

# **立法會**

## ***Legislative Council***

LC Paper No. CB(1)175/2022  
(These minutes have been seen  
by the Administration)

Ref : CB1/PL/EA

### **Panel on Environmental Affairs**

#### **Minutes of policy briefing-cum-meeting by videoconferencing held on Thursday, 10 February 2022 at 4:30 pm**

- Members present** : Hon Elizabeth QUAT, BBS, JP (Chairman)  
Hon Kenneth LAU Ip-keung, BBS, MH, JP (Deputy Chairman)  
Hon CHAN Hak-kan, SBS, JP  
Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP  
Hon KWOK Wai-keung, JP  
Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, GBS, MH, JP  
Dr Hon Junius HO Kwan-yiu, JP  
Hon CHAN Chun-ying, JP  
Hon Vincent CHENG Wing-shun, MH, JP  
Hon CHU Kwok-keung  
Hon Robert LEE Wai-wang  
Hon Dominic LEE Tsz-king  
Dr Hon Dennis LAM Shun-chiu, JP  
Hon CHAN Yung, BBS, JP  
Ir Hon CHAN Siu-hung, JP  
Ir Hon Gary ZHANG Xinyu  
Dr Hon WONG Yuen-shan  
Prof Hon LAU Chi-pang, BBS, JP  
Hon Carmen KAN Wai-mun
- Members attending** : Hon Andrew LAM Siu-lo, SBS, JP  
Hon Dennis LEUNG Tsz-wing, MH  
Hon CHAN Yuet-ming
- Member absent** : Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS, JP

**Public Officers  
attending**

**: For item I**

Mr WONG Kam-sing, GBS, JP  
Secretary for the Environment

Mr TSE Chin-wan, BBS, JP  
Under Secretary for the Environment

Miss Janice TSE, JP  
Permanent Secretary for the Environment/Director  
of Environmental Protection

Mrs Millie NG, JP  
Deputy Secretary for the Environment

Dr Samuel CHUI, JP  
Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (1)  
Environmental Protection Department

Mr Raymond WU  
Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (2)  
Environmental Protection Department

Mr Owin FUNG, JP  
Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (3)  
Environmental Protection Department

Mr Bruno LUK, JP  
Deputy Director of Environmental Protection  
(Waste Reduction and Special Duties)  
Environmental Protection Department

Ms Doris HO, JP  
Head, Policy Innovation and Co-ordination Office

**Clerk in attendance**

**: Ms Angel SHEK**  
Chief Council Secretary (1)1

**Staff in attendance**

**: Mr Jason KONG**  
Senior Council Secretary (1)1

Ms Alice CHEUNG  
Senior Legislative Assistant (1)1

Miss Mandy POON  
Legislative Assistant (1)1

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Action

(Index of proceedings of the meeting is attached at the **Appendix**.)

**I. Briefing by the Secretary for the Environment on the Chief Executive's 2021 Policy Address**

(LC Paper No. CB(1)34/ — Administration's paper on "2021 Policy Address Overview and Progress Updates — Policy Initiatives of Environment Bureau: Environmental Protection")

Relevant papers

The Chief Executive's 2021 Policy Address

The Chief Executive's 2021 Policy Address Supplement

Information paper on Re-organisation of the Government Structure provided by the Administration

Briefing by the Administration

With the aid of a PowerPoint presentation, the Administration briefed the Panel on the key environmental initiatives in the Chief Executive's 2021 Policy Address and a progress update on those initiatives.

*(Post-meeting note: The PowerPoint presentation materials were circulated to members on 10 February 2022, vide LC Paper No. CB(1)36/2022(01).)*

Declaration of interest

2. The Deputy Chairman declared that he was a member of the Tuen Mun District Council, an Indigenous Inhabitant Representative of Lung Kwu Tan in the Tuen Mun Rural Committee, and a landowner.

Action

Discussion

Combating climate change

3. Members expressed support for the implementation of the Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2050 ("Climate Action Plan 2050"). As the target of achieving carbon neutrality before 2050 was challenging, members urged the Administration to expedite the formulation of detailed roadmaps and action plans for reducing emissions from major sources, and in particular electricity generation and transport. They enquired how the Administration would prevent spikes in electricity tariff levels during Hong Kong's transition into "net-zero electricity generation" (i.e. carbon neutrality in electricity generation).

