

立法會
Legislative Council

LC Paper No. CB(1) 1665/06-07
(These minutes have been seen
by the Administration)

Ref : CB1/PL/EA/1

Panel on Environmental Affairs

Minutes of meeting
held on Monday, 23 April 2007, at 2:30 pm
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 Martin LEE Chu-ming, SC, JP
Hon SIN Chung-kai, JP
Hon LAU Kong-wah, JP
Hon CHOY So-yuk, JP
Hon LEE Wing-tat
Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, SBS, JP
Hon TAM Heung-man

Members absent : Hon WONG Yung-kan, JP
Hon Miriam LAU Kin-ye, GBS, JP

Public officers attending : **For item IV**

Environmental Protection Department

Dr Malcolm BROOM
Assistant Director (Water Policy)

Mr David W K CHAN
Officer-in-charge (Water Policy Coordination)

Drainage Services Department

Mr W TSUI
Assistant Director (Projects and Development)

Mr H S KAN
Senior Engineer (Sewerage Projects) 2

For item V

Environmental Protection Department

Mr Eric CHAN
Assistant Director (Conservation)

Miss Joceline CHUI
Administrative Officer (Conservation Division)

Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

Mr S K HO
Assistant Director/Energy Efficiency (Acting)

Mr P K CHEUNG
Chief Engineer/Energy Efficiency A

Architectural Services Department

Mr H K WONG
Chief Building Services Engineer

Ms Vivian AU
Chief Architect

Housing Department

Mr C S HO
Chief Building Services Engineer

Mr John NG
Chief Architect

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Subcommittee,
Energy Advisory Committee

Dr MAN Chi-sum
Chairman

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

I. Confirmation of minutes

(LC Paper No. CB(1) 1372/06-07 — Minutes of the meeting held on 26 March 2007)

The minutes of the meeting held on 26 March 2007 were confirmed.

II. Information paper issued since last meeting

(LC Paper No. CB(1) 1333/06-07 — Submission from the Democratic Party on the proposed provision of a permanent aviation fuel facility at Tuen Mun Area 38 District

LC Paper No. CB(1) 1395/06-07(01) — Submission from Friends of the Earth (FOE) on global climate changes)

2. Referring to LC Paper No. CB(1) 1333/06-07 on the proposed provision of a permanent aviation fuel facility at Tuen Mun Area 38 District, the Chairman informed members said that a case relevant to the proposal was being handled under the Redress System of LegCo. The Panel might wish to await the outcome of the case before deciding on how the relevant policy issues should be followed up. Ms Emily LAU agreed, adding that her office was also following up the subject.

III. Items for discussion at the next meeting

(LC Paper No. CB(1) 1374/06-07(01) — List of follow-up actions

LC Paper No. CB(1) 1374/06-07(02) — List of outstanding items for discussion)

3. The Chairman informed members that the Administration had proposed to discuss the following items at the next meeting scheduled for Monday, 28 May 2007, at 2:30 pm -

(a) 351DS – Harbour Area Treatment Scheme, stage 2A – planning and design of the upgrading works of Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works and the preliminary treatment works; and

(b) PWP Item No. 800TH - Retrofitting of noise barriers at Kwun Tong Bypass.

According to the Administration, discussion on item (a) would be contingent upon the passage of the Sewage Services (Sewage Charge) (Amendment) Regulation 2007, which was being scrutinized by a Subcommittee set up for the purpose.

(Post-meeting note: At the request of the Administration, agenda item (b) had been replaced by the agenda item "A proposal on an environmental levy on plastic shopping bags".)

4. In view of the increasing international concern about climate changes as a result of global warming, Ms Emily LAU proposed and members agreed that the subject on "Greenhouse gas emissions and their effects on global warming" should be discussed at the next Panel meeting on 28 May 2007. It was also agreed that interested parties should be invited to give their views on the subject.

IV. 342DS – Tai Po sewage treatment works stage 5 phase 2A – disinfection
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 1374/06-07(03) — Paper provided by the Administration)

5. The Assistant Director of Drainage Services (Projects and Development) (ADDS(PD)) gave a power-point presentation on the Administration's proposal to upgrade the project "342DS – Tai Po sewage treatment works (TPSTW) stage 5 phase 2A – disinfection" to Category A at an estimated cost of about \$50 million in money-of-the-day prices.

