

Conflict-of-interest row rocks Hong Kong building assessment body

PUBLISHED : Monday, 27 April, 2015, 4:15am UPDATED : Tuesday, 28 April, 2015, 11:10am

News>Hong Kong>Economy

DEVELOPMENT

Cannix Yau cannix.yau@scmp.com



The BEAM Plus tests assess a project in several areas including energy use, site ventilation, indoor air quality, water consumption and waste management. The Hang Seng Management College in Shatin is one of the BEAM Plus success stories which have been achieved the Final assessment ratings. The college makes well use of architectural fins and low-e glass to optimize indoor daylight and reduce glare effect. Photo: BEAM

BEAM Society (BSL), which runs the BEAM Plus assessment scheme, **has monopoly to carry out assessments that are required to obtain lucrative concessions**

Leaked documents have revealed conflict-of-interest allegations involving directors of a not-for-profit organisation with a monopoly on green building assessments that allow developers to claim government incentives worth billions of dollars.

The allegations centre on the BEAM Society (BSL), which runs the BEAM Plus assessment scheme. Since 2011, registering for the BEAM Plus scheme has been a prerequisite for developers wishing to increase the gross floor area of projects by 10 per cent without paying the government any extra premium under a Buildings Department plan to encourage green development.

But many of BSL's 25 directors are drawn from companies in the construction and property sector, and BSL staff members have alleged that directors approved plans or project submissions in which they had a vested interest.

The case sparked alarm given the public interest involved. One lawmaker was "aghast" that a private organisation with no government oversight was handed such a monopoly.

In a letter dated May 16, 2013, a copy of which was seen by the *South China Morning Post*, BSL's secretariat **complains of a lack of fairness, transparency and accountability in the operation of the BEAM Plus assessment scheme, and says some directors abused their power.**



"Their roles have allowed them to gain enormous power with BSL, ie, sometimes they report to themselves for actions they take and could approve the plans that they themselves propose," reads the letter to BSL's board. It is signed by the secretariat's administrative team, marketing and training team, and technical team.

A source familiar with the situation told the *Post* some directors were indeed "more equal" than others.

BSL chairman Professor John Ng Cheuk-ye said the board had investigated the complaint but "due to confidentiality of the board's decision and the involvement of some persons, it would not be appropriate to divulge further information".

But he confirmed that not all of the follow-up actions recommended by the investigation team, which completed its work in October 2013, had been implemented. Three of the complainants no longer worked for BSL, he added.

Founded in 1996 by construction and real estate professionals, BSL was set up to create the BEAM - Building Environmental Assessment Method - tool.

The organisation underwent a restructure in 2009 when it joined three other professional organisations to set up the Green Building Council. The council is now responsible for certifying that developments are registered and have undergone BEAM assessment by BSL, and sets fees for registration and assessment.

Ng said BSL began the process last year of converting itself into a public body under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance. It had been advised to do so by the Independent Commission Against Corruption in September 2012. Doing so would require a government bill to pass through the Legislative Council.

But critics say the government should have ensured it had oversight of BSL or the council before the Buildings Department gave the organisations a monopoly on assessments.

"I am totally aghast at the lack of government regulations to oversee both BSL and the council when they have been given this special privilege to manage a scheme that involves exceedingly vast public interest," Democratic Party lawmaker **Wu Chi-wai** said. **"This is a blatant case of government-business collusion and will undermine public trust in the government's drive for green buildings."**

The Buildings Department took a month to respond to requests for comment, then said only that it was not "involved in the management and operation of the [Green Buildings Council], BSL or the BEAM Plus assessment that they administer".

The BEAM Plus tests assess a project in several areas including energy use, site ventilation, indoor air quality, water consumption and waste management. Projects are given a grade on a five-point scale, but even those given the lowest grade, unclassified, are eligible for the gross floor area incentives - developers need only publish the results of the assessment in their brochures.

Ng insisted some of the allegations were unfounded, including claims of inconsistency in assessments and of undue influence by some directors on the secretariat staff.

The green requirement was introduced as part of a drive to halt widespread misuse of a scheme that allowed developers to increase gross floor area by adding extra amenities to their developments. Previously, the amount of extra gross floor area developers could claim for amenities and green features had not been capped.

From April 2011 to December 31 last year, a total of 260 new projects had been granted gross floor area concessions, Buildings Department figures show.

The Green Building Council has also been accused of pushing up the price of BEAM Plus certification - which critics again said reflected lax oversight.

More on this:

[Fees for controversial green building accreditation scheme set to rise sharply](http://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/health-environment/article/1777202/green-building-scheme-faces-criticism) [1]

Source URL: <http://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/health-environment/article/1777202/green-building-scheme-faces-criticism>

Links

[1] <http://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/economy/article/1777096/fees-controversial-green-building-accreditation-scheme-set>

South China Morning Post 南華早報

Fees for controversial green building accreditation scheme set to rise sharply

PUBLISHED : Monday, 27 April, 2015, 12:45am

UPDATED : Tuesday, 28 April, 2015, 10:48am

News>Hong Kong>Economy

DEVELOPMENT

Cannix Yau cannix.yau@scmp.com

Critics say rises show the problem of leaving government-recognised scheme in private hands

The Green Building Council is cashing in on its right to accredit environmentally friendly building projects, having announced an increase in registration fees that will take them to double the level of two years ago.

The not-for-profit body is responsible for certifying buildings that have undergone BEAM Plus assessment - government-recognised tests developments must undergo if developers are to claim green construction incentives. The assessment itself is carried out by BEAM Society (BSL), another not-for-profit group which developed BEAM Plus.

