

## GOVERNMENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY FOR THE POWER SECTOR

The Hong Kong SAR Government is deeply concerned about the problem of air pollution. Apart from pursuing vigorously various emissions reduction or prevention measures, the Government has been co-operating with the Guangdong government since 2002 to drastically reduce the four major air pollutants in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Region by 2010, i.e. sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), respirable suspended particulates (RSP) and volatile organic compounds (VOC).

2. The air pollution generated in Hong Kong can be chiefly divided into two sources: mobile and stationary. The former mainly refers to emissions from vehicles whereas the latter is predominantly from power plants. For vehicles, the LPG taxis and minibus programmes implemented in recent years have effectively helped improve local air quality. The Government will continue to tighten the vehicular emission standards, and encourage and facilitate vehicles to adopt cleaner fuels and technologies. For other mobile sources such as vessels and aircraft, the Government will also continue to explore effective measures to reduce their emissions, despite their relatively low share of the total emissions.

3. The power plants make up the largest emission source within Hong Kong, accounting for 92% of the total emission of SO<sub>2</sub>, and half of that of NO<sub>x</sub> and RSP (see Chart 1)

**Chart 1: Composition of emission sources**

Sources	Share of total emissions in 2004 (%)			
	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	RSP	VOC
Power Generation	92.3	48.5	50.8	0.9
Road Transport	0.1	26.6	24.9	16.8
Navigation	4.0	17.1	6.0	0.7
Others	3.6	7.8	18.3	81.6

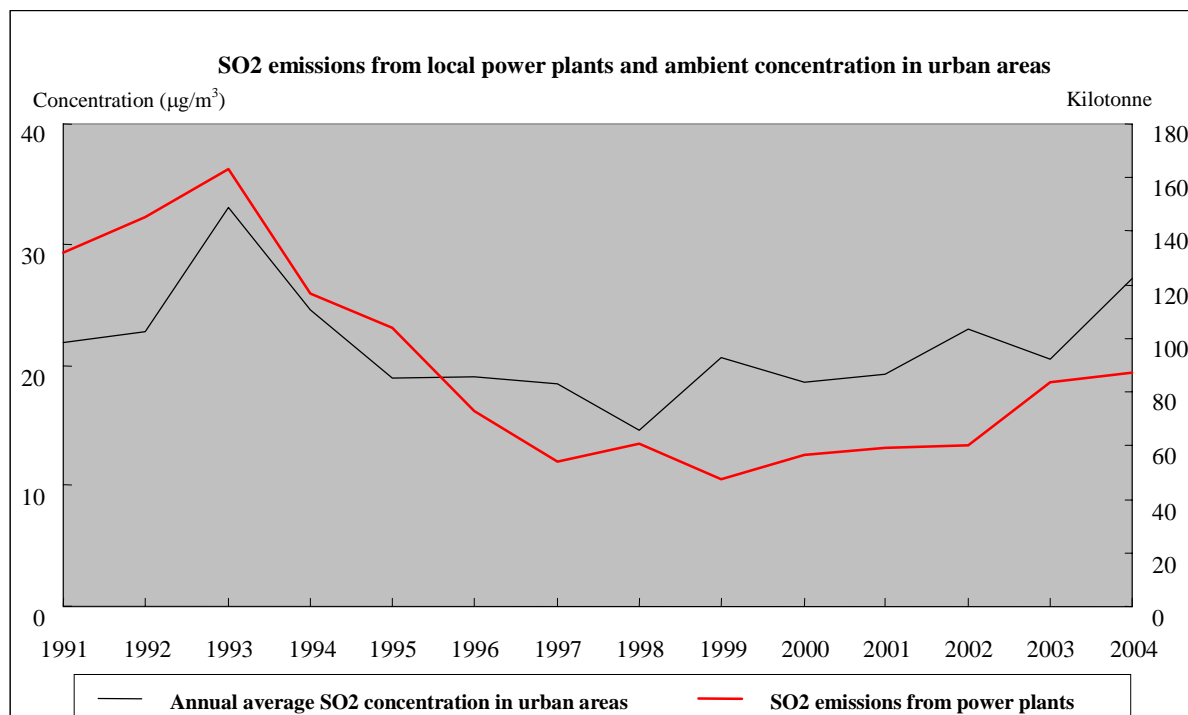
4. Because of the increased use of coal by power plants in the last two years, the higher emissions have vitiated the effectiveness of many other emissions reduction measures. As shown by Chart 2, the total local emission of SO<sub>2</sub> has risen instead of reduced in recent years. Chart 3 clearly demonstrates that the SO<sub>2</sub> emission by local power plants is highly correlated to the local urban concentration of SO<sub>2</sub>. In view of this, the Government has asked the power companies to reduce their emissions, in order to achieve the