6. Ms Emily LAU queried the delay in the upgrading of the proposed project to Category A when it had been upgraded to Category B in September 2005. ADDS(PD) explained that as the construction of TPSTW stage 5 phase 1, which would increase the design capacity of TPSTW from 88 000 to 100 000 cubic metres (m³) per day, would be completed by the end of 2009, the proposed provision of disinfection facilities would tie in the phase 1 works.

7. Miss TAM Heung-man expressed concern about the long construction time for the proposed disinfection facilities which were expected to commence operation in March 2010. She enquired if the construction process could be expedited to about one and a half years to bring about the needed improvement to the water quality on the one hand and reduce the noise nuisance to the residents in the proximity on the other. ADDS(PD) said that the proposed construction time of about two years for the disinfection facilities was considered reasonable having regard to need to purchase, install and test the equipment. Nevertheless, efforts would be made to expedite the construction works as far as practicable. He added that the impact of noise nuisance on residents would not be significant as the disinfection facilities would be located in Tai Po Industrial Estate. In response to Miss TAM's further question on whether the estimated amount of 200 tonnes (or 5%) of construction and demolition (C&D) materials to be generated from the proposal was comparable with other similar works projects, ADDS(PD) answered in the affirmative as the proposal would require some excavation works.

8. Noting that treatment capacity of TPSTW would be increased from 100 000 m³ per day under the proposed phase 2A works to 120 000 m³ per day under the remaining phase 2B works, Mr SIN Chung-kai questioned the need for the increase. ADDS(PD) responded that the proposed increase in treatment capacity was meant to meet the demand for sewage services as a result of population growth within the district up to 2016.

9. Noting that the Towngas Company has applied for the use of treated effluent for its operating processes, Miss CHOY So-yuk held the view that there might not be a need to increase the treatment capacity of TPSTW if the Administration approved the application. This would save the resources incurred from treatment of the sewage. Assistant Director of Environmental Protection (Water Policy) (ADEP(WP)) confirmed that the Administration had received a proposal from the Towngas Company for the use of biogas and treated effluent produced at TPSTW. The proposal was still being considered by the Administration. ADEP(WP) added that notwithstanding the Towngas Company's proposal which covered biogas and treated effluent, there was still the need for expanding TPSTW to cope with the increased sewage inflow. Ms Emily LAU opined that the Administration should include the latest progress of the application in its paper to the Public Works Subcommittee (PWSC).

Admin

Disinfection

10. Miss CHOY So-yuk questioned why ultraviolet (UV) light would be used for disinfection at TPSTW while chlorination would be adopted at the Stonecutters sewage treatment works (SCISTW). ADDS(PD) said that there were a number of options for disinfection of sewage and their applicability would depend on various considerations, such as land requirement, characteristics of the wastewater to be disinfected, quality of effluent to be achieved for the receiving waters etc. Given the space constraints for the use of chlorination, and the better quality of effluent of TPSTW which was a secondary treatment plant, it was considered that the use of UV light for disinfection would be more cost effective. To ascertain the effectiveness of TPSTW in treating sewage, Miss CHOY enquired about the levels of biological oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD) of the sewage before and after treatment. She also enquired about the effectiveness of UV light in removing viruses. The Senior Engineer (Sewerage Projects) 2 said that the average BOD levels before and after treatment at TPSTW during the period from March 2006 to February 2007 were 260 and 5 milligrams per litre respectively while the general COD levels were 500 to 600 units before treatment and between 10 to 25 units after treatment. As for the effectiveness of UV, although virus generally had a higher resistance to disinfectants, effective removal could still be achieved within the normal design dosages. At members' request, the Administration undertook to provide supplementary information on the various indicators on effluent of TPSTW, including the levels of BOD, COD and bacteria before and after treatment.

Admin

11. Noting that the secondary treatment at TPSTW was able to maintain BOD and COD at satisfactory levels, Miss CHOY So-yuk queried the need for disinfection using the more expensive UV light. ADDS(PD) explained that the use of UV light was meant to remove *E Coli* since secondary treatment was not able to treat bacteria effectively. Besides, the operating cost of using UV light for disinfection was much lower nowadays as a result of technological advancement. Ms Emily LAU enquired about the effect of UV light on the marine ecology as compared with chlorination. ADEP(WP) explained that as UV light would not have any effect on the chemistry of the receiving waters, it would be able to remove bacteria without affecting the marine organisms.