Critics said the fee rise - for which the council has not offered any explanation - demonstrated the problems of leaving a government-recognised accreditation scheme in the hands of a private organisation that was not subject to public scrutiny.

Council chairman Conrad Wong Tin-cheung said it was granted the right to use the BEAM Plus rating tool to develop related services under an agreement with BSL. BSL was one of four industry organisations that helped set up the council in 2009.

However, a source familiar with the situation said the council had "nothing to do with the development, assessment and administration of the BEAM Plus scheme", but forced BSL to grant it the right to "sign" the certificates and thus pocket the registration fee.

Registration fees for extra-large, mega and exceptional-scale projects will increase to HK\$300,000, HK\$400,000 and HK\$600,000, respectively, from June - double what they were in June 2013. The council also sets the assessment fees BSL can claim. Assessment fees for new extra-large and mega-projects will rise by 25 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively, from June, to HK\$841,000 and HK\$1,237,300.

The fees have proved lucrative for both organisations since the Buildings Department officially recognised BEAM Plus assessment as the accreditation scheme for its incentive programme in April 2011.

The council's financial statements for 2013 show its registration fee income more than doubled to HK\$9.88 million that year, from HK\$4.38 million in 2012.

BSL also saw its turnover surge, from HK\$7.45 million in 2012 to HK\$13.2 million in 2013.

The council says on its website that it reserves the right to adjust both certification and assessment fees, but did not detail the reasons for the latest increase.

Raising the roof

BEAM certification fee for new building projects

Project scale	Construction floor area (sq m)	Registration fee (HK\$)	Assessment fee (HK\$)
Extra small	Small than 2,499	55,000	104,000
Small	2,500 - 24,999	110,000	197,400
Medium	25,000 - 49,999	150,000	275,800
Large	50,000 - 99,999	220,000	577,500
Extra large	100,000 - 199,999	300,000	841,000
Mega	200,000 - 400,000	400,000	1,237,300

Source: Green Building Council BEAM Plus

SCMP [1]"They are running like a private club with

board members setting their own game rules and doing as they please without being regulated by the government and being held accountable to the public," said another source familiar with the situation. "It seems like this small circle of close allies is taking advantage of the government."

Founded in 1996 by construction and real estate professionals, BSL developed BEAM assessment tools for benchmarking green buildings.

However, insiders say things have become complicated after BSL restructured itself to join hands with three other organisations, including the Construction Industry Council, to establish the Green Building Council in 2009.

The government's decision to officially recognise BEAM plus accreditation has increased the thirst for power and personal gain of some inside the organisations, a source said.

Democratic Party lawmaker **Wu Chi-wai** urged the government to take steps to plug potential loopholes by either placing both bodies under its scrutiny or overhauling the whole incentive scheme.

More on this:

[Conflict-of-interest row rocks Hong Kong building assessment body](#) [2]

Source URL: <http://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/economy/article/1777096/fees-controversial-green-building-accreditation-scheme-set>
Links

[1] <https://www.scmp.com/sites/default/files/2015/04/27/beam-graphic.jpg>

[2] <http://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/health-environment/article/1777202/green-building-scheme-faces-criticism>

Hong Kong developers laughing all the way to the bank with green scheme

PUBLISHED : Tuesday, 28 April, 2015, 1:45am

UPDATED : Tuesday, 28 April, 2015, 9:58pm

Comment › Insight & Opinion

MY TAKE

Alex Lo alex.lo@scmp.com

Talk about setting the fox to guard the henhouse. Under the guise of urban and environmental improvement, developers have been able to win concessions of up to 10 per cent of gross floor area in their projects without paying a premium if they satisfy certain "green" requirements or merely claim to do so.

And who certifies their green credentials? The BEAM Society, part of the Green Building Council, enjoys complete discretion and total unaccountability when it comes to certifying builders under its BEAM Plus assessment scheme.

It gets worse. Many of the society's directors have close business ties to the property and construction sectors. An internal probe, the results of which the society has refused to disclose, looked in 2013 into complaints about the lack of fairness, transparency and accountability in the way the scheme was administered.

Since its inception in 2011, 260 development projects have been granted the exemption under the BEAM scheme. You can imagine how much money developers save - or premiums lost to the government coffers and therefore taxpayers - with those 10 per cent concessions.

But what do developers do that is so great to deserve massive paybacks? Apparently, more efficient energy use, better site ventilation and indoor air quality, less water consumption and enhanced waste management. Shouldn't developers be doing all those things already? Why do taxpayers have to subsidise them? But the scheme already represents some regulatory restraints.

Before its introduction, developers could claim extra gross floor area without preset limits by adding amenities and green features. The Buildings Department and Development Bureau seem perfectly fine with the scheme. No doubt lucrative post-retirement jobs await quite a few of their officials. The ICAC has recommended turning the assessment society into a statutory body to make it accountable. That is a start and would require drawing up a bill to pass through the legislature. It's probably the best we could do in Hong Kong.

A more sensible solution would be to make green standards mandatory. But given the developers' lobbying power, there is a snowball chance in hell for that.