4. The Administration responded that the four interconnected policy documents relating to decarbonization published by the Environment Bureau ("ENB") in 2021 had outlined short, medium and long-term measures for reducing carbon emissions from different sources. The Administration would review decarbonization strategies and targets about every five years. In achieving the target of "net-zero electricity generation", the Government would endeavour to strike a balance of the following four factors: safety, reliability, affordability and environmental performance. The Administration had set the following targets for 2035: (a) ceasing the use of coal for electricity generation, (b) increasing the share of renewable energy in the fuel mix for electricity generation to around 7.5% to 10%, and (c) increasing the share of zero-carbon energy in the fuel mix for electricity generation to around 60% to 70%. Different options would be explored for achieving the targets, including regional cooperation, investing abroad, joint development, or import of low-carbon and zero-carbon energy.

5. Members asked about the Administration's plan for the development of offshore wind farms. The Administration explained that there was limited space within Hong Kong that was suitable for harnessing wind energy. It was considered more appropriate for Hong Kong to optimize the use of such space by installing high-efficiency and cost-effective wind turbines after relevant technologies had become mature. Apart from reviewing proposals for developing offshore wind farms, the Administration would actively explore regional cooperation in the development of renewable energy.

6. Members sought elaboration on the Administration's plan for the development and application of hydrogen energy, and enquired whether there were local research projects on relevant technologies.

7. The Administration advised that the Mainland had formulated a plan for the development and application of hydrogen energy, and had set up industry

Action

clusters for hydrogen energy in various provinces including Foshan of Guangdong Province. As observed, heavy-duty commercial vehicles powered by hydrogen fuel cells were gaining popularity in the southern part of the Mainland, which might be a catalyst for the low-carbon transformation of cross-boundary transport. Hong Kong would need to prepare for this change by exploring the adoption of hydrogen energy for transport. The Administration would keep an eye on the development of relevant technologies. Meanwhile, the Administration was working with franchised bus companies on a trial of hydrogen fuel cell electric buses, which was expected to be launched within two to three years. The Administration was also exploring with the two power companies the potential application of hydrogen energy for electricity generation.

8. In response to Members' enquiry about cooperation with other cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area ("the Greater Bay Area") on decarbonization, and the timetable for setting up the Office of Climate Change and Carbon Neutrality under ENB, the Administration pointed out that one of the key initiatives to be taken forward by the Office of Climate Change and Carbon Neutrality was to step up regional cooperation on decarbonization. The scope of cooperation might include identifying sources of zero-carbon energy, technological exchange, building low-carbon communities, nurturing talents, etc. Subject to the approval of the relevant establishment proposal by the Legislative Council, the Administration aimed to set up the office within 2022.

9. As regards how the Administration would promote the participation of different sectors in Hong Kong's low-carbon transformation, the Administration advised that the quest for low-carbon transformation would create new opportunities for Hong Kong. It was expected that both public and private investment would create numerous business and job opportunities in relevant industries such as energy supply, energy saving and green buildings, waste reduction and recycling, electric vehicles ("EVs"), etc.

Green transport

10. Some Members urged the Administration to implement measures for promoting the use of new energy public transport (including both land and marine transport) as early as possible, instead of waiting for the formulation of a detailed roadmap and a timetable in 2025. The Administration was requested to consider implementing the following measures for further promoting the adoption of EVs: (a) formulating technical guidelines on charging facilities, (b) subsidizing the cost of replacement of batteries of electric commercial vehicles, (c) installing EV charging facilities at on-street parking meters, (d) introducing wireless charging technologies into Hong Kong, and (e) testing out the use of hydrogen energy for transport. The Administration advised that:

Action

- (a) as outlined in the Hong Kong Roadmap on Popularisation of Electric Vehicles (“EV Roadmap”), trials of different types of new energy public transport and commercial vehicles would be conducted in the coming two to three years. These included public light buses, taxis, motorcycles, school buses, etc. Some of these trials were being supported by the New Energy Transport Fund. The Administration also planned to collaborate with the industry to test out hydrogen fuel cell electric buses and heavy-duty vehicles in the coming two to three years. The Administration expected that it would be in a better position to set a concrete way forward and a timetable for adoption of new energy public transport and commercial vehicles in around 2025, having regard to the outcomes of these trials; and
- (b) it would subsidize the operators of four in-harbour ferry routes for the construction of electric ferries and the associated charging facilities. The electric ferries concerned were in the design stage and expected to commence service within two years.