12. Given its lower operating cost and neutral effect on marine ecology, Miss CHOY So-yuk strongly requested that UV light rather than chlorination which would have adverse impact on the marine ecology if used on a large scale, should be adopted for disinfection of the treated effluent at SCISTW. ADEP(WP) explained that in pursuing chlorination/dechlorination at SCISTW, the Administration was seeking to comply with the wishes of the Public Accounts Committee that the provision of disinfection be advanced. This would only be possible by providing chlorination and dechlorination at SCISTW.

13. Mr SIN Chung-kai asked if the quality of the treated effluent which had undergone disinfection at TPSTW was good enough to improve the marine ecology of Tolo Harbour to bring back marine lives, such as sea cucumbers, which were abundant in the Tolo Harbour some years ago. ADDS(PD) said that the proposed disinfection facilities would be able to reduce the *E Coli* levels in the treated sewage to below 1 000 units per 100 millilitres (ml). He added that the treated effluent from TPSTW was first conveyed to the Sha Tin sewage treatment works (STSTW) where the combined Sha Tin and Tai Po effluents were then pumped through a sewage tunnel for discharge at the head of the Kai Tak Nullah. As the treated effluent of TPSTW was not discharged at the Tolo Harbour, it had no effect on the water quality of Tolo Harbour which had remained quite clean over the years.

14. Mr LEE Wing-tat asked if the disinfection of the treated effluent at TPSTW would bring about improvements to the water quality of the Kai Tak Nullah. Mr SIN Chung-kai also enquired about the odour nuisance at the Kai Tak Nullah. ADEP(WP) said that efforts had been made over the years to address the pollution problems associated with the Kai Tak Nullah which was situated in an old and developed area. In the early 1990s, the level of *E Coli* recorded at the Kwun Tong Typhoon Shelters situated at the end of Kai Tak Nullah was 100 000 per 100 ml but this had been reduced to 1 000 per 100 ml in recent years. The dissolved oxygen had also been increased significantly. ADDS(PD) added that the use of UV light for disinfection of effluent at TPSTW would reduce the amount of bacteria, thereby further improving the receiving waters. Coupled with the efforts to be made to improve the drainage services at Kowloon City, it was expected that the nuisance associated with the discharge at Kai Tak Nullah would be reduced. It was also worth to note that the water quality of the Kai Tak Nullah had seen to have improved as fishes were found in the Nullah.

15. Ms Emily LAU enquired whether, apart from the Tai Po District Council, other interested parties such as green groups were consulted on the proposed provision of disinfection facilities at TPSTW. ADDS(PD) said that the Administration had not separately consulted green groups because the environmental impact assessment for the proposal conducted in 2004 had provided an opportunity for all stakeholders to express their views, if any. Nevertheless, in view of the time elapsed, he undertook to update the green groups as requested. Ms Emily LAU said that the Administration should include the outcome of further consultation in the PWSC paper. Consideration should also be given to including green groups in its standing list of consultees in future.

Admin 16. To facilitate future discussion on sewerage projects, the Chairman requested the Administration to include in its papers information on various indicators, such as BOD, COD etc before and after sewage treatment. In concluding, members indicated support for the proposal to be submitted to PWSC for consideration.

V. Conservation of energy

(LC Paper No. CB(3) 363/05-06 — Follow-up action on motion on “Conservation of energy” carried at the Council meeting on 14 December 2005

LC Paper No. CB(1) 1374/06-07(04) — Paper provided by the Administration)

17. The Chairman drew members’ attention to a submission on energy conservation policy from the Friends of the Earth (FoE) which was tabled at the meeting. She also informed members that apart from the Administration, the Chairman of the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Subcommittee, Energy Advisory Committee (the Subcommittee) was also invited to attend for discussion of the subject.

(Post-meeting note: The submission was circulated to members vide LC Paper No. CB(1) 1460/06-07.)