Source URL: <http://www.scmp.com/comment/insight-opinion/article/1778232/hong-kong-developers-laughing-all-way-bank-green-scheme>

Clear the Air's comment:



South China Morning Post 南華早報

Having green features in Hong Kong buildings should not be mandatory

PUBLISHED : Tuesday, 12 May, 2015, 4:51pm

UPDATED : Tuesday, 12 May, 2015, 4:51pm

[Comment](#) › [Letters](#)

Conrad Wong Tin-cheung

I refer to the articles ("Green certification fees rise sharply", April 27), ("Developers laugh all the way to the bank", April 28), and ("Monitor green building scheme", May 4).

The building sector accounts for 90 per cent of electricity consumption and over 60 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Green Building Council was established to foster green building development and preserve the planet for future generations. One aspect of our work is to develop and manage BEAM Plus, a green building assessment and certification system tailor-made for Hong Kong.

The Buildings Department's policy of offering gross floor area (GFA) concessions existed long before BEAM Plus was launched. The GFA concession provides developers with the resources to incorporate green features in buildings, benefiting occupants and the environment. If, for example, a developer chooses to install solar hot water panels, it needs a larger tank to store hot water. Extra space is required, and the GFA concession encourages developers to incorporate such green features without decreasing the saleable area of the property.

The government applied a cap of 10 per cent on the GFA concession in 2011, while adding BEAM Plus certification to the list of criteria that developers must satisfy to qualify for the concession. However, BEAM Plus certification is just one of a number of criteria. Developers were never granted a GFA concession simply by achieving certification.

Some may think that incorporating green features in buildings should be mandatory, but this would obstruct the green building movement. Building designs take into account the surrounding environment and other variables, so decisions must be made on a project-by-project basis. It's also important to remember that the green building industry is a fast-moving sector. New ideas constantly emerge, and BEAM Plus has the flexibility to adapt to rapid advances in technology and changing market needs, whereas mandatory regulations would not.

The BEAM Plus registration fee is set fairly, according to project scale. It represents a very small portion of the construction cost. The fee is also used to fund the development of BEAM Plus, other research and development, and green building training, education and promotion. **The Hong Kong Green Building Council is non-profit making** and our income is invested back into the green building movement.

I hope that we, with the government, the industry and the public, can continue to build a greener Hong Kong.

Conrad Wong Tin-cheung, chairman, Hong Kong Green Building Council Limited

Source URL: <http://www.scmp.com/comment/letters/article/1794356/having-green-features-hong-kong-buildings-should-not-be-mandatory>

About Us
Founding
Members

The four founding members of the HKGBC, namely Construction Industry Council (CIC), Business Environment Council (BEC), BEAM Society Limited (BSL), and Professional Green Building Council (PGBC), represent every stage of the building life cycle and green building value chain.

Construction Industry Council (CIC)



The Construction Industry Council (CIC) was formed in 2007 under the *Construction Industry Council Ordinance* (Cap. 587). The CIC consists of a chairman and 24 members representing various sectors of the industry including employers, professionals, academics, contractors, workers, independent persons and government officials.

The main functions of the CIC are to forge consensus on long-term strategic issues, convey the industry's needs and aspirations to government, provide training and registration for the construction workforce and serve as a communication channel for government to solicit advice on all construction-related matters.

To learn more about the CIC, please visit website www.hkcic.org.

Business

Environment

Council

(BEC)



The BEC is the longest running independent, non-profit organisation in Hong Kong promoting corporate social and environmental responsibility. Established in 1989, the BEC offers sustainable business solutions covering baseline assessment,

advisory, research, training and award programmes for companies across all sectors and at any stage of their corporate sustainability journey.

BEAM Society Limited (BSL)



Formerly known as the BEAM Society, the BSL is a non-profit organisation that owns and operates the Building Environmental Assessment Method (BEAM) since 1996. BSL oversees the on-going development and implementation of BEAM standards for building assessment, performance improvement, certification and labelling.

Professional Green Building Council (PGBC)



The PGBC is a non-profit making research and education institute to promote a better sustainable built environment through professional involvement of members from the Hong Kong Institute of Architects (HKIA), the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers (HKIE), the Hong Kong Institute of Landscape Architects (HKILA), the Hong Kong Institute of Planners (HKIP) and the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors (HKIS). It brings together professionals to formulate better environmental practices.

Current Board of Directors Green Building Council

Chairman	Ir Conrad WONG Tin-cheung, BBS, JP	Yau Lee Holdings Limited
Vice Chairman	Mr CHEUNG Hau-wai, SBS	Zhong Hua Construction Foundation
Chairman, CMC	Ir Prof CHOY Kin-kuen	Meinhardt (C&S) Limited
Vice Chairman, CMC	Ir Dr Otto POON Lok-to, BBS, OBE	ATAL Engineering Ltd.
Chairman, FEC	Ir Conrad WONG Tin-cheung, BBS, JP	Yau Lee Holdings Limited
Vice Chairman, FEC	Mr CHEUNG Hau-wai, SBS	Zhong Hua Construction Foundation
Chairman, GLC	Prof. John NG Cheuk-yee	
Vice Chairman, GLC	Mr SO Kai-ming	Urban Property Management Limited
Chairman, ISC	Prof. Benny CHOW Ka-ming	Aedas Limited
Vice Chairman, ISC	Ir Colin CHUNG Chi-leong	Parsons Brinckerhoff

