

Minutes of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the HKSAR Third Term of  
Wong Tai Sin District Council  
(Summary Translation)

Date: 11.3.2008 (Tuesday)  
Time: 2:30 p.m.  
Place: Conference Room, Wong Tai Sin District Office,  
6/F, Lung Cheung Office Block,  
138 Lung Cheung Road,  
Wong Tai Sin, Kowloon.

Present:

Chairman:

Mr. LI Tak-hong, MH

Vice-chairman:

Mr. WONG Kam-chi, MH, JP

Wong Tai Sin District Council Members:

Mr. CHAN Lee-shing  
Ms. CHAN Man-ki, Maggie  
Mr. CHAN On-tai  
Mr. CHAN Wai-kwan, Andie  
Mr. CHAN Yim-kwong, Joe  
Mr. CHOI Luk-sing, MH  
Mr. CHOW Ching-lam, Tony, MH  
Mr. CHUI Pak-tai  
Mr. HO Hon-man  
Mr. HO Yin-fai  
Mr. HUI Kam-shing  
Mr. KAN Chi-ho, BBS, MH  
Ms. KWOK Sau-ying  
Mr. LAI Wing-ho, Joe

Mr. LAM Man-fai, JP  
 Dr. LAU Chi-wang, James, JP  
 Mr. LEE Tat-yan, MH  
 Mr. MOK Chung-fai, Rex  
 Mr. MOK Kin-wing  
 Mr. MOK Ying-fan  
 Mr. SHI Lop-tak, MH  
 Mr. SO Sik-kin  
 Ms. TAM Yuet-ping, Celia  
 Mr. TO Kwan-hang, Andrew  
 Mr. WONG Kam-chiu  
 Mr. WONG Kwok-tung  
 Mr. WONG Kwok-yan  
 Mr. WONG Yat-yuk  
 Mr. WU Chi-wai, MH

In attendance:

Mr. TSANG Tak-sing, JP	Secy for Home Affairs	HAB	)	Re:
Mrs. Pamela TAN, JP	Dir of Home Affairs	HAD	)	Item III(i)
Mrs. CHEUNG FUNG Wing-ping, Angelina	Prin AS for Food and Health	FHB	)	
Mr. CHAN Chuen-yin, James	AS for Food and Health (Food) SD 1	FHB	)	Re: Item III
Mrs. CHU Kam-chong	Ch Health Insp (Centre for Food Safety)	FEHD	)	(ii)
Mr. CHAN Kin-kwong	Ch Engr/Drainage Projects	DSD	)	Re:
Mr. WONG Mun-lun	Sr Engr/Drainage Project 3	DSD	)	Item III
Mr. NG Wai-keung	Sr Engr/Consultants Mgt 4	DSD	)	(iii)
Mr. H. W. CHAN, Collin	Associate	Scott Wilson Ltd	)	
Mr. W.K. Au-Yeung, Oliver	Associate	Scott Wilson Ltd	)	
Mr. C. P. CHAN, Stanley	Transport Planner	Scott Wilson Ltd	)	
Mr. C.W. IP, Rodney	Sr Environmental Engineer	Scott Wilson Ltd	)	
Ms. Claris MA	Sr Landscape Planner	Scott Wilson Ltd	)	

Mr. CHEUNG Mun-kit	Engr/WTS	TD	)	Re: Items III (iii), III (iv) and III (v)
Mr. MOK Pang-ching, Peter	Sr Engr/2 (Kln)	CEDD		
Mr. LUK Kwong-wai, Patrick	Sr Architect	HD	)	
Mr. P.C. TSE	Architect	HD	)	
Mr. CHAN Chung-shing, Harry	Sr Planning Offr	HD	)	
Ms. WU Yuk-ha, Illis	Planning Offr	HD	)	Re: Items
Mr. TSE Mang-hin	Engr/Housing & Planning 1/Kln	TD	)	III(iv) and III (v)
Mr. W.L.HO	Assistant Director	Maunsell (Asia) Joint Venture Consultants	)	
Mrs. Teresa WONG, JP	DO (WTS)	WTSDO		
Mr. David Michael GUNTON	District Commander(WTS)	HKPF		
Mr. MA Kam-chuen	Ch Mgr/M (KE)	HD		
Miss Cecilla LI	DSWO (WTS/SK)	SWD		
Mr. WONG Wai-wan	Dist Env Hygiene Supt(WTS)	FEHD		
Mr. WONG Kin-chung	Dist Leisure Mgr (WTS)	LCSD		
Mr. LAU Kin-kwok	Sr Transport Offr/(WTS)	TD		
Mr. MAK Chi-biu	Ch Engr/Kln E	CEDD		
Mr. LAI Ming-fai, Kevin	ADO (WTS)	WTSDO		
Mr. Patrick CHUNG	SEO (DM)	WTSDO		
Mr. TING Tin-sang	SLO 1	WTSDO		
Miss. Shirley WU	SLO 2	WTSDO		
Mr. Nathan YAM	EOI (DC)	WTSDO		
 <u>Secretary:</u>				
Mrs. Teresa SOH	SEO (DC)	WTSDO		

## Opening Remarks

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the third meeting of the Wong Tai Sin District Council (WTSDC).