11. The Administration further advised that it would consider providing more roadside charging facilities for EVs, taking into account factors such as the growth rates of EVs and conventional vehicles, implication of the provision of roadside charging facilities on road traffic, etc. Since 2019, it had been implementing a three-year plan to increase about 1 000 additional medium chargers for public use in government car parks (i.e. car parks managed by the Transport Department, the Government Property Agency, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and the Tourism Commission that were open to public use). This would bring the total number of public chargers in these car parks to about 1 800 by mid-2022, accounting for about 40% of all 4 700 public chargers currently available in car parks in Hong Kong. The Administration emphasized that its overarching policy was to encourage owners of electric private cars to charge their vehicles at their homes or workplaces. To facilitate the setting up of EV chargers by EV owners, the Administration had launched the EV-charging at Home Subsidy Scheme to subsidize the installation of charging infrastructure in existing private residential buildings. It had also planned to marketize charging services by imposing fees for EV charging at government car parks from around 2025, with a view to promoting a sustainable development of Hong Kong’s EV charging network.

12. Members expressed dissatisfaction that the proportion of EVs in the government vehicle fleet had dropped from less than 4% to 2.5% from 2016 to 2020 according to the findings of the Audit Commission. The Administration responded that as promulgated in EV Roadmap, it had formulated a new procurement policy in 2021 to set EVs as the standard for small and medium

Action

private cars to be procured or replaced, unless there were special circumstances such as operational needs that rendered the use of EVs technically infeasible. The Administration would also encourage public organizations to make reference to the above procurement policy.

13. The Administration supplemented that it was discussing with the manufacturers and suppliers of EVs the proposed introduction of a producer responsibility scheme on retired EV batteries. The Administration's preliminary plan was to consult the Legislative Council on the relevant legislative proposal in two years.

Waste management

*Recovery and recycling of municipal solid waste*

14. Members noted that ENB would take over the management of refuse collection points ("RCPs") from the Food and Health Bureau. They enquired about ENB's plan for consolidating some 3 000 RCPs in the territory and transforming the RCPs into integrated waste management facilities, and strengthening the waste separation and resource recovery functions of the consolidated RCPs, so as to boost the recovery rates of different recyclables to prepare for the implementation of municipal solid waste ("MSW") charging.

15. The Administration took note of members' views and affirmed that the overall direction for the future development of RCPs was to transform suitable RCPs into integrated facilities for waste collection and resource recovery.

16. Members sought elaboration on the preparatory work for the implementation of the MSW charging scheme, including whether the various parties in the recycling chain (such as the local recycling industry, the community recycling network established by the Government, and housing estates) would have sufficient capacities for the recovery and recycling of recyclables. Members also asked whether the Administration would consider setting relevant short-term targets for raising the recovery rate of MSW.

17. The Administration responded that to expand the collection and recycling network, it had started to provide central collection services for recyclables with low market values since few years ago. For example, two government-appointed glass management contractors had been providing glass container collection and treatment services for the catchment regions of Hong Kong Island (including Islands District) and New Territories, and Kowloon respectively. The central collection services for waste plastics would cover nine districts and about half of Hong Kong's population, and the plan of the Environmental Protection Department ("EPD") was to gradually expand the services to cover the entire

Action

territory. The capacities of such services would be sufficient to absorb the increased quantities of relevant recyclables after the implementation of MSW charging. The Administration would also continue to step up promotion of waste separation at source and clean recycling practices. Subject to the implementation date of MSW charging, the Administration would consider setting short-term targets for MSW recovery rate.

18. Members sought elaboration on the overall strategy for enhancing Hong Kong's food waste recycling capacity. The Administration responded that according to overseas experiences, at most around 50% of food waste could be recycled in the best case. The major reason was that some food waste was mixed with other waste, rendering it unsuitable for recycling. As the daily quantity of food waste generated in Hong Kong was about 3 000 tonnes (including some 900 tonnes generated by commercial and industrial premises), the Administration's target was to increase Hong Kong's food waste recycling capacity to about 1 500 tonnes per day by 2035. The estimated total treatment capacity of O·PARK1 (an Organic Resources Recovery Centre in Siu Ho Wan, Lantau), O·PARK2 (an Organic Resources Recovery Centre at Sha Ling in North District under construction) and the first two "food waste/sewage sludge anaerobic co-digestion" trial schemes would be about 600 tonnes per day by around 2025.

19. On food waste collection, the Administration advised that EPD had been progressively rolling out four food waste collection service contracts to collect food waste from premises that usually generated relatively larger quantities of food waste. The first contract, covering Hong Kong Island and Islands District, was awarded in August 2021 and the service commenced in September 2021. The second contract, covering Kowloon, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Tsing and Tseung Kwan O, had recently been awarded and the service was expected to commence in the first quarter of 2022. The two contracts covering the New Territories were expected to be open for tendering in March or April 2022. The Administration would actively explore an operationally feasible and cost-effective model in collecting food waste from residential premises in future.