Chairman, IMC	Sr Sam CHENG Sum-hing	Turner & Townsend Brechin Ltd.
Vice Chairman, IMC	Mr Evans IU Po-lung	
Chairman, PEC	Mr CHEUNG Hau-wai, SBS	Zhong Hua Construction Foundation
Vice Chairman, PEC	Mr Ricky WONG Kwong-yiu	Wheelock and Company Limited
Chairman, P&RC	Ir Cary CHAN Wing-hong	Swire Properties Limited
Vice Chairman, P&RC	Ir Antonio CHAN Chi-ming	REC Engineering Co. Ltd.
Director	Ir Dr Raymond CHAN Ka-lung	The Jardine Engineering Corp., Ltd
Director	Mr Paul CHONG Kin-lit	Southa Group
Director	Ir CHOW Lap-man	CLP Power Hong Kong Limited
Director	Ms Ada FUNG Yin-suen, JP	Hong Kong Housing Authority
Director	Architect Yvonne IEONG In-leng	y.i. & associates Ltd.
Director	Architect Anna KWONG Sum-yee	Anna Kwong Architects & Associates
Director	Mr Robert LAM Ping-hong	Wong & Ouyang (HK) Ltd.
Director	Ms Agnes LI Kar-wai	Business Environment Council Limited
Director	Sr WONG Bay	The University of Hong Kong
Director	Ir Prof. WONG Sze-chun, BBS, JP	The University of Hong Kong
Director	Ir Dr Raymond YAU Man-hung	Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Limited
Director	Ir Ringo YU Shek-man	Fraser Construction Company Limited

HKGBC Standing Committees

CMC	Corporate Affairs & Membership Committee
FEC	Finance & Executive Committee
GLC	Green Labelling Committee
ISC	Industry Standards Committee
IMC	International & Mainland Affairs Committee
PEC	Public Education Committee
P&RC	Policy and Research Committee

Patron Membership Fee for 2016

Membership Type	Institutional Member				
	Platinum Patron	Gold Patron	Silver Patron	Bronze Patron	Marble Patron
Annual Membership Fee	HK\$200,000	HK\$100,000	HK\$50,000	HK\$20,000	HK\$10,000
Membership Period	Full payment received by HKGBC - 31 December of the year				

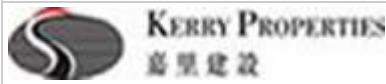
Platinum Patron Members



- Swire Properties Limited
- Yau Lee Holdings Limited

Gold Patron Members





- AECOM Asia Company Ltd.
- Aedas Limited
- ATAL Building Services Engineering Limited
- CLP Power Hong Kong Limited

- Dennis Lau & Ng Chun Man Architects and Engineers (HK) Ltd.
- Dragages Hong Kong Limited
- Hang Lung Properties Limited
- Henderson Land Development Co Ltd
- Hongkong Land Limited
- Hysan Development Company Limited
- Kerry Properties Limited
- Leigh & Orange Limited
- Link Asset Management Limited
- MTR Corporation Limited
- Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.
- Singyes Engineering (HK) Co. Ltd.
- Sino Land Company Limited
- Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited
- Wheelock Properties (Hong Kong) Limited
- Wong & Ouyang (HK) Limited 20 @ 200,000 = \$2m

Silver Patron Members

- Carrier Hong Kong Limited
- Otis Elevator Company (H.K.) Limited
- Paul Y. Engineering Group Ltd.
- Ronald Lu & Partners (Hong Kong) Ltd.
- The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited
- Urban Renewal Authority = \$300k

Bronze Patron Members

- Atkins China Ltd.
- Chinachem Agencies Ltd.
- Great Eagle Holdings Limited
- Hip Hing Construction Company Limited
- KC Surveyors Limited
- Kelcroft E&M Limited = \$120k

Marble Patron Members

- Allied Environmental Consultants Limited

- Arazu Holdings Limited
- Aurecon Hong Kong Ltd.
- Bafco Hong Kong Limited
- CBRE
- Chun Wo Development Holdings Limited
- Fraser Construction Company Limited
- Mott MacDonald Hong Kong Limited
- Pacific Sense Enterprises Limited
- Parsons Brinckerhoff (Asia) Limited
- Ronacrete (Far East) Ltd.
- Schneider Electric (HK) Ltd
- The Hong Kong Institute of Architects
- The Hong Kong Jockey Club
- The Jardine Engineering Corporation, Limited
- Uponor Hong Kong Limited
- WCWP International Limited = \$170k
- Total \$ 2,590,000

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014

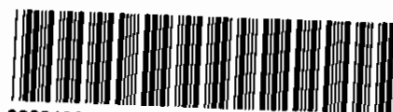
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
Income			
Funding support from a founding member, the Construction Industry Council		\$ 16,636,632	\$ 15,523,854
Registration fee income	3	14,700,000	9,884,800
Membership fee income	4	3,857,985	3,300,600
Functions and events income		2,563,508	896,800
Seminar income		815,363	616,150
Projects and programmes income		308,750	246,600
Other income		219,569	100,296
		<u>\$ 39,101,807</u>	<u>\$ 30,569,100</u>



Hong Kong Green Building Council
Limited

Financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2014



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Report of the directors

The directors have pleasure in submitting their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Principal place of business

Hong Kong Green Building Council Limited ("the Council") was incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office and principal place of business at Room 102, 1/F, Jockey Club Environmental Building, 77 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Council is to promote the adoption of green building standards and construction of green buildings in Hong Kong for environmental protection for the benefit of the community of Hong Kong.

Financial statements

The surplus of the Council for the year ended 31 December 2014 and the state of the Council's affairs as at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 6 to 21.

Transfer to funds

Surplus of HK\$4,242,932 (2013: HK\$4,682,039) has been transferred to reserve and funds. Other movements in reserve and funds are set out in statement of changes in reserve and funds.