2. The Chairman welcomed the following persons who attended WTSDC meeting:

- (i) Mr. TSANG Tak-sing, JP, Secretary for Home Affairs; and
- (ii) Mrs. Pamela TAN, JP, Director of Home Affairs

## Schedule for the Discussion of the Agenda

3. The suggested schedule for the discussion of the agenda for the third WTSDC meeting was placed on table for reference. As representatives of the Food and Health Bureau (FHB) and the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) for agenda 3 (ii) would be late for meeting owing to other urgent business, Members agreed to postpone discussing agenda 3 (ii) until after the completion of agenda 3 (v).

4. On the other hand, Members agreed to the suggestion of representatives of the Housing Department (HD) that the two documents for agenda items 3 (iv) and 3 (v) would be introduced and discussed together. Representatives of the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) and HD would first introduce the two papers (Papers No 21 and 20) which would be discussed together and views of the District Council would be sought.

### I Confirmation of the Minutes of the 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of WTSDC on 4.1.2008 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of WTSDC on 15 January 2008

5. The minutes of the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of WTSDC held on 4.1.2008 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of WTSDC held on 15.1.2008 were confirmed without amendment.

### II Matters Arising from the 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting and 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of WTSDC (WTSDC Paper 17/2008)

6. Members noted the paper.

### III (i) A Visit to WTSDC by Secretary for Home Affairs

7. The Chairman thanked Mr. TSANG Tak-sing, JP, Secretary for Home Affairs (SHA) and Mrs. Pamela TAN, JP, Director of Home Affairs (DHA) for attending WTSDC meeting to discuss matters on home affairs.

8. Mr. TSANG Tak-sing, JP was glad to visit WTSDC and exchanged views with Members about the matters concerning the Home Affairs Bureau (HAB). One of the areas of work was the promotion of sports development. Beijing 2008 Olympic Games was the priority work this year. He commended Wong Tai Sin for good promotion in martial arts. He further added that another area of work was to improve the community environment. In the last term, Wong Tai Sin took the lead to implement the pilot scheme in the management of certain district facilities and carry out a number of projects. For the medium-scale projects, WTSDC focused on the improvement of community environment and the revitalization of community economy; for the large-scale projects, they were concerned with Kai Tak Development and housing development. As such, they had accumulated precious experience in community building and cohesion of community strength. He hoped that WTSDC would continue to implement the management of associated community facilities, promote cultural and artistic activities to tie in with the development of West Kowloon Cultural District, enhance the interest and appreciation of residents in cultural life and strengthen the relationship of community neighbourhood. HAD would complement the work of DC Secretariat, and DC could use its funds to hire more staff to take its work further. He welcomed views from the DC in a flexible way to increase manpower to assist in implementing the associated work.

(Mr. LAM Man-fai, JP arrived at the meeting at 2:50pm. Lai Wing-ho, Joe arrived at the meeting at 2:55pm.)

9. The Chairman invited Members to give their views on home affairs matters.

10. Mr. HUI Kam-shing commented that Wong Tai Sin was the residing community of low-income group, how to help the disadvantaged group would be the topic of concern of WTSDC. The “Enhancing Self-Reliance Through District Partnership Programme” implemented by HAB had been carried out for some time and he wanted to know the

progress. On the other hand, he also enquired about the implementation of outsourcing of cleaning work to social enterprise.

11. Mr. HO Yin-fai was concerned with the welfare of District Council (DC) Members. He pointed out that the welfare of DC Members was in no comparison to that of the Legislative Councillors. DC Members, no matter whether they were full time, part time or retired, were not entitled to medical protection, mandatory provident fund scheme, or end-of-term gratuity.

(Ms. TAM Yuet-ping, Celia left the meeting at 3:00pm.)

12. Mr. WU Chi-wai, MH was concerned with the improvement of building management. He pointed out that the Housing Committee (HC) of WTSDC completed a report on the study of building management last year, which suggested a trial on collective street management. The report had been sent to HAB for reference. "Building Management Ordinance" (Chapter 344) was adopted as the framework for building management in Hong Kong. However as quite a lot of the public lived in private buildings, he considered that the framework could not provide adequate support to owners. The role of HAD was advisory and the provision of comments, and so this could not cope with the situation in which there was an increasing number of private buildings and the management problem was more complicated. With the transfer of staff of District Office (DO) from time to time, the precious experience of these "building management experts" would be wasted. Building management involved legal dispute, the case study of Chapter 344 and new challenges, he thus hoped that HAB could consider establishing an independent department to deal with the large amount of building management work, rather than revising Chapter 344.