20. Members commended the Administration for its successful efforts in rebranding the community recycling network and attracting more users to the recyclable collection points under the network. They enquired about the plan for further enhancing the network's geographical coverage.

21. The Administration advised that collection points under the community recycling network were usually set up in places with many old or single-block buildings, which generally did not have their own resource recovery facilities. In view of the growing popularity of the community recycling network, the Administration would explore the possibility of applying the concept to



Action

institutions and residential estates, with a view to enhancing the resource recovery capacities of these premises and expanding the coverage of the network.

*Waste-to-energy facilities*

22. Members noted that EPD would commence a fresh round of environmental impact assessment (“EIA”) and technical studies for the potential development of a waste-to-energy facility on the middle ash lagoon at Tsang Tsui in Tuen Mun, with a treatment capacity preliminarily set at around 4 000 tonnes of MSW per day. Some Members expressed the following views:

- (a) the Administration should expedite the development of waste-to-energy facilities, with a view to enabling Hong Kong to move away from reliance on landfills;
- (b) as there was opposition to the construction of modern waste incineration plants in Hong Kong due to concerns about pollution, traffic impacts, etc., the Administration should step up publicity about modern waste incineration technologies and enhance the public’s understanding of the environmental benefits of such technologies; and
- (c) the North East New Territories Landfill was at a strategically important location within the Greater Bay Area. The Administration should make better use of the site for Hong Kong’s future development.

23. Some other Members relayed the concerns of residents in Tuen Mun about the potential health hazards and traffic impact posed by the proposed facility at Tsang Tsui. As the development of the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone was expected to bring economic opportunities to the Tuen Mun West area, these Members queried whether the construction of a waste-to-energy facility in the area would be suitable use of land resources.

24. The Administration explained that Hong Kong’s plan to develop more waste-to-energy facilities for decarbonization and reducing reliance on landfills was in line with the national policy on “zero-waste city” and could facilitate the better use of land resources. As observed from the experiences of some cities in the Mainland and other places, waste-to-energy plants in urban areas using modern technologies caused negligible adverse effect on the surrounding environments, and they could be integrated with public amenities or green tourism concepts that could benefit members of the public. In Hong Kong, T·PARK (a sludge treatment facility near the said Tsang Tsui site) also assimilated well into the local community. The Administration would endeavour to explain

Action

the need to develop waste-to-energy facilities to the public, and pay heed to stakeholders' feedback to relevant proposals. Apart from the said EIA and technical studies for the Tsang Tsui site, EPD also planned to commence a comprehensive territory-wide site search study to identify other potential sites for developing more waste-to-energy facilities.

*Regulation of disposable plastic tableware*

25. Members enquired about the preliminary scope of the proposed Scheme on Regulation of Disposable Plastic Tableware, and the timetable for the introduction of the relevant legislative proposal.

26. The Administration said that it had conducted three public consultation/engagement exercises in 2021 respectively on the proposed producer responsibility scheme on plastic beverage containers, the regulation of disposable plastic tableware, and control of single-use plastics. The Administration would comprehensively review feedbacks received during these exercises, and planned to provide progress reports on related matters to the Panel in 2022.

*Public involvement in environmental protection*

27. Members asked how the Administration would enhance public education and publicity on environmental protection, such as by stepping up cooperation with the Education Bureau for this purpose. They also asked how the Administration would promote youth participation in the combat against climate change.

28. The Administration responded that a dedicated advisory committee on combating climate change would be formed to encourage different sectors in the community (including the younger generation) to participate actively in climate actions. The Environment and Conservation Fund had been providing funding support to non-profit-making organizations (including universities and schools) to carry out educational, research, and other projects and activities in relation to environmental and conservation matters. The Administration had been promoting the concept of low-carbon living on social media through the “Big Waster” icon. In addition, the “Low Carbon Living Calculator” had been launched in recent years to help members of the public assess their carbon emissions in respect of clothing, food, living and travel, and provide tips on practising low-carbon living. Some schools had incorporated the “Low Carbon Living Calculator” into their curricula.

