



Post-COP24 HONG KONG FORUM

Implications for Hong Kong's Long-Term Decarbonization Strategy

21 Jan 2019

HKUST Business School Central



EVENT DETAILS

Date:	21 Jan 2019 (Monday)
Time:	09:00 – 12:30 (Reception will start at 08:30 with coffee/tea)
Venue:	HKUST Business School Central
Address:	Room 1501- 02, 15/F Hong Kong Club Building, 3A Chater Road (View map)

Public Registration: This event is free of charge but registration is needed. Please click this hyperlink or scan the QR code for registration:
<https://tinyurl.com/post-COP24>

- Reference materials:**
- [Special report on Global Warming of 1.5°C \(The IPCC\)](#)
 - [The Silesian Declaration on a Just Transition](#)
 - [Post-COP24 Forum \(by LSE\)](#)
 - [Outcome of COP24 \(by The Economist\)](#)
 - [Outcome of COP24 \(by C2ES\)](#)
 - [Essential elements of the Paris Rulebook \(by C2ES\)](#)

BACKGROUND

Two decisions in the 2015 Paris Agreement made COP24 special:

1. Asking the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to report by COP24 on the benefit of keeping temperature increases to 1.5°C rather than the previous objective of 2°C. Secondly on how this can be done. The IPCC has reported that:
 - The climate system is more sensitive than previously thought and there are very significant benefits from keeping global average temperature increase to 1.5°C rather than 2°C.
 - Keeping temperature increase to 1.5°C is geo-physically possible but requires rapid action to reach carbon neutrality by 2050.
2. Tasking COP24 with finishing the 'Paris Rulebook': The Paris Agreement used constructive ambiguity to allow countries with different views to sign up. Agreeing the Rulebook required eliminating these ambiguities. Contrary to expectations, COP24 succeeded in agreeing rules on reporting of emissions, stock-takes on progress in mitigation, adaptation, financial flows, addressing loss and damage, and boosting the ambition of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The only significant area it had to postpone until next year was agreeing rules on international carbon trading (Article 6).

MAIN ISSUES

Governments' actions following COP24:

- How will implementing the Paris Rulebook affect China and Hong Kong?
- What will be done to raise ambition on reducing carbon emissions given the IPCC's 1.5°C report?

Note:

- The Paris Rulebook provides a 'common playing field' for ratchetting up NDCs.
- The 2018 Talanoa dialogues' objective was to raise ambition for ratchetting up NDCs.
- The Paris Agreement calls for NDCs to be revised at COP26 in 2020. Key events prior to that are the UN Secretary General's September 2019 summit in New York and COP25 in Chile.
- China's action including its national carbon trading scheme for electricity generation.
- The Silesian Declaration on Just Transition.

Private sector action to decarbonize Hong Kong given the IPCC's advice that global carbon-neutrality is needed by 2050 to keep global average temperature increase to 1.5°C:

- How can engineering our city and buildings reduce Hong Kong carbon emissions?
- How will Hong Kong, as a financial services center, play a role in the investment needed regionally to create a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy?
- How can Hong Kong move to zero carbon electricity by 2050?
- How will the Hong Kong's Council for Sustainable Development's public consultation gather views on Hong Kong's long-term decarbonization?

PROGRAM

TIME	ITEMS	SPEAKERS
08:30	Reception with coffee/tea	
09:00	Welcome remarks	
	PANEL 1 – PROGRESS AT KATOWICE ON THE PARIS AGREEMENT	
	Moderated by Mr. Robert GIBSON , Civic Exchange / HKUST	
	A European view	Ms. Vicky POLLARD EU Environment and Climate Counsellor in China
09:05	A view from Beijing	Prof. Ye QI HKUST and Tsinghua University
	Hong Kong Government	Dr. Agnes WONG , Environmental Protection Department, HKSAR Government
	Panel discussion / Q&A	
10:15	Coffee/tea break	
	PANEL 2 – WHAT POINTERS DOES COP24 GIVE THE PRIVATE SECTOR ON ACTION TO DE-CARBONISING HONG KONG?	
	Moderated by Mr. Simon NG , BEC	
	Engineering Hong Kong becoming a low-carbon, smart and resilient city	Dr. Bruce CHONG Associate Director, Arup Management Consulting
	Financing action on climate change	Mr. Stewart JAMES Managing Director, HSBC
10:45	How Hong Kong can obtain carbon neutral electricity – including implications of Shell’s SKY scenario.	Eurling. Henry WANG International Advisor & Author; Member, SOAS Advisory Board London University
	Hong Kong’s Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy	Prof. LAM Chiu-ying Convenor, Support Group on Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy, Council for Sustainable Development
	Panel discussion / Q&A	
12:30	Closing remarks	

SPEAKERS & MODERATORS

(By last name in alphabetical order)



Dr. Bruce CHONG is Associate Director at Arup Management Consulting, focusing on resources efficiency, green infrastructure, smart and resilient city planning. He is the Skill Leader of Resilience City and Sustainable Infrastructure Design Leader in East Asia region of Arup, working on master-planning, strategic resources planning and building projects in Hong Kong, China and other South-East Asian countries. Bruce is a Cambridge Overseas Scholar, and a Research Fellow in the Sydney University. He received the Young Green Leader Award in 2013, launched by the EV Division of HKIE. His latest research interest is on energy economics to examine circular economy and resources consumption in global supply chain. Bruce recently wrote a book on 'Smart-Green-Resilient', published by HKU Press in 2016.