(Mr. CHAN On-tai arrived at the meeting at 3:02pm.)

13. Mr. WONG Yat-yuk was concerned with the promotion of youth affairs and civic education, and he considered that the youth nowadays lacked practical working experience and were weak in civic awareness. He hoped that HAB could collaborate with associated departments to strengthen publicity and education, organize more civic education activities and provide more opportunities for work.

14. Mr. LAI Wing-ho, Joe gave his views towards works projects. Firstly, under the pilot scheme, DC could overcommit double the block vote for carrying out district minor works. The projects approved in

principle in the last term were required to be re-discussed and re-prioritized in the new term and this would lead to the accumulation of proposed projects. Secondly, the tender price of district works was usually higher than the market price, he suggested that HAB improved the existing tendering system, so that the resources of the Government could be used gainfully. Thirdly, there was a lack of coordination for road works programmes and he hoped that HAB could coordinate the works of all Government departments and public utility companies, so that the works could be carried out more satisfactorily and quickly.

(Mr. CHUI Pak-tai arrived at the meeting at 3:05pm.)

15. Ms. CHAN Man-ki, Maggie was concerned with the training of political talents. She suggested that HAB considered increasing the Operating Expenses Allowance (OEA) of DC Members. The accountable OEA of some \$18,000 each month was not enough for grooming political talents as salary increase was required to tap the experience of Members' assistants. She requested SHA to consider increasing the allowances for the operating expenses so as to groom more political talents to serve the public.

16. Mr. TO Kwan-hang, Andrew considered that the implementation of the pilot scheme only symbolized the additional allocation of resources or funds, while the decision making power of the District Council (DC) in relation to district affairs was not enhanced. To implement district policy and reflect the views of the public genuinely, HAB must review the roles of DCs.

17. The Chairman asked SHA to respond to the comments and views of the DC Members who had just expressed their views before listening to another round of speeches.

18. Mr. TSANG Tak-sing thanked Members for sharing their views, and he asked Mrs. Pamela TAN to respond to the questions raised by Mr. HO Yin-fai and Ms. CHAN Man-ki, Maggie about the welfare and protection of DC Members as well as Mr. LAI Wing-ho, Joe who raised the issue about improving the tendering system for works projects. The consolidated replies of SHA were as follows:

- (i) The "Enhancing Self-Reliance Through District Partnership Programme" aimed at promoting the development of social enterprise in the community and helping the disadvantaged. The Social Enterprise

Summit was held in December last year, and one of the consensus reached was to change the paradigm and mode of operation of the Government, enterprises and civil societies through tripartite cooperation and assist in the development of social enterprise. The Government had to change their mode of non-interference in the market as in the past, while the enterprises could no longer concentrate on their own business development and pursue their own interests without taking into account the public interests. Non-governmental welfare organizations were required to reconsider the mode of sustainable operation in the market without relying solely on the subsidy or donation for organizing welfare activities. HAB played the coordinating role and matched the enterprises which were willing to provide management expertise and welfare organizations which were willing to learn management, then it submitted the matching to the Vetting Committee of the “Enhancing Self-Reliance Through District Partnership Programme” for assessment. This matching mechanism functioned satisfactorily. The Government had coordinated 19 departments to outsource more than 30 cleaning contracts to social enterprise for tendering.

- (ii) “Building Management Ordinance” (Chapter 344) was revised after long discussion of Legislative Councillors. This had only been implemented for approximately more than half a year since August last year, and more experience was required for making improvement. Many Hong Kong people lived in private buildings and good building management could enhance community cohesion and thus improve relationship between neighbours. Thus legislation is required for building management. He hoped that with the implementation of the new ordinance for a period of time, DO staff could reflect the experience to the Headquarters and develop practical mode of operation. He stressed that satisfactory building management could not solely rely on the effort of DOs, but the active coordination of building owners and mutual aid committees for progressive improvement.
- (iii) As regards the comments raised by Mr. WONG Yat-yuk, the Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education and

Commission on Youth under HAB would continue to promote activities on youth affairs, including moral education and civic responsibilities.

- (iv) In so far as DC's power in extending library hours, DCs could try out after deciding on the mode of operation. DC's operation was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Law. District administration mainly relied on the coordination of three parties, namely, DCs, District Officers and DOs to implement policies that fulfilled the demands of the public.