2010 reduction targets. Since it takes time to plan for and implement emission reduction projects, the EPD stated clearly to the two power companies the emissions reduction targets as early as 2003, and that the total emissions caps would be gradually tightened upon the issue of Specified Process Licenses (SPLs) under the Air Pollution Control Ordinance, in order to achieve the 2010 reduction targets.

**Chart 2: Emissions of various pollutants in Hong Kong**

	<b>Emission Level in 1997 (tonnes)</b>	<b>Emission Level in 2004 (tonnes)</b>	<b>Changes in Emission Level during 1997-2004</b>	<b>Reduction Target for 2010</b>
SO <sub>2</sub>	64,500	94,800	+47%	-40%
NO <sub>x</sub>	110,000	92,500	-16%	-20%
RSP	11,200	8,040	-28%	-55%
VOC	54,400	41,900	-23%	-55%

**Chart 3**



5. The current emission reduction proposals of the two power companies are as follows –

	<b>Emission Reduction Measures</b>	<b>Already Included in Financial Plan of 05-08?</b>	<b>Commission -ing Date</b>	<b>Reduction Efficiency (Note 1) (Percent)</b>
<b>HEC</b>	<b>Reducing SO2 Emission:</b> To retrofit two 350MW coal-fired generating units with Flue Gas Desulphurization Systems	Yes	July 2009 and April 2010 respectively	90%
	<b>Reducing NOx Emission:</b> To retrofit two 350MW coal-fired generating units with Low-NOx Burners	Yes	July 2009 and April 2010, respectively	60%
	<b>Wind Power :</b> To install a 0.8MW Wind Turbine unit	Yes	February 2006	~100%
	<b>Increasing Electricity Generation from Natural Gas :</b> (1) To install a 300MW gas-fired Combined Cycle Gas Turbine unit (2) To install another 300MW gas-fired Combined Cycle Gas Turbine unit	Yes  No	May 2006	RSP and SO2: >90%; NOx: >80%
<b>CLP</b>	<b>Reducing SO2 Emission:</b> To retrofit four 677MW coal-fired generating units with Flue Gas Desulphurization Systems	Yes	4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 2009, 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 2010, 1 <sup>st</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> quarters of 2011 respectively	90%
	<b>Reducing NOx Emission:</b> To retrofit four 677MW coal-fired generating units with Selective Catalytic Reduction Systems	Yes	4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 2009, 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of 2010, 1 <sup>st</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> quarters of 2011 respectively	80%
	<b>Wind Power:</b> To install a 0.8MW Wind Turbine unit	Yes	Expected to be commissioned in 2007-2008	~100%

	<b>Increasing Electricity Generation from Natural Gas:</b>			
	(1) To commission two 312.5MW gas-fired Combined Cycle Gas Turbine units	Yes	Commissioned in 2005 and to be commissioned in 2006 respectively (Note 2)	RSP and SO <sub>2</sub> : >90%; NO <sub>x</sub> : >80%
	(2) Construct natural gas receiving terminal	No	2010-2011	