Action

Protection of endangered species

29. Members pointed out that commercial possession of elephant ivory, save for antique elephant ivory, was prohibited upon the full implementation of the Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants (Amendment) Ordinance 2018 (“the ivory ban”). They expressed concern that there were complaints from members of the public that some merchants were still carrying on ivory trade on the pretence that the products concerned were gifts. They urged the Administration to take prompt enforcement actions against violation of the ivory ban. The Administration responded that it would relay members’ concern to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (“AFCD”), which would take enforcement actions against illegal trade of ivory.

Control of the COVID-19 epidemic

30. In view of the recent surge in the number of COVID-19 infections, Members expressed concern whether the Administration had sufficient manpower and resources for conducting sewage surveillance for virus detection. Members also suggested increasing the number of sewage sampling sites or employ other surveillance methods, with a view to enhancing the precision of virus detection, and narrowing the area for lockdown operation following a positive sewage testing result.

31. The Administration responded that the stationary points of sewage sampling had been increased from more than 100 to about 150 recently, covering about 5 million residents. The testing frequency had also been enhanced and samples were currently taken on alternate days. In addition, tests had been conducted on samples collected from ad hoc points, which were set up for collection of more sewage samples upstream to strengthen the tracing of invisible transmission chains in the community. In the recent two weeks, positive sewage testing results triggered 15 operations of restriction-testing declaration and compulsory testing notice. Hidden cases of infection (totalling over 200) had been found in these operations, indicating the effectiveness of sewage surveillance in epidemic control.

32. Members further asked about the sensitivity of the sewage surveillance method. As the Administration had recently launched the “StayHomeSafe” Scheme (under which suitable persons who were close contacts of COVID-19 cases or household contacts of a close contact were required to undergo home quarantine), members expressed concern whether this scheme would reduce the usefulness of sewage surveillance in identifying hidden cases of infection.

Action

33. The Administration explained that according to its research and studies, sewage surveillance was able to identify a case of infection within a population of around 100 000. A positive sewage testing result meant that there was at least a case of infection within the sampling area. With the experience gained in conducting sewage surveillance in the past two years, EPD would scientifically analyse data obtained from sewage surveillance and data from the health authorities (e.g. the number of persons who were under compulsory home quarantine or had recovered from COVID-19 and returned to their homes) when interpreting the test results.

34. The Administration took note of some members' suggestion that it should leverage the use of smart technologies in epidemic control. Examples suggested by these members included promoting the use of contactless payment methods and web-based ticketing arrangements.

Proposed reorganization of the government structure

35. Members noted that under the proposal for reorganization of the government structure, four government departments would report to the Environment and Ecology Bureau, namely AFCD, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, the Hong Kong Observatory and the Government Laboratory. Members asked about the rationale for the proposed changes, and how these changes would improve the Government's services as well as foster the sustainable development of Hong Kong.

36. The Administration responded that if the reorganization proposal was taken forward, cooperation between EPD and the four government departments concerned would be strengthened, which could deepen the Administration's work in promoting the sustainable development of Hong Kong. In respect of waste management, the policy portfolios of RCP management and resource recovery were currently under the Food and Health Bureau and ENB respectively. Bringing the portfolios under the same umbrella could facilitate the implementation of MSW charging, better promote waste reduction and decarbonization, and achieve greater cost effectiveness in the provision of relevant services. Under the reorganization proposal, the Environment and Ecology Bureau would become solely in charge of AFCD, which currently fell under the purview of two policy bureaux. This could facilitate the work of AFCD in terms of promoting the integration of agriculture and fisheries activities with natural ecology. As the work of the Hong Kong Observatory was crucial to climate actions, it was considered logical to transfer it to the Environment and Ecology Bureau.

Action

**II. Proposal(s) to appoint subcommittee on policy issues**

(LC Paper No. CB(1)24/ — Letter dated 24 January 2022 from  
2022(01) Hon KWOK Wai-keung proposing the  
setting up of a subcommittee to study  
policy issues relating to municipal solid  
waste charging, recovery and recycling  
(Chinese version only))

37. The Chairman advised that, save for Mr KWOK Wai-keung's proposal (LC Paper No. CB(1)24/2022(01)), no proposals had been received from members on setting up subcommittees under the Panel to study policy issues since the last meeting.

38. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr KWOK Wai-keung briefed members on his proposal for setting up a subcommittee to study policy issues relating to MSW charging, recovery and recycling. Members expressed support for the proposal. The Chairman concluded that the Panel agreed to set up a subcommittee to study policy issues relating to MSW charging, recovery and recycling. She said that the House Committee ("HC") would be informed of the Panel's decision. She also drew members' attention to HC's adoption of the following arrangement at its meeting on 21 January 2022: HC would not make any decisions on proposals for setting up policy subcommittees until the 18 Panels had held their first regular meetings and discussed their work plans for the coming year, and thereafter, HC would give an overall consideration to the priority of various policy issues proposed to be followed up by various Members and the arrangements for setting up of policy subcommittees.