19. Mrs. Pamela TAN, DHA advised on the remuneration and district works arrangement as follows:

- (i) The extent of the increase or decrease of the remuneration and allowance of DC Members were not solely decided by SHA or HAD, but had to be studied by an independent commission. They would be put into practice after the Government had submitted the funding application to Finance Committee. As regards medical and retirement protection, the Government would firstly review the remuneration of the LegCo Councillors, followed by the review of that of DC Members. To tie in with this policy, HAD would relay the views of Members to the independent commission for consideration. As it took time for studying, in case Members had to take out medical insurance, they could make use of the monthly Miscellaneous Expenses Allowance (MEA) of \$4,000.
- (ii) HAD had some measures in place to reduce the cost of district minor works, and the most significant one would be the commissioning of term consultants which helped reduce the cost of employing research consultants for each district minor works project. This reduced the administration cost. On the other hand, HAD had newly established a group headed by a senior engineer who would assess if the tender price was reasonable. Following the commencement of a new term, some DCs were allocated nearly double the amount of allocation, and the works section might not be able to cope with the substantial increase of workload, as such there was a need

to commission term consultants for the work. In comparison with the past when HAD took up part of the procedures of district works, the existing tendering price reflected part of the work originally taken up by the Headquarters, and so the tender price would be higher.

20. The Chairman thanked Mr. TSANG Tak-sing and Mrs. Pamela TAN for their initial responses and invited another round of speeches.

21. Mr. CHAN Wai-kwan, Andie pointed out that with the high percentage of elderly population in Wong Tai Sin, there was a greater need for associated facilities. He suggested providing indoor warm water swimming pool for the elderly in Wong Tai Sin, which was beneficial to their health and could reduce the medical cost indirectly.

22. Mr. LAM Man-fai, JP commented about cultural facilities in Wong Tai Sin. He said that there was a plan to develop the reserved land next to Wong Tai Sin Temple and Hsin Kuang Restaurant as cultural tourist area. However, the reserved area next to Wong Tai Sin Temple had been left vacant for eight years since 2000, and was now even converted into carpark. He appreciated that owing to the occurrence of SARS a few years ago, the Government had financial constraints, and the plan was thus shelved. With adequate financial resources nowadays, the plan was still in the air. He hoped that SHA and DHA could consider establishing interdepartmental group to implement the construction of cultural facilities which had been lacking in Wong Tai Sin.

23. Mr. CHAN On-tai had grave concerns on medical care. He pointed out that about one quarter of population, i.e. about 2 million people would reach the age between 60 to 65 twenty years later, the medical burden would become greater, as such, medical care was a topic of concern to Hong Kong people. The pressing task was to promote health education in secondary schools, subsidise community organizations to hold classes for health education, and encourage community centres to allow graduates of the medical schools to contribute themselves. The said measures would not only provide job opportunities for the university students, improve the health of Hong Kong people, but also greatly reduce the medical expenditure in the long term.

24. Mr. CHAN Lee-shing was concerned with the allocation arrangement of DC. The uncommitted sum of DCs in each year should be returned to the Government. However as the tenure for each term was

four years, he hoped that HAD could follow the example of the District Facilities Management Committee (DFMC) which could carry forward the uncommitted allocation of district minor works for the next year and reallocated the uncommitted sum of DCs for the use in the following year for greater flexibility and accuracy in making estimates.

25. Mr. SHI Lop-tak, MH put forward his views on the protection of historical relics and the increase of the competitiveness of Hong Kong. He once suggested opening up space in Lantau Island to establish theme parks for the preservation of historical relics. And he also hoped that HAD could assist in increasing the competitiveness of Hong Kong by securing its status as an international exhibition centre through capitalizing its geographical position and well-established legal and financial markets.

26. Dr. LAU Chi-wang, James, JP shared the views of Mr. LAI Wing-ho, Joe about the tendering of works projects. He said that with the extension of the pilot scheme to 18 districts, the high tendering price phenomenon would extend to all districts. He hoped that HAD could review the name list of contractors seriously by increasing the number of tenderers. He believed that with the extension of the name lists of contractors, more expenditure could be saved.

27. Mr. HO Hon-man was concerned with the support given by DOs to Mutual Aid Committees (MACs). DOs used to pay quarterly fees to MACs and grant DC funds to estates for organizing different kinds of activities. However there was a lack of regular visit from the staff. Indeed MACs was one of the channels for collecting residents' views and DOs could also exchange information with MACs. He suggested that DOs followed the example of the Police by allocating more resources and manpower to sit in the meetings of the consultative meeting held once per two months to report the information about the district and strengthen the interactive communication with the local public. He also queried why the MEA was taxable. He hoped that SHA and DHA could consider categorizing the allowance as accountable expenditure, rather than remuneration.

28. Mr. CHOI Luk-sing, MH said that there were four community centres in Wong Tai Sin and one more would be built in the coming year. However there were nearly 400,000 residents in the district, and most of them were the elderly. Most of their activities were confined to the district, and the said facilities were inadequate. Although the Government had increased the allocation for encouraging local organizations to hold activities, it was difficult to book the venue of

community centres. Community halls were always hired to tenants or voluntary organizations and they had priority use, the opportunity of local organizations in using the venue would decrease. On the other hand, with the increasing participants, only 300 to 400 seats in a community centre would not be enough. He suggested that the seating capacity be increased apart from building more community centres. Also he hoped that new standard swimming pools and warm water swimming pools be built in Wong Tai Sin to cope with the demand.