Fixed assets

Details of the movements in fixed assets of the Council are set out in note 7 to the financial statements.

Founding members' reserve

Founding members' reserve was contributed upon the incorporation of the Council to establish the initial base of the Council.

Directors

The directors during the year and up to the date of this report were:

Wong Tin Cheung (Chairman)	
Chan Wing Hong	
Cheng Sum Hing	
Cheung Hau Wai	
Choy Kin Kuen	
Iu Po Lung Evans	
Li Kar Wai Agnes	
Ng Cheuk Yee John	
So Kai Ming	
Yau Man Hung Raymond	
Chan Chi Ming Antonio	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Chan Ka Lung Raymond	(appointed on 10 March 2015)
Chong Kin Lit Paul	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Chow Ka Ming	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Chow Lap Man	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Chung Chi Leong	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Fung Yin Suen Ada	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Ieong In Leng	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Kwong Sum Yee Anna	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Lam Ping Hong Robert	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Poon Lok To Otto	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Wong Bay	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Wong Kwong Yiu	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Wong Sze Chun	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Yu Hon Kwan	(appointed on 1 January 2014 and resigned on 18 February 2015)
Yu Shek Man Ringo	(appointed on 1 January 2014)
Chan Ka Ching	(resigned on 1 January 2014)
Chiu James	(resigned on 1 January 2014)
Lam Wo Hei	(resigned on 1 January 2014)
Lee Kai Kwong Peter	(resigned on 1 January 2014)
Tong Chun Wan	(resigned on 1 January 2014)

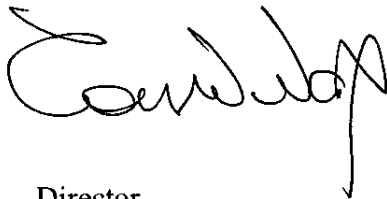
In accordance with the Council's Articles of Association, there being no provision in connection with the retirement of directors appointed by the Founding Members, and all elected directors will retire from the board at the end of the term of office of three years and, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election, except that no elected directors will serve for more than two consecutive terms or a total of nine years.

Directors (continued)

As the composition of the Board of Directors of the Council was being drawn from private or public construction industry sector organisations, it is inevitable that transactions will take place with organisations in which a director may have an interest. All transactions involving organisations in which directors of the Council may have an interest, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year, were conducted on normal commercial terms and in accordance with the Council's procurement procedures.

At no time during the year was the Council a party to any arrangement to enable the directors of the Council to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Council or any other body corporate.

By order of the board



Director

Hong Kong,

20 May 2015

Independent auditor's report to the Members of Hong Kong Green Building Council Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong, limited by guarantee)

We have audited the financial statements of Hong Kong Green Building Council Limited ("the Council") set out on pages 6 to 21, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserve and funds and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors of the Council are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 80 of Schedule 11 to the new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622), and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independent auditor's report to the members of
Hong Kong Green Building Council Limited (continued)
(Incorporated in Hong Kong, limited by guarantee)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Council's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.



Certified Public Accountants

8th Floor, Prince's Building
10 Chater Road
Central, Hong Kong

20 MAY 2015

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
Income			
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Other income		219,569	100,296
		<u>\$ 39,101,807</u>	<u>\$ 30,569,100</u>
Less: Expenditure			
Secretariat service fees		\$ -	\$ 414,000
Projects and programmes expenses		9,206,343	7,233,663
General and administrative expenses	5	17,198,323	12,148,467
Functions and events expenses		5,873,236	4,107,609
Publicity and advertising expenses		1,265,717	1,073,271
Seminar expenses		273,861	127,733
Depreciation		772,911	587,775
World Green Building Council membership expenses		268,484	194,543
		<u>\$ 34,858,875</u>	<u>\$ 25,887,061</u>
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>\$ 4,242,932</u>	<u>\$ 4,682,039</u>

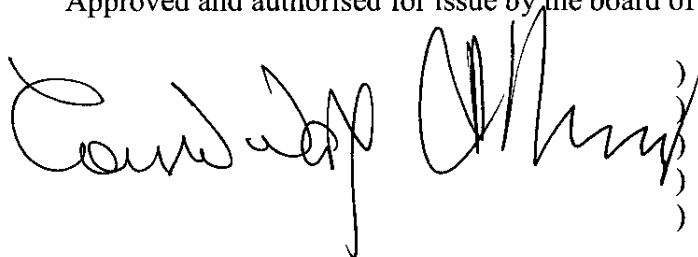
The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position at 31 December 2014

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2014	2013
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	7	\$ 1,371,202	\$ 1,274,615
Current assets			
Deposits and prepayments		\$ 624,652	\$ 710,143
Other receivables	8	128,322	249,316
Amounts due from founding members	11	1,717,449	1,354,943
Cash at bank and in hand		9,795,026	9,925,331
		<u>\$ 12,265,449</u>	<u>\$ 12,239,733</u>
Current liabilities			
Payables and accruals	10	\$ 697,077	\$ 2,812,571
Amounts due to founding members	11	1,722,192	3,727,327
		<u>\$ 2,419,269</u>	<u>\$ 6,539,898</u>
Net current assets		<u>\$ 9,846,180</u>	<u>\$ 5,699,835</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>\$ 11,217,382</u>	<u>\$ 6,974,450</u>
Founding members' reserve		\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Accumulated fund		5,207,382	6,774,450
General fund		5,810,000	-
TOTAL RESERVE AND FUNDS		<u>\$ 11,217,382</u>	<u>\$ 6,974,450</u>