**III. Any other business**

39. There being no other business, the meeting ended at 6:08 pm.

**Proceedings of policy briefing-cum-meeting by videoconferencing  
of the Panel on Environmental Affairs  
on Thursday, 10 February 2022 at 4:30 pm**

<b>Time Marker</b>	<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Action Required</b>
<b><i>Agenda Item I – Briefing by the Secretary for the Environment on the Chief Executive’s 2021 Policy Address</i></b>			
<a href="#">000400</a> – <a href="#">000546</a>	Chairman	Meeting arrangements	
<a href="#">000547</a> – <a href="#">001447</a>	Chairman Administration	Briefing by the Administration	
<a href="#">001448</a> – <a href="#">002131</a>	Chairman Ir CHAN Siu-hung Administration	Regional cooperation and youth participation in decarbonization  Timetable for setting up the Office of Climate Change and Carbon Neutrality under the Environment Bureau  Promoting the use of electric vehicles (“EVs”) and new energy public transport	
<a href="#">002132</a> – <a href="#">002626</a>	Chairman Mr Vincent CHENG Administration	Sewage surveillance for epidemic control	
<a href="#">002627</a> – <a href="#">003105</a>	Chairman Mr KWOK Wai-keung Administration	Development and application of hydrogen energy  Strengthening the waste separation and resource recovery functions of refuse collection points	
<a href="#">003106</a> – <a href="#">003627</a>	Chairman Mr CHAN Chun-ying Administration	The proposed Scheme on Regulation of Disposable Plastic Tableware  Targets of recovery rate of municipal solid waste (“MSW”)	
<a href="#">003628</a> – <a href="#">004428</a>	Chairman Dr Dennis LAM Administration	Review of proposals for developing offshore wind farms  Hong Kong’s MSW recycling capacities  Promoting the use of new energy vehicles	
<a href="#">004429</a> – <a href="#">004920</a>	Chairman Mr CHU Kwok-keung Administration	Public education and publicity on environmental protection	

<b>Time Marker</b>	<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Action Required</b>
<a href="#">004921</a> – <a href="#">005525</a>	Chairman Deputy Chairman Administration	Carbon neutrality in electricity generation  Potential development of a waste-to-energy facility at Tsang Tsui in Tuen Mun	
<a href="#">005526</a> – <a href="#">010116</a>	Chairman Ir Dr LO Wai- kwok Administration	Roadmaps and action plans for reducing carbon emissions from major sources	
<a href="#">010117</a> – <a href="#">010651</a>	Chairman Mr Andrew LAM Administration	Food waste recovery and recycling	
<a href="#">010652</a> – <a href="#">011418</a>	Chairman Mr Dominic LEE Administration	Sewage surveillance for epidemic control  Increasing the number of EV charging facilities  Enhancing the geographical coverage of the community recycling network	
<a href="#">011419</a> – <a href="#">011915</a>	Chairman Mr CHAN Yung Administration	Integration of efforts to promote smart technologies and control the epidemic  Promoting the use of new energy public transport  Reducing reliance on landfills	
<a href="#">011916</a> – <a href="#">012423</a>	Chairman Ir Gary ZHANG Administration	Sewage surveillance for epidemic control	
<a href="#">012424</a> – <a href="#">012923</a>	Chairman Ms Carmen KAN Administration	Proposed reorganization of the government structure	
<a href="#">012924</a> – <a href="#">013444</a>	Chairman Administration	Management of retired EV batteries  Participation of different sectors in Hong Kong's low-carbon transformation  Enforcement of the trade ban on elephant ivory  Development of waste-to-energy facilities	

Time Marker	Speaker	Subject	Action Required
<b><i>Agenda Item II – Proposal(s) to appoint subcommittee on policy issues</i></b>			
<a href="#">013445</a> – <a href="#">014145</a>	Chairman Mr KWOK Wai-keung Mr CHAN Siu-hung Chairman	Discussion on and endorsement of Mr KWOK's proposal of setting up a subcommittee under the Panel to study policy issues relating to MSW charging, recovery and recycling	
<b><i>Agenda Item III – Any other business</i></b>			
<a href="#">014146</a> – <a href="#">014218</a>	Chairman	Closing remarks	

Council Business Division 1  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
 19 April 2022