29. Mr. KAN Chi-ho, BBS, MH said that last year when SHA visited Wong Tai Sin, he had pointed out DC's limitation in district consultation and put forward the suggestion for strengthening the role of the District Officer, similar to the level of the Chief Executive in the district. He commented that if the District Officer lacked the real coordinating power, many problems raised by Members today could not be solved directly, whereas interdepartmental groups would be required to handle the issues.

30. Ms. KWOK Sau-ying said that Wong Tai Sin was the pilot district of the pilot scheme last year, and it had become the partner of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD), which facilitated the communication between departments. She hoped that when the pilot scheme become more mature, DCs could partner with more Government departments.

31. Mr. TSANG Tak-sing, JP invited Mrs. Pamela TAN, JP to respond to Mr. HO Hon-man about the support given to MACs and the taxable allowance of \$4,000 per month given to Members for the MEA. As regards the questions and comments given by other Members, Mr. TSANG replied as follows:

- (i) In relation to the suggestion to add more district facilities in Wong Tai Sin, as it involved resources of Hong Kong as a whole, the proportion of existing facilities in the district and traffic facilities must be assessed holistically. As regards the land use of the open area next to Wong Tai Sin Temple and Hsin Kuang Restaurant, since it involved discussion with Sik Sik Yuen and Confucian Academy, which was time consuming and so it could not be decided solely by the Government.
- (ii) With population ageing, health care financing was an important issue. He said that Mr. CHOW Yat-ngok, Secretary for Food and Health, would consult public

views about health care financing option and he hoped that WTSDC would participate in the discussion actively. On the other hand, Hong Kong had joined “Healthy Cities” project, hoping to disseminate the message about “prevention was better than cure”. He supported strengthening healthy education through the community and he hoped that Wong Tai Sin could take the lead in working for the goal of building a healthy city and becoming the model of all districts.

- (iii) It was a good move to establish Hong Kong as an international exhibition centre, especially promoting the cooperation between Hong Kong and the Mainland. Mr. SHI Lop-tak was encouraged to further his views when there were venues to explore interactions with the Mainland.
- (iv) With the full implementation of the pilot scheme in 18 districts, more works projects would be involved and there was a need to review the list of contractors. However contractors were required to fulfill certain requirements before they could be included in the list of Government contractors.
- (v) District Officers had always played an important conciliatory role in the district. HAB consolidated the experience upon the implementation of the pilot scheme and designed an administrative mechanism which strengthened and improved district administration, through entrusting and delegating power to the District Officers to play a greater coordinating role. When there were unresolved district problems, an interdepartmental mechanism under the leadership of the Chief Secretary could speedily solve the problem. He stressed that the Chief Executive and the senior officials of the Government attached great importance to district administration and they adhered to the “people oriented” principle in solving the problems for the public.

32. In relation to remuneration of Members and strengthening the communication with local organizations, Mrs. Pamela TAN, JP replied as follows:

- (i) HAD had invited different political groups and Members from different sectors to join the discussion of various focus group last year when an overall review of the remuneration of Members was conducted. The mainstream opinion was that there was restriction in the use of the accountable allowance as receipts could not be obtained for many small items of expenditure and so reimbursement could not be applied. In view of this, HAD had initiated a non-accountable allowance of \$4,000 MEA for small purchases. As no receipt was required for the application of MEA, it would fall into the category of taxable salary. If the OEA could not meet the expenditure, Members could apply for tax reduction upon presentation of receipt for expenditure that were not previously reimbursed. HAD would review the remuneration and allowance of DC Members from time to time, listen to the views of DC Members towards the new system in the next review session and then reflect the views to independent commission.
- (ii) To tie in with the policy objective of the Chief Executive in his policy address about “Consolidating District Administration”, HAD would carry out study for improving the support for all local organizations and strengthening district network. HAD would reprioritize the use of resources for strengthening the related work.

33. The Chairman gave thanks to Mr. TSANG Tak-sing and Mrs. Pamela TAN for visiting WTSDC and hoped that they could come again soon to listen to Members’ views and exchange their ideas.

(Mr. TSANG Tak-sing and Mrs. Pamela TAN left the meeting at this juncture.)

III (iii) Kai Tak Nullah Reconstruction and Improvement Works-Latest Improvement Plan  
(WTSDC Paper 19/2008)

34. The Chairman welcomed representatives of the Government and the consultancy, including Mr. CHAN Kin-kwong, Chief

Engineer/Drainage Projects; Mr. WONG Mun-lun, Senior Engineer/Drainage Projects 3; Mr. NG Wai-keung, Senior Engineer/Consultants Management 4 of the Drainage Services Department (DSD); Mr. Collin CHAN, Associate; Mr. Oliver AU-YEUNG, Associate; Mr. Stanley CHAN, Transport Planner; Mr. Rodney IP, Senior Environmental Engineer; Mr. Claris MA, Senior Landscape Planner of Scott Wilson Ltd and Mr. CHEUNG Mun-kit, Engineer/Wong Tai Sin of the Transport Department (TD) and Mr. MAK Chi-biu, Chief Engineer/Kowloon East of the Civil Engineering Development Department (CEDD).