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 20 May 2015

 Directors

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in reserve and funds
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	<i>Founding members' reserve</i>	<i>Accumulated fund</i>	<i>General fund</i>	<i>Total</i>
Balance at 1 January 2013	\$ 200,000	\$ 2,092,411	\$ -	\$ 2,292,411
Changes in reserve and fund for 2013:				
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,682,039	-	4,682,039
Balance at 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2014	\$ 200,000	\$ 6,774,450	\$ -	\$ 6,974,450
Changes in reserve and fund for 2014:				
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,242,932	-	4,242,932
Transfer of funds	-	(5,810,000)	5,810,000	-
Balance at 31 December 2014	<u>\$ 200,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,207,382</u>	<u>\$ 5,810,000</u>	<u>\$ 11,217,382</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
Cash generated from operations	9	\$ 749,632	\$ 6,641,714
Investing activities			
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		\$ 2,244	\$ -
Payment for purchase of fixed assets		(882,181)	(585,675)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>\$ (879,937)</u>	<u>\$ (585,675)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		\$ (130,305)	\$ 6,056,039
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>9,925,331</u>	<u>3,869,292</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		<u>\$ 9,795,026</u>	<u>\$ 9,925,331</u>

Note: Cash and cash equivalents represented cash at bank and in hand at 31 December 2014 and 2013.

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

1 Status of the Council

The Council was incorporated in Hong Kong under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance on 27 November 2009 and is limited by guarantee whereby in the event of the Council being wound up each member agrees to contribute to the assets of the Council an amount not exceeding \$100.

The principal activity of the Council is to promote the adoption of green building standards and construction of green buildings in Hong Kong for environmental protection for the benefit of the community of Hong Kong.

2 Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong. These financial statements also comply with the applicable requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, which for this financial year and the comparative period continue to be those of the predecessor Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32), in accordance with transitional and saving arrangements for Part 9 of the new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622), "Accounts and Audit", which are set out in sections 76 to 87 of Schedule 11 to that Ordinance. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Council is set out below.

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Council. Note 2(c) provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Council for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(c) Changes in accounting policies

The HKICPA has issued several amendments to HKFRSs and one new interpretation HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Council. These developments have had no material impact on the Council's financial statements.

The Council has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, if any, using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Leasehold improvements	50%
- Plant and machinery	50%
- Furnitures and fixtures	20%
- Computer equipment	30%
- Office equipment	20%

Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

The carrying amounts of fixed assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset, or of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of fixed assets are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on the date of retirement or disposal.

(e) Receivables

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment of doubtful debts, except where the receivables are interest-free loans made to related parties without any fixed repayment terms or the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases, the receivables are stated at cost less allowance for impairment of doubtful debts.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) *Receivables (continued)*

Impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts are recognised when there is objective evidence of impairment and are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate where the effect of discounting is material. Objective evidence of impairment includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Council about events that have an impact on the asset's estimated future cash flows such as significant financial difficulty of the debtor.

Impairment losses for receivables whose recovery is considered doubtful but not remote are recorded using an allowance account. When the Council is satisfied that recovery is remote, the amount considered irrecoverable is written off against receivables directly and any amounts held in the allowance account relating to that debt are reversed. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously charged to the allowance account are reversed against the allowance account. Other changes in the allowance account and subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off directly are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(f) *Payables*

Payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

(g) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

(h) *Employee benefits*

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Council has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

(j) Recognition of income

Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Council and the income and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

Funding support income is recognised when the Council's right to receive payment has been established.

Income from sharing the certification/accreditation surplus is recognised based on 20% share of surplus earned by BEAM Society Limited, a founding member, from the date when the Council's right to receive payment has been established.

Membership fee income is recognised over the period/year of membership.

Registration fee, functions and events, seminar and projects and programmes income are recognised when the services are rendered.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

(k) Operating lease charges

Where the Council has the use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to profit or loss in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Related parties

- (a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Council if that person:
- (i) has control or joint control over the Council;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Council; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Council or the Council's parent.
- (b) An entity is related to the Council if any of the following conditions applies:
- (i) The entity and the Council are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Council or an entity related to the Council.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

3 Registration fee income

Registration fee income represents registration fee received and receivable for registration services rendered by the Council for the applicants who applied to take part in a green building assessment and accreditation programme.

4 Membership fee income

	2014	2013
Platinum patron members	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000
Gold patron members	2,300,000	2,000,000
Silver patron members	150,000	150,000
Bronze patron members	120,000	100,000
Marble patron members	130,000	60,000
Institutional members	599,985	463,600
Associate members	158,000	127,000
	<u>\$ 3,857,985</u>	<u>\$ 3,300,600</u>

5 General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses included:

	2014	2013
(a) Staff costs		
Contribution to defined contribution retirement plan	\$ 458,448	\$ 345,119
Salaries, wages and other benefits	13,338,963	9,275,475
	<u>\$ 13,797,411</u>	<u>\$ 9,620,594</u>
(b) Other items		
Auditor's remuneration	\$ 85,280	\$ 76,200
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	10,439	-
Depreciation	772,911	587,775
Facilities service fee - operating lease charges	1,452,352	919,233

6 Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration disclosed pursuant to section 78 of Schedule 11 to the new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622), with reference to section 161 of the predecessor Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32), is as follows:

	2014	2013
Directors' fees	\$ -	\$ -
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	-	-
Discretionary bonuses	-	-
Retirement scheme contributions	-	-