18. The Assistant Director of Environmental Protection (Conservation) (ADEP(C)) briefed members on the progress of various energy conservation initiatives proposed in the motion on “Conservation of energy” which was carried at the Legislative Council meeting on 14 December 2005.

19. Dr MAN Chi-sum, Chairman of the Subcommittee, said that the Subcommittee had been working closely with the Administration in promoting energy efficiency and conservation. Apart from electricity, energy efficiency and conservation should also apply to other forms of energy, such as town gas. He held the view that the provision of some financial incentives to the general community for the purchase of energy-efficient items would help conserve energy and reduce global warming. This could be evidenced by the good response to the energy conservation fund set up in 2000 by the two power companies to provide financial support for enterprises to purchase energy-efficient items. The fund had been depleted much earlier than expected. He also supported the adoption of greening measures as these would also contribute to energy conservation.

20. Given that the energy portfolio was under the purview of the Economic Development and Labour Bureau (EDLB), Ms Emily LAU questioned why no representatives from the bureau were present at the meeting to answer members' questions. ADEP(C) explained that energy efficiency issues were under the policy portfolio of Environmental Protection Department (EPD) under the auspices of the Environment, Transport and Works Bureau, while the general energy policy was under the purview of EDLB. Ms LAU found the current arrangement not desirable. She

sought the views of the Chairman of the Subcommittee on whether amalgamation of the energy and energy efficiency portfolios under one policy bureau would enhance the effective implementation of energy conservation initiatives. Dr MAN Chi-sum considered that the most effective way to conserve energy was to develop a mechanism to encourage consumers to switch to more energy-efficient items. In this connection, the Subcommittee which comprised representatives from major stakeholders, including the power companies, business sector and academics, had decided that it would assume a more proactive role than its usual advisory role in taking forward energy conservation measures. He would also convey members' views to the Subcommittee. Ms LAU said that the Subcommittee should consider increasing its transparency by opening up its meetings and uploading the discussion papers onto the Internet.

21. Referring to the recent speculation that the Government was considering the re-organization of policy bureaux, Miss CHOY So-yuk said that if so, opportunity should be taken to place the energy portfolio under the bureau responsible for the environment rather than economy.

Energy consumption

22. ADEP(C) said that the energy consumption as measured by per Gross Domestic Product dollar had been reduced over the past 10 years from 240 Terajoule per billion dollars in 1994 to 191 Terajoule per billion dollars in 2004. Miss CHOY So-yuk disagreed with the Administration that the energy consumption rate in Hong Kong was decreasing. She pointed out that there was an annual increase of about 3% in energy consumption in the commercial sector, which was disproportionate to population growth. Referring to paragraph 2 of FoE's submission, Ms Emily LAU also pointed out that based on the statistics provided by the Census and Statistics Department, the growth in population between 1990 and 2006 was 19.9% while the increase in electricity consumption over the same period was 75%, of which the consumption by households had surged by 86.1%. These figures were in conflict with the statement in paragraph 2 of the Administration's information paper that "the total energy consumption at end-use level in Hong Kong grew at an average rate of 1.2% per annum in the last decade". She also noted with concern that Hong Kong's energy consumption per capita was higher than that of United Kingdom and Italy. There was an urgent need for the Government to adopt more effective energy conservation measures, particularly after the Legislative Council had beaten the Central Government Offices in the competition on energy conservation.

23. ADEP(C) said that the average annual growth rate of 1.2% in total energy consumption was derived based on the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD)'s detailed annual survey on the total end-use energy consumption in Hong Kong. As regards FoE's submission, the Chief Engineer/Energy Efficiency A (CE/EEA) said that the bases used by the Administration and FoE were quite different in that the total energy consumption referred to by the Administration included all forms of energy, including electricity, oil and fuels while FoE only focused on electricity consumption. The Assistant Director/Energy Efficiency (Acting) (Atg

Admin

AD/EE) said that as the bases for deriving the figures might not be the same, he would need to carefully analyze the findings of FoE. To facilitate comparison, Ms Emily LAU requested that a breakdown on the total energy consumption by different forms of energy, including electricity, oil and gaseous fuels, should be provided. The Chairman also requested the Administration to provide a written response to FoE's submission.