35. Mr. CHAN Kin-kwong introduced the paper. In response to the demand of the public for enhancing the living environment, the Chief Executive announced a ten-year plan in 2005 to deck 10 nullahs in the territory to improve the environment in the vicinity of the nullahs, and Kai Tak Nullah (the Nullah) was one of them. DSD commissioned a consultancy to carry out a study in relation to the reconstruction and improvement of Kai Tak Nullah (Choi Hung Road section) and consulted the views of WTSDC in October 2006 and September 2007. They suggested decking a section of the Nullah between Po Kong Village Road to Tung Kwong Road. DSD recommended decking part of the Nullah without affecting drainage capacity, and adding greening and environmental protection elements in it to enhance the living quality of the public. On the other hand, bus laybys would be rearranged and traffic lanes would be added to improve the traffic. As the lower stream of Choi Hung Road section of the Nullah connected with Kai Tak Development, and so DSD would coordinate with CEDD to standardize the design.

36. Mr. Collin CHAN introduced the improvement works with audio-visual aid, the main points were as follows:

- (a) The original plan of the project was to deck a section of Kai Tak Nullah running from Po Kong Village Road to Tung Kwong Road and improve flood relief. After taking into account views from different parties, it was suggested that a section of the Nullah running from Po Kong Village Road to Tai Shing Street be covered to reserve area for constructing bus laybys, installing additional traffic lanes and providing landscape and sitting-out facilities demonstrating the theme of "Dragon" at other decking area above the Nullah. Greening and rehabilitation works would be carried out at the section from Tai Shing Street to Tung Kwong

Road.

- (b) Currently there was a bottleneck when the Nullah passed through Prince Edward Road East, thus restricting the hydraulic performance of the Nullah. As such, it was suggested that the Nullah connecting Choi Hung Road and South East Kowloon underneath Prince Edward Road East be widened. The improvement works included removing public utilities crossing the Nullah, dredging and widening the Nullah.
- (c) In relation to traffic improvement, although the traffic data provided by TD indicated that there was no urgency for widening Choi Hung Road, the new option would also include addition of traffic lanes in Choi Hung Road and bus laybys. The temporary traffic measures included decking part of the Nullah for temporary traffic diversion to retain as far as possible two existing northbound lanes.
- (d) With the following measures implemented by the Government in the 90's: installing dry weather flow interception, discharging the treated sewage from Shatin and Tai Po Sewage Treatment Works to the Nullah to increase water flow, enhancing the flushing capacity and clearing illegal connection, the water quality of the Nullah had been improved. Measurements recorded by five of the six water quality monitoring stations of the Nullah were ranked as "excellent", while there was a declining trend for suspended solid and biochemical oxygen demand. However, as the E.coli count was still high, it was not ideal for people to come into direct contact with the Nullah. However, the odour of hydrogen sulphide formed by decayed substance, sewage and sediment was diminishing.
- (e) With the improvement of the water quality of the Nullah, many kinds of birds and fishes were found there, the ecological development of the section of the Nullah from Tai Shing Street to Prince Edward Road East was the best. The works included greening and landscaping on top of the Nullah with thematic design carrying cultural elements, and water features in the district.

- (f) Noise pollution would be controlled in accordance with the stringent requirement of the Government during construction, including installing noise barrier and using low noise construction machines.
- (g) No toxic mud was found in the latest soil test. The authority concerned would pay special attention when carrying out dredging works to prevent the mud from flowing in the river and affecting the ecology of the lower stream.
- (h) The works area would be confined to the Nullah and the vicinity of Choi Hung Road, no adverse impact would be caused to the heritage in the vicinity.
- (i) There were two diversion options for the underground water mains with diameter 1.2m and 0.6m in the vicinity of junction of Shatin Pass Road and Choi Hung Road. Option 1 would adopt pipe jacking technique which was a trenchless method for pipes installation; Option 2 involved the construction of water mains tunnel underneath the Nullah and Choi Hung Road and the provision of maintenance access and permanent manhole shaft for the easy access of workers for tunnel maintenance.

37. Mr. CHAN Kin-kwong added that the Government hoped that the Nullah had a standardized design. DSD was studying if a series of greening and rehabilitation works could be carried out at the section of 400-metre Nullah from Tung Kwong Road to Prince Edward Road East. The said works would tie in with the upstream section at Choi Hung Road and the downstream section at Kai Tak Development area. As Kai Tak Development section would be taken up by CEDD, the two departments would forge close cooperation for a coordinated and standardized design for the Nullah.