7 Fixed assets

	<i>Leasehold improvements</i>	<i>Plant and machinery</i>	<i>Furniture and fixtures</i>	<i>Office equipment</i>	<i>Computer equipment</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost:						
At 1 January 2013	\$ 248,116	\$ 571,317	\$ 901,505	\$ 159,661	\$ 671,230	\$ 2,551,829
Additions	52,916	147,400	193,685	17,034	174,640	585,675
At 31 December 2013	<u>\$ 301,032</u>	<u>\$ 718,717</u>	<u>\$ 1,095,190</u>	<u>\$ 176,695</u>	<u>\$ 845,870</u>	<u>\$ 3,137,504</u>
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 1 January 2013	\$ 217,102	\$ 488,436	\$ 302,140	\$ 48,927	\$ 218,509	\$ 1,275,114
Charge for the year	39,834	97,649	192,354	33,217	224,721	587,775
At 31 December 2013	<u>\$ 256,936</u>	<u>\$ 586,085</u>	<u>\$ 494,494</u>	<u>\$ 82,144</u>	<u>\$ 443,230</u>	<u>\$ 1,862,889</u>
Net book value:						
At 31 December 2013	<u>\$ 44,096</u>	<u>\$ 132,632</u>	<u>\$ 600,696</u>	<u>\$ 94,551</u>	<u>\$ 402,640</u>	<u>\$ 1,274,615</u>
Cost:						
At 1 January 2014	\$ 301,032	\$ 718,717	\$ 1,095,190	\$ 176,695	\$ 845,870	\$ 3,137,504
Additions	26,780	218,242	239,924	52,307	344,928	882,181
Disposals	-	-	(13,000)	-	(4,488)	(17,488)
At 31 December 2014	<u>\$ 327,812</u>	<u>\$ 936,959</u>	<u>\$ 1,322,114</u>	<u>\$ 229,002</u>	<u>\$ 1,186,310</u>	<u>\$ 4,002,197</u>
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 1 January 2014	\$ 256,936	\$ 586,085	\$ 494,494	\$ 82,144	\$ 443,230	\$ 1,862,889
Charge for the year	37,616	152,156	257,834	43,575	281,730	772,911
Written back on disposals	-	-	(3,683)	-	(1,122)	(4,805)
At 31 December 2014	<u>\$ 294,552</u>	<u>\$ 738,241</u>	<u>\$ 748,645</u>	<u>\$ 125,719</u>	<u>\$ 723,838</u>	<u>\$ 2,630,995</u>
Net book value:						
At 31 December 2014	<u>\$ 33,260</u>	<u>\$ 198,718</u>	<u>\$ 573,469</u>	<u>\$ 103,283</u>	<u>\$ 462,472</u>	<u>\$ 1,371,202</u>

8 Other receivables

All of the other receivables are expected to be recovered within one year.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Reconciliation of surplus to cash generated from operations:

	2014	2013
Surplus for the year	\$ 4,242,932	\$ 4,682,039
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation	772,911	587,775
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	10,439	-
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in deposits and prepayments	85,491	(710,143)
Decrease in other receivables	120,994	534,866
(Decrease)/increase in payables and accruals	(2,115,494)	2,264,890
Decrease in net amounts due from/to founding members	<u>(2,367,641)</u>	<u>(717,713)</u>
Cash generated from operations	<u>\$ 749,632</u>	<u>\$ 6,641,714</u>

10 Payables and accruals

All of the payables and accruals are expected to be settled within one year or are repayable on demand.

11 Amounts due from/(to) founding members

The amounts due from/(to) founding members are unsecured, interest-free and recoverable/(repayable) on demand. They are expected to be recovered/(settled) within one year.

12 Taxation

No provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax has been made in the financial statements as the Council is exempted from taxation pursuant to Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance.

13 Funding members' reserve and funds

(a) Components of the Council's reserve and funds

The reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of each component of the Council's reserve and funds is set out in the statement of changes in reserve and funds.

13 Funding members' reserve and funds (continued)

(b) Founding members' reserve

The founding members' reserve represents the contributions made by the four founding members of \$50,000 each upon the incorporation of the Council.

(c) Nature and purpose of funds

General fund

The general fund was established to retain the Patron Membership fee income which Construction Industry Council ("CIC") allows the Council to keep at the end of a financial year and to finance any activities that the Board of the Council thinks fit to carry out.

During the year, an amount of \$5,810,000 (2013: \$Nil) representing the Patron Membership fee income earned during the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2014, was transferred from accumulated fund to general fund.

(d) Capital management

The Council's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Council's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Council defines "capital" as including all components of reserve and funds.

The Council's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed with due regard to the capital management practices of the Council.

The Council is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

14 Financial risk management and fair values of financial instruments

Exposure to credit and liquidity risks arises in the normal course of the Council's business. The Council's exposure to these risks and the financial management policies and practices used by the Council to manage these risks are described below.

(a) Credit risk

The Council's credit risk is primarily attributable to amounts due from founding members and other receivables. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

14 Financial risk management and fair values of financial instruments (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

The Council's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and adequate funding from founding members to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

(c) Fair values

The carrying amounts of the Council's financial instruments carried at cost or amortised cost are not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2014 and 2013.