Admin

24. Mr LEE Wing-tat enquired about the energy consumption of different types of buildings, including commercial, residential and Government buildings, and in particular, the trend of energy consumption in commercial buildings. Miss CHOY So-yuk said that according to her own information, the electricity consumption of commercial buildings was on a rise. CE/EEA said that the trend of energy consumption in commercial and Government office buildings had been set out in the energy database of EMSD. A comparison had been made on the energy consumption indicators of commercial and Government office buildings. The median range of energy consumption indicators had been used as the benchmark for the rating of energy-efficient buildings. Those with energy consumption lower than the median would be rated as energy-efficient buildings. ADEP(C) added that under the Building (Energy Efficiency) Regulation of the Buildings Ordinance (Cap 123), any plans for building works should include, among others, a statement and calculation of the overall thermal transfer value of the building. At members' request, the Administration undertook to provide information on the electricity consumption of commercial buildings in recent years.

Energy efficiency

25. Miss TAM Heung-man asked if the Government would take the lead in the application of energy conservation measures by adopting energy-efficient features in the construction of the Government headquarters at the Tamar Complex. ADEP(C) said that a technical circular was issued in November 2005 requiring all works departments to apply energy-efficient features in new Government buildings and retrofitting projects where feasible. They were also required to fully comply with the Building Energy Codes issued by EMSD. It followed that the Tamar Development Project would be required to comply with these energy-efficient requirements.

26. Mr LEE Wing-tat enquired about the benchmark in assessing energy efficiency in buildings. He held the view that energy efficiency measures should not be confined to Government buildings but should apply to all other buildings, in particular, shopping malls where the indoor temperature were usually kept at a much too low level. He asked if the Administration had any records on the energy consumption of office buildings and shopping malls and whether efforts had been made on energy conservation and if so, the energy savings achieved. Atg AD/EE said that EMSD had issued four Building Energy Codes on lighting, air-conditioning, elevators and electrical installations. It had also called upon building owners to provide information on their electricity consumption to facilitate the establishment of a database at EMSD's website. As for the electricity consumption of Government office buildings, Atg AD/EE said that it was 262 kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity

per square metre in 2002-03. The consumption rate had since been lowered to between 240 and 250 kWh of electricity per square metre in 2005-06 with the efforts made in energy conservation. Information on the energy consumption by commercial sector could be found in EMSD's energy database.

27. Referring to the "Hong Kong Energy Efficiency Registration Scheme for Buildings" (the Registration Scheme) launched in 1998, Miss TAM Heung-man noted that only 580 buildings had taken part in the Registration Scheme up to 2006. She opined that there was a need to encourage building owners to conserve energy, in an attempt to reduce global warming. ADEP(C) said that efforts had been made to promote the Registration Scheme which was implemented on a voluntary basis. More buildings had since participated in the Registration Scheme in recent years. By way of illustration, the number of certificates issued under the Registration Scheme had increased from 26 in 2001-02 to 1 783 in 2006 covering 718 building venues and 2 003 installations. In response to Miss TAM's further enquiry on the provision of financial incentives for the adoption of energy efficiency measures in commercial buildings, ADEP(C) confirmed that the management companies of commercial buildings had been encouraged to consider providing incentives to encourage their occupiers to adopt energy efficiency measures.

28. Miss CHOY So-yuk opined that apart from the formulation of a set of comprehensive energy conservation policies, more could be done to further promote energy conservation and efficiency. This included the provision of greening measures, such as green rooftops and vertical greening, application of demand side management on power generation, installation of automatic lighting on/off control systems in public housing estates (PHEs) and development of renewable energy (RE). As proper management of central air-conditioning systems could help reduce electricity consumption by 30%, the Administration should conduct a trial in one of the Government buildings using central air-conditioning systems. She also considered it necessary to include carbon dioxide in the emission reduction target.

29. The Chief Building Services Engineer (CBSE) said that the Housing Department (HD) had been taking actual and effective measures to conserve energy in PHEs. HD has also considered various operational measures, such as automatic ON/OFF control of lighting at the lift lobbies, to save energy. However this initiative had not been implemented in view of practical difficulties and genuine safety impact on tenants. Meanwhile, all public areas of PHEs had been retrofitted with energy-efficient lightings. The Chief Architect added that a pilot study would be conducted on vertical greening in PHEs. ADEP(C) also agreed to follow up on the proposed management technique to achieve 30% savings in the electricity consumption of air-conditioning systems and explore the feasibility of having a trial for Government buildings with central air-conditioning systems.