38. Mr. MAK Chi-biu explained the design and concept of Kai Tak Development section. Kai Tak Outline Plan was approved in accordance with "Town Planning Ordinance" in last November. The concept of "Kai Tak River" would be adopted in the design with the incorporation of green park and river for transforming Kai Tak Nullah into a dynamic ecological area.

39. The Chairman informed the Members that the paper (annex 1) submitted by nine DAB (WTS Branch) Members, including Mr. KAN Chi-ho, BBS, MH; Mr. LI Tak-hong, MH; Mr. LAI Wing-ho, Joe; Mr. HO Yin-fai; Mr. HO Hon-man; Mr. LAM Man-fai, JP; Ms. CHAN Man-ki, Maggie; Mr. MOK Kin-wing and Mr. WONG Kwok-yan was put on table.

40. Mr. LAI Wing-ho, Joe presented the paper on behalf of the nine DAB Members. He commented that the sewage and odour of Kai Tak Nullah had seriously affected livelihood since 1980's. They had requested the Government many times for converting the Nullah into a culvert to improve the environmental problem and traffic congestion in Choi Hung Road. With persistent pleading, the Government finally undertook to deck the Nullah and the Chief Executive committed in his Policy Address in 2005 that the Nullah would be decked in ten years time. In September 2007, DAB reiterated in WTSDC meeting for full decking of the Nullah. However, the works had not commenced yet and traffic congestion in Choi Hung Road was getting more serious. DSD submitted a paper titled "Reconstruction & Improvement of Kai Tak Nullah" in WTSDC meeting on 11 March 2008, which quoted TD as saying that based on traffic data of January 2008, there was no need to fully widen Choi Hung Road. They did not share the view. They considered that following the development of South East Kowloon, traffic load of Choi Hung Road would be further enhanced, and he urged TD to consider thoroughly the use of roads in ten years time when studying if there was a need to widen the road. As regards the landscape and sitting-out facilities provided on top of the Nullah, this was in line with their request made in WTSDC meeting in June 2001.

41. Mr. CHUI Pak-tai agreed with the suggested improvement option of Kai Tak Nullah. He commented that with the improvement of water quality and odour of the Nullah in recent years, and the enhanced awareness of the public in environmental protection, the request to fully deck the Nullah in the past might not apply to the present situation. He now agreed with providing landscape and sitting-out facilities instead of fully covering the Nullah. He also suggested adding water landscape features and hoped that the suggested "water culture" could be implemented satisfactorily.

42. Mr. LAM Man-fai, JP commended DSD for moving ahead with times and putting forward the new option for the improvement of Kai Tak Nullah. He hoped that the ecological changes of the Nullah could be exhibited at suitable locations for ecological education. On the other

hand, the water body should be purified to a standard that the children could play with.

43. Mr. LEE Tat-yan, MH supported the new option. He said that the improvement option of Kai Tak Nullah had been discussed for a long time and he hoped that this option was the final one. He also pointed out three points to note for decking the Nullah. First of all, the landscape of the Nullah must blend in with the environment, secondly, water quality of the Nullah must be improved, and thirdly, traffic condition must be improved.

44. Mr. TO Kwan-hang, Andrew considered that the new proposal could realize the spirit of conservation, enhance environmental hygiene and improve traffic condition. He commented that in view of the scale of the works, the construction period of five years was too long. He pointed out that one of the goals of the new proposal was the provision of landscaping and sitting-out facilities, and so the departments concerned must ensure that the water quality and odour of the Nullah would be further improved.

45. Ms. CHAN Man-ki, Maggie showed support and appreciation to the new proposal which balanced greening, conservation and traffic improvement. However she held the view that the Government should be farsighted in implementing sustainable development. She asked if the Government had data showing the time when traffic load in Choi Hung Road was saturated and road widening was required. She worried that upon the completion of the project, the traffic load was beyond the capacity and would affect livelihood again. On the other hand, the existing option included improving water quality of the Nullah, but E.coli count was still high and was not suitable for people to have direct contact with it. The proposal did not state when the water quality was suitable for people to have direct contact with it. She wanted to know the consideration of the departments concerned about this matter.

46. Dr. LAU Chi-wang, James, JP supported the new proposal. As far as he understood, DSD and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) would carry out Sewage Disposal Scheme II which targeted at killing the germs so that E.coli count could meet international standard and the water would not pollute the harbour. He considered that the water quality of the water landscape features should reach the standard where people could have direct contact with it. He also pointed out that religion and wushu were the two characteristics in Wong Tai Sin and so dragon should not be adopted as the theme for the landscape design.

47. Mr. MOK Ying-fan understood that the new proposal had incorporated the views of different local organizations and green groups. Apart from environmental protection, he hoped that the new proposal could also give more weight to sustainable development and greening. Moreover he also suggested that EPD adopted natural means for improving water quality and minimized the use of biochemical devices.