(Note 1) As compared with a coal-fired generating unit with equivalent generating capacity and electrostatic precipitators of high efficiency

(Note 2) Sufficient supply of natural gas is required to support emission reduction

6. The retrofit proposals of HEC and CLP are not adequate to achieve the emission reductions needed for improving the air quality in Hong Kong and PRD by 2010. The two power companies have been clearly informed that the consideration or approval of their Financial Plans shall not be or be taken as a representation or promise that the Government considers or has accepted their emission reduction projects as adequate in meeting the intended emission caps as conditions which may be specified upon the renewal of SPLs pursuant to the Air Pollution Control Ordinance. To meet the intended caps for 2010, the power companies will need to take additional measures such as speeding up the current work programme, replacing some coal-fired units with gas-fired combined cycle gas turbines, reducing power supply to the Mainland and participating in emissions trading, etc.

7. The Government's environmental policy towards the power companies has all along been clear and definite –

- (a) The power companies should use the best practicable means to reduce emissions as required in the Air Pollution Control Ordinance, and at the same time enhance the operational efficiency of the power plants and the combustion and generation efficiencies;
- (b) Power companies must use low-sulphur coal for the existing coal-fired generating units;
- (c) All new generating units should be powered by natural gas with effect from 1997;
- (d) Emissions caps will be set in any SPLs issued or renewed to power companies under the Air Pollution Control Ordinance; and

- (e) Power companies should actively consider adopting the most effective economic tools (including emissions trading) to achieve the emission reduction targets.

8. With a view to fully implementing the aforesaid policy formulated pursuant to the Air Pollution Control Ordinance, the CE stated in the 2005 Policy Address that, in devising new schemes of control for the post-2008 electricity market, the Government would require the power companies to install effective emissions reduction facilities to achieve emissions reduction targets, as a precondition for licensing. The Government would also explore options to avoid the costs of installing emissions reduction facilities being passed onto consumers as far as possible, thus reducing the burden of electricity tariffs on the citizens.

9. To safeguard public health and promote sustainable development, the Government has proposed the following in the “Future Development of the Electricity Market in Hong Kong Stage II Consultation” –

- (a) To link the permitted rate of return on all fixed assets of the power companies to their achievement of the emission caps stipulated in the SPLs issued under the Air Pollution Control Ordinance and reduce such permitted rate of return if the companies do not achieve the caps. As a corollary, financial incentives in the form of “bonus” return will be provided to encourage the power companies to reduce their emissions to levels below those required in the SPLs ;
- (b) To subject emission reduction facilities to the lowest rate of return (i.e. lower than all other assets) so as to avoid, as far as possible, the costs of emission reduction facilities being passed onto consumers and increasing their tariff burden;
- (c) To give a higher rate of return for renewable energy infrastructure than all other assets so as to provide financial incentives to the power companies;
- (d) To provide “bonus” return to the power companies if they achieve the target for using renewable energy;
- (e) To institute a standard arrangement for renewable energy users to connect to the grid for backup supply and to extend the arrangement to cover renewable energy systems with capacities above 200kW; to seek the agreement of the power companies to waive the nominal

administrative fees for grid connection by renewable energy users.;

- (f) To further promote the use of renewable energy in Hong Kong by requiring the power companies to arrange for the generating facilities employing renewable energy to connect and feed electricity to their power grids;
- (g) To have grid connection/access for renewable energy users/generating facilities using renewable energy negotiated between the prospective grid user and the respective power company, and the Government will assist where necessary and when requested by either party, including assisting in arriving at mutually agreed access charges; and
- (h) To provide financial incentives to the power companies for improving their performance in energy efficiency and energy conservation. The indices of measurement will include demand side management (e.g. energy audit), promotion of energy conservation, and the amount of energy conserved. The practical performance of the power companies will be assessed according to the performance standard so set. “Gains” thus achieved by the power companies should be shared with the consumers.

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