30. Miss CHOY So-yuk enquired about the new initiatives which the relevant departments would take to improve energy efficiency. ADEP(C) said that the Energy Efficiency (Labeling of Products) Bill had just been introduced into the Legislative Council the week before. It was expected that with the implementation of the Bill,

there would be energy savings of about \$135 million per year. Meanwhile, EMSD had updated the four Building Energy Codes to further promote energy efficiency measures and to encourage more buildings to participate in the Registration Scheme. CBSE said that the design of PHEs fully complied with the Building Energy Codes. In fact, HD was the first department which joined the Registration Scheme. It would continue to identify more energy-efficient forms of lighting for use in PHEs. Consultation with the University of Hong Kong was underway to explore the feasibility of applying solar and wind energy in PHEs. The CBSE said that the Architectural Services Department would continue its endeavour to apply energy-efficient measures in the design and construction of buildings. Energy saving measures, such as installation of automatic lighting ON/OFF control systems, would be applied to new buildings as appropriate. Pilot schemes, including those relating to the use of RE, would be conducted. Atg AD/EE said that EMSD would be exploring the feasibility of using solar energy in air-conditioning systems. ADEP(C) said that a total of \$170 million had been earmarked for EMSD to implement energy efficiency measures in Government premises in the next four years. About \$120 million had already been spent in the past two years. It was expected that savings of 36 million units of electricity would be achieved through the combined efforts. Miss CHOY said that she would personally follow up these conservation measures with individual departments concerned.

Renewable energy

31. Mr SIN Chung-kai said that the reduction in energy consumption in recent years might be due to the relocation of industries to the Mainland. As such, there was no room for complacency although the per capita electricity consumption in Hong Kong was lower than many other countries. Besides, the per capita electricity consumption per square metre in Hong Kong might be higher than others in view of its density of development. He therefore supported the development of RE, such as the use of solar panels and wind turbines, in Hong Kong starting with schools/universities. A mechanism should be worked out to allow grid connection so that any surplus electricity generated from RE could be sold to the power companies. This would encourage enterprises to set up their own RE systems. ADEP(C) said that the Government had been making on-going efforts to promote the use of RE in public works projects. The technical circular issued in 2005 had called for works departments to incorporate RE technologies in all public works projects as far as practicable. So far, the Administration had implemented 39 RE projects in various premises, with another eight projects under planning. It had also proposed in the Stage II Consultation Paper on the Future Development of the Electricity Market in Hong Kong measures to encourage power companies (including higher rate of return for RE infrastructure) to develop RE. In addition to the technical guidelines on access of small-scale RE systems to the grids, which had been worked out by EMSD in consultation with the power companies and interested groups, EMSD was working on new guidelines for grid access to larger RE systems over and above 200 kilowatts.

32. In concluding, the Chairman said that the subject of energy conservation and the progress of energy efficient measures should be regularly monitored by the Panel.

VI. Any other business

- Proposal to move a motion on “Emissions Trading Pilot Scheme for Thermal Power Plants in the Pearl River Delta Region” at a forthcoming Council meeting
(LC Paper No. CB(1) 1374/06-07(05) — Summary of views)

33. The Chairman said that when the Emissions Trading Pilot Scheme for Thermal Power Plants in the Pearl River Delta Region was discussed at the special meeting on 28 March 2007, Ms Emily LAU had proposed that a motion on the subject should be moved by the Panel Chairman at a forthcoming Council meeting. She sought members' views on the proposal. Miss CHOY So-yuk said that as Members of the Democratic Alliance for Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong had different views on the moving of motions by Panel Chairmen at Council meetings to discuss Panel issues, she would have reservations in supporting the proposal. Ms Emily LAU held the view that Panel issues usually had more significant implications and these should take precedence over motions raised by individual Members. However, as her proposal did not seem to have the support of members, she would not pursue it further.

34. There being no other business, the meeting ended at 4:30 pm.