15 Material related party transactions

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Council entered into the following material related party transactions:

	2014	2013
Projects and programmes expense paid to BEAM Society Limited ("BSL"), a founding member	\$ 319,000	\$ 1,350,000
Projects and programmes income received and receivable from BSL, a founding member	93,748	-
Facilities service fee paid to Business Environment Council Limited ("BEC"), a founding member	1,808,502	919,233
Service fees paid to CIC, a founding member	-	414,000
Administrative expenses paid to CIC, a founding member	-	19,310
Projects and programmes expenses paid to BEC, a founding member	6,350	10,000
Registration fee income received from BEC, a founding member	-	10,000
Administrative expenses paid to BEC, a founding member	-	2,850
Surplus of functions and events payable to Professional Green Building Council Limited, a founding member	18,133	-
Income from sharing the certification/accreditation surplus received from BSL, a founding member	902	-

16 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2014

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a few amendments and new standards which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2014 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These include the following which may be relevant to the Council.

	<i>Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after</i>
<i>Annual Improvements to HKFRs 2010 - 2012 Cycle</i>	1 July 2014
<i>Annual Improvements to HKFRs 2011 - 2013 Cycle</i>	1 July 2014
<i>Annual Improvements to HKFRs 2012 - 2014 Cycle</i>	1 January 2016
HKFRS 15, <i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i>	1 January 2017
HKFRS 9, <i>Financial instruments</i>	1 January 2018

The Council is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments and new standards is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Council's financial statements.

In addition, the requirements of Part 9, "Accounts and Audit", of the new Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) come into operation from the Council's first financial year commencing after 3 March 2014 (i.e. the Council's financial year which began on 1 January 2015) in accordance with section 358 of that Ordinance. The Council is in the process of making an assessment of the expected impact of the changes in the Companies Ordinance on the financial statements in the period of initial application of Part 9. So far it has concluded that the impact is unlikely to be significant and will primarily only affect the presentation and disclosure of information in the financial statements.



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CR No.: 1395932

Company Name: **HONG KONG GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL LIMITED**
香港綠色建築議會有限公司

Company Type: Company limited by guarantee

Date of Incorporation: 27-NOV-2009

Active Status: Live

Remarks: -

Winding Up Mode: -

Date of Dissolution: -

Register of Charges: Unavailable

Important Note: -

Name History

Effective Date

Name Used

27-NOV-2009	HONG KONG GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL LIMITED 香港綠色建築議會有限公司
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Registered Office

Registered Office: RM 102 1/F JOCKEY CLUB ENVIRONMENTAL BLDG 77 TAT CHEE AVENUE KLN, HONG KONG

Share Capital























































Issued: -



















Paid-Up: -

List of Directors

Director

No.	Name in English	Name in Chinese	HKID No. / CR No.	Overseas Passport No.	Passport Issuing Country	Director Type	Director Particulars	All Directorships
1		陳紫鳴	D257847(7)	-	-	Natural Person		

	CHAN, CHI MING ANTONIO							
2	CHAN, KA LUNG RAYMOND	陳家龍	D219165(3)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
3	CHAN, WING HONG	陳永康	E647758(9)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
4	CHENG, SUM HING	鄭森興	D314321(0)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
5	CHEUNG, HAU WAI	張孝威	E192884(1)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
6	CHONG, KIN LIT PAUL	莊堅烈	E561299(7)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
7	CHOW, KA MING	周家明	G475257(A)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
8	CHOW, LAP MAN	周立文	C264858(8)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
9	CHOY, KIN KUEN	蔡健權	E356672(6)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
10	CHUNG, CHI LEONG	鍾志良	G700381(0)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
11	FUNG, YIN SUEN ADA	馮宜萱	D324741(5)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
12	IEONG, IN LENG	楊燕玲	G429878(A)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
13	IU, PO LUNG EVANS	姚寶隆	E690679(A)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
14	KWONG, SUM YEE ANNA	鄭心怡	E285435(3)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
15	LAM, PING HONG ROBERT	林秉康	E410441(6)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
16	NARDI, KAR WAI AGNES	李家慧	E648939(0)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
17	NG, CHEUK YEE JOHN	伍灼宜	E461694(8)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
18	POON, LOK TO OTTO	潘樂陶	A717016(8)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
19	SO, KAI MING	蘇啟明	D166033(1)	-	-	Natural Person	 	

20	WONG, BAY	黃比	E433480(2)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
21	WONG, KWONG YIU	黃光耀	C485388(A)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
22	WONG, SZE CHUN	黃仕進	D479405(3)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
23	WONG, TIN CHEUNG	黃天祥	E898914(5)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
24	YAU, MAN HUNG RAYMOND	邱萬鴻	E755225(8)	-	-	Natural Person	 	
25	YU, SHEK MAN RINGO	余錫萬	D371502(8)	-	-	Natural Person	 	

Particulars of Company Secretary

Particulars of Company Secretary (Body Corporate) #1

Name in English: TRICOR CORPORATE SECRETARY LIMITED
 Name in Chinese: -
 CR No.: 0714799
 Registered / Principal Office: LEVEL 54, HOPEWELL CENTRE 183 QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, HONG KONG
 Date of Appointment: 27-NOV-2009
 Important Note: -

Particulars of Receiver and Manager

Particulars of Liquidator

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Please note down the following number(s) or print / save this page for record.

Order No.:	PS300020593527
Order Enquiry Reference No.:	7447363071288944
Payment Reference No. :	A201512310005419
Transaction No./Receipt No.:	W11001733027
Amount (HK\$):	23.00
Settled by:	VISA

Please select the "Download Ordered Items" function from the "Shopping" menu after 5 minutes and enter the Order No. and Order Enquiry Reference No. for downloading the ordered items.

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