Mr. J. Robert GIBSON is Adjunct Professor at Hong Kong University of Science & Technology and a Fellow of Civic Exchange. He focuses on mechanisms for making capitalism more sustainable and facilitating action by business to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. He worked for the Swire Group up to 2010 including being the Director Sustainable Development for John Swire & Sons (HK) from 2007 to 2010.



Mr. Stewart JAMES is Head of Group Public Affairs, Asia Pacific, HSBC. He leads Group Public Affairs in the region. Before joining HSBC in January 2016, Stewart worked in the public sector for over 20 years. He held a number of posts for HM Treasury (HMT), and had two spells in Brussels at the European Commission and in the UK's Permanent Representation to the EU, focusing on financial regulation. He later returned to HMT to head European Strategy, where he worked on the renegotiation of the Lisbon Treaty, and was responsible for HMT's 2005 UK Presidency of the EU. Subsequently, Stewart established and led a Financial Services Strategy Team focused on developments in global finance. In 2008, he relocated to Washington DC, representing the UK Government on the board of the World Bank Group as Alternate Executive Director. This was followed by a spell at the Bank of England where he acted as Governor Mark Carney's Financial Stability Board (FSB) Sherpa, establishing a team to support the Governor in his role as FSB Chair.



Prof. LAM Chiu-ying is Convenor of Support Group on Long-term Decarbonization Strategy in the Council for Sustainable Development, Chairman of The Hong Kong Countryside Foundation, and former Director of Hong Kong Observatory. Prof. Lam is a Chartered Meteorologist and an Honorary Fellow of Royal Meteorological Society. He was the Vice President of the Asian arm of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) from 2003 to 2008, and has served the WMO as chairman of expert groups and as mission consultants. As a well respected meteorologist, Mr. Lam lectures widely to raise public awareness about climate change and necessary response actions.



Mr. Simon NG is Director – Policy & Research of Business Environment Council ("BEC"). He is responsible for BEC's work on policy advocacy, thought leadership development, and collaborative research on various environmental issues. Trained as a geographer, Mr. Ng is known for his ground-breaking work on ship emissions inventory in Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta, and his collaboration with the shipping industry leading to the launch of the Fair Winds Charter. He is also well regarded for his research and engagement work on walkability. Mr. Ng has over 20 years of experience in academic/policy research, project management and stakeholder's engagement. Before joining BEC, he was Chief Research Officer of Civic Exchange.

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(By last name in alphabetical order)



Ms. Vicky POLLARD, Environment and Climate Counsellor of EU delegation in Beijing has been working on environmental policy and economics since 1993 in a range of jobs, including as a consultant, as chief executive of the European Wind Energy Association and as economist in the UK government and Environment Agency. She joined the European Commission in 2004 and worked on the EU's Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs and the review of the EU Sustainable development strategy before joining the climate change team. She has worked on climate change for the Commission since 2006 covering international negotiations, relations with the US and other OECD countries and domestic policy. Before moving to Beijing, Vicky was deputy head of unit in the European Commission's Directorate General for Climate Action responsible for implementation of the EU emissions trading system. In August 2014, Vicky took up the post of First Counsellor for Environment and Climate in the EU's delegation to China, based in Beijing, where she covers all aspects of the relationship with China on environmental and climate- in terms of bilateral policy dialogues and cooperation on implementation and issues related to international negotiations.



Prof. Ye QI is Professor of Public Policy and Director of Institute of Public Policy at Hong Kong University Science and Technology. Prior to joining HKUST in January 2019, he was the Cheung Kong Professor of Environmental Policy and Management at Tsinghua University's School of Public Policy and Management, and the Volkswagen Professor of Sustainability at Schwarzman College. From April 2014 to January 2019, he was Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution and the Director of Brookings-Tsinghua Center for Public Policy. Before returning to China in 2003, he taught ecosystem management and climate change science at the Department of Environmental Science, Policy and Management at University of California, Berkeley from 1996 through 2003. Ye Qi received his Ph.D. in Environmental Science in 1994 jointly awarded by the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry and Syracuse University.



Eurling. Henry K. H. WANG is an international adviser, author & speaker with extensive high level business experience globally. He is President of Gate International Ltd and was a former director of both Shell China and SABIC in Riyadh. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts FRSA and Fellow of Institute of Chemical Engineering. He has been invited to join the London University SOAS Advisory Board and University College London China Advisory Board. He is also a member of the Imperial College London Grantham Climate Change Stakeholder Committee & China Carbon Forum Advisory Board. His 3 books "Successful Business Dealings & Management with China Oil, Gas & Chemical Giants", "Energy Markets in Emerging Economies: Strategies for Growth" and "Business Negotiations in China" were published globally by Routledge. His negotiation management paper was selected as one of Top Five UK Management Papers of the Year 2015. He also holds international patents on new process inventions.



Dr. Agnes WONG is Environmental Protection Officer of Environmental Protection Department (EPD), HKSAR Government. Agnes is working in EPD's Cross Boundary and International Group, responsible for climate change policy coordination with focus on the compilation of Hong Kong's greenhouse gas inventory and work relating to the UNFCCC including the Paris Agreement. Before joining the group, she has worked at various groups of the department, assisting in air quality monitoring, emission control for power plants and enforcement of environmental regulations. Agnes is a Chartered Engineer. She attended COP24 and will give an account of the climate actions of the Government, including the development of Hong Kong's long-term decarbonization strategy up to 2050 as required by the Paris Agreement.