants in Guangdong which could sell emission credits to Hong Kong. Mr Peter WONG/HKIE said that as the emission caps set by GPG were more relaxed, power plants in Guangdong could meet the caps easier and thus were able to sell their emission credits to their counterparts in Hong Kong. Ms LAU opined that if this was the case, the proposed ETPS would be giving power plants in Guangdong a chance to profiteer through emissions trading. DDEP(4) said that it was the differences in emission standards, requirements, technologies and performance of power plants between two sides which had made emissions trading possible. Under the proposed ETPS, power plants could only sell their emission credits after they had met the prescribed emission standards and had taken further steps to reduce emissions to levels that were below the caps set by the respective governments. Both sides were making efforts to tighten the emissions caps with a view to improving the regional air quality. Through the Chair, Ir YIM Kin-ping/AEPS said that it was worth to note that only new emissions reduction measures adopted by power plants in PRD could be considered for inclusion in the proposed ETPS. He expressed support for conducting a trial on emissions trading, but stressed the need for on-going efforts to tighten emission caps to improve the regional air quality.

21. Ms Emily LAU remained concerned about the disparity of emission standards between both sides. DDEP(4) said that as both sides were committed to achieving the 2010 emission reduction targets. They were making strenuous efforts to reduce their emissions. Those power plants which were able to outperform their targets would be able to sell their emission credits under ETPS to those who could not. Through the Chair, Ms CHUNG Shan-shan/CA said that the difference in cost of emission reduction would be the driving force behind ETPS. She opined that it was a political reality that power plants on both sides would need to reduce their emissions.

22. The Chairman enquired about the authority for deciding on emissions trading and the role of HKSARG in this respect. DDEP(4) explained that power plants would have to make extensive improvements in their emission performance if they wished to become a seller in the trading of emissions. ETPS would provide the necessary incentives for power plants to take additional steps to improve their emission performance as they could benefit financially through the sale of emission credits. Participation in ETPS would be on a project basis and the seller would need to engage an independent consultant to submit an emission reduction plan. The plan should include the base emission target and the expected emission reduction after the implementation of the emission reduction plan.

23. The Chairman further enquired about the liability of the buyer should the seller failed to deliver the contracted emission credits. Ms Emily LAU noted that HEC had also expressed similar concern. Dr C W TSO/HEC said that HEC welcomed the introduction of ETPS which provided a flexible alternative to meet the emission requirements set out in SPL in the event of any slippage in its emission reduction projects, failing which it would be subject to heavy penalties for non-compliance. As emissions trading would be driven by market forces and the viability of ETPS would be dependent on the availability and pricing of emission credits, HEC would endeavour to meet the emission reduction requirements through its own emission reduction projects and to participate in ETPS only when necessary. Through the Chair, DDEP(4) said that as with any trading or purchase of equipment, the buyers would be exposed to contractual risks. They had to assess their risk exposure and develop plans to manage the risk in drawing up the terms of the contracts.

24. Ms CHUNG Shan-shan/CA expressed concern that emissions from smaller power plants in the PRD Region had not been taken into account in setting the 2010 emission reduction targets and the design of ETPS. Miss CHOY So-yuk enquired about the availability of emission data from the power plants in Guangdong, in particular from smaller backyard generators and the means to facilitate emissions trading. She was concerned that power plants would not endeavour to meet the emission requirements and would continue with their polluting activities if they were allowed to buy emission credits from their counterparts.

25. Though the Chair, The Principal Environmental Protection Officer (Cross-Boundary & International) (PEPO(CB)) explained that efforts had been made by GPG to reduce emissions from power generation through the use of natural gas and hydro power. Plans were in place to phase out all coal-fired and small-scale power generators below 50 MW from 2007. As such, they would not be included in ETPS. All eligible power plants on both sides would be invited to attend the promotional activities on ETPS through which they could be able to exchange information on their emission performance. Meanwhile, efforts would be made to collate with GPG on the emission data of power plants in PRD Region for public information. At members' request, the Administration undertook to provide the emission data in due course.

26. On the monitoring mechanism for ETPS, DDEP(4) advised that EPD and GDEPB would jointly set up ETMP to work out the implementation details, assist in the management of emissions trading matters and encourage participation by power companies on both sides. Members of ETMP would comprise representatives of environmental bureaux from both Governments, as well as representatives from EDLB and Constitutional Affairs Bureau. Efforts would be made to increase the transparency of ETPS so that the number of emission credits which had been traded would be made available to the public. Green groups could be informed of the progress of emissions trading through the regular liaison meetings with EPD. Meanwhile, information on air quality could be obtained from the air quality monitoring stations in Hong Kong.

27. Apart from ETMP, Mr SIN Chung-kai asked if there were other monitoring mechanisms. ADEP(AP) said that project proponents would be required to engage independent consultants to verify the actual total emissions of power plants. The detailed requirements would be stipulated in the relevant licences to be issued.

28. Given that the opening of the electricity market would be a long-term goal for Hong Kong, Ir Dr Raymond HO enquired about the mechanism for setting the emission caps for new power companies. He was also concerned that the two local power companies would not take part in ETPS. ADEP(AP) advised that as all new electricity generators installed in Hong Kong after 1996 had to use clean fuels, such as LNG, for power generation, they could comply with very stringent emission caps and the small additional emissions would not affect the overall emission reduction targets to be achieved. DDEP(4) added that if the two local power companies would not participate in ETPS, there would not be emissions trading between both sides. However, as there were over 20 eligible power plants in Guangdong for ETPS, emissions trading was still feasible among themselves. Ir Dr HO however opined that ETPS would not serve its purpose if the two power companies chose not to participate. Given the successful experience of some 12 emissions trading schemes worldwide, DDEP(4) considered it too premature to speculate on the non-participation of local power companies at this stage. PEPO(CB) supplemented that promotional activities on ETPS would commence in about two months' time. Both Governments would endeavour to encourage power companies to participate in ETPS. Emission reduction plans submitted by project proponents would be examined in detail to ensure fairness and viability of emissions trading.

29. As a number of issues raised by deputations, such as the monitoring mechanism of ETMP and its membership, the accountability of the independent consultants, the rationale for excluding greenhouse gases from ETPS etc, had remained unanswered, the Chairman requested and the Administration undertook to provide a written response to the views in due course.

(*Post-meeting note:* A summary of views on the implementation of ETPS together with the Administration's response was circulated to members under LC Paper No.CB(1) 1419/06-07 on 20 April 2007.)

30. Ms Emily LAU expressed regret about the low attendance of members at the present meeting. As many Members would be interested in the subject, she suggested that a motion debate on emissions trading should be moved by the Panel Chairman at a Council meeting to allow a more thorough discussion on the subject. The Chairman said that Ms LAU's proposal would be considered at the next regular meeting on 23 April 2007.

II. Any other business

31. There being no other business, the meeting ended at 10:40 am.

Council Business Division 1
Legislative Council Secretariat
25 May 2007