48. Mr. HO Hon-man supported the new proposal as it could strike a balance between traffic improvement and environmental protection. However he was worried about the assessment of the traffic load in Choi Hung Road as the reconstruction of Tai Hom Village and Kai Tak Development would definitely aggravate the traffic load of Choi Hung Road. He said that according to the new proposal, a section of the Nullah at Tai Shing Street would be decked with greening facilities, he requested that the consultancy could explain the feasibility for conversion of greening facilities to road for improving traffic problems. As the works took take five years to complete, he hoped that the concerned departments could keep close liaison with Working Group on Government and Public Utilities Works Projects of WTSDC to minimize the impact on Wong Tai Sin residents caused by road diversions.

49. Mr. MOK Kin-wing agreed that the new proposal could improve traffic and achieve environmental protection. He supported building ecological education museum so that the public could understand how to balance ecological and city development. At the same time, he suggested constructing performance venue and large scale lookout point on top of the Nullah to attract tourists.

50. Ms. KWOK Sau-ying considered that the proposal was a win-win option. She was concerned with the water quality of the Nullah and hoped that the water quality could be suitable for the direct contact of people. The new option suggested conducting diversion projects opposite to Lower Wong Tai Sin Estate and in the vicinity of Choi Hung Road Playground. As there was a large number of pedestrian flow during rush hours and the works would seriously affect the movement of residents, she wanted to know the construction period of the two options. Moreover as Lower Wong Tai Sin Estate was Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) Flat, Owners' Corporation had been set up, and so she urged the Government to consult the Owners' Corporation first before using the area of the housing estates.

51. Mr. WU Chi-wai, MH supported the new proposal and said that as far as traffic needs were concerned, although Choi Hung Road was not the trunk road in Wong Tai Sin, the concerned departments should reserve space for expansion to cope with the future development need.

52. Mr. KAN Chi-ho, BBS, MH opined that it was groundless to say that there was no need to widen Choi Hung Road in a full scale “at this stage” and he could not accept it. On the other hand, the information and charts provided relating to water mains diversion were relatively simple. He urged the concerned departments to provide more details to DC Committees.

53. Mr. CHAN On-tai supported the new proposal, but pointed out that the emphasis of the consideration in the past was to improve the water quality and environmental hygiene of Kai Tak Nullah, and deck the whole Nullah to give more space to the traffic. Now the option had been changed and went beyond the two basic considerations. He queried if the new facilities in the proposal were worthy.

54. Mr. CHOI Luk-sing, MH commented that in view of the fact that the water quality of the Nullah had been improved and the traffic problem was not so serious and other facilities like footbridge could be installed to solve the problem in case of necessity, he supported the new proposal. To tie in with the concept of “Kai Tak River”, the downstream of the Nullah must have wide water surface which could enhance the drainage capacity. On the other hand, he requested that the water quality of the landscaped channel be improved so that the children could have direct contact with it.

55. Mr. WONG Kam-chi, MH, JP supported the new proposal, but was concerned with the two options of water mains diversion in Choi Hung Road, one of which would affect the land owned by the Owners’ Corporations in Wong Tai Sin, while another one would affect Choi Hung Road Playground managed by LCSD. He urged DSD to submit options to consult related Owners’ Corporations and the District Facilities Management Committee (DFMC) before the commencement of works.

56. Mr. KAN Chi-ho, the Chairman of DFMC, agreed that DFMC would discuss the related problems when necessary.

57. The Chairman pointed out that decking the Nullah could not improve the water quality as the sewage would continue to flow in Victoria Harbour through Kai Tak Development Area. He suggested building a

living water park in Tai Hom Village to improve the water quality by means of ecological method before the sewage flowed into the Nullah. On the other hand, he also reminded the Government to ensure that the Nullah had sufficient depth to maintain the ecological system while widening the Nullah. At last, he urged DSD to provide different depths for manmade river channels on top of the Nullah so that fish could be reared to win the support of the green groups for the proposal.

58. Mr. CHAN Kin-kwong made the following responses to the questions of Members:

- (i) DSD would consult WTSDC again after developing detailed design with Members' views taken into account.
- (ii) The sewage of the Nullah was preliminarily treated by Shatin and Tai Po Sewage Treatment Works and improvements had been made to the odour and pollution. DSD would continue to improve water quality in two years time so that E.coli count would reach 1000 to 15000 per millilitre. As for long term measures for improving water quality, DSD would evaluate the cost and effectiveness of constructing sewage treatment facilities.
- (iii) The depth of landscaped channel was about half a metre. In consideration of the health and safety of the public, they would not allow the public to gain access to the water. However DSD would consider instilling living water to the channel.
- (iv) Based on the data given by TD, there was no urgency for widening Choi Hung Road until 2026, while other roads in South East Kowloon would be used for traffic diversion.
- (v) DSD had received objections from three organisations after gazetting the improvement works of the Nullah. DSD would meet these three organisations after securing the support from WTSDC, to explain to them the new proposal with the hope that they would withdraw their objection. Based on the procedure, the discussion had to be completed within 11 months (i.e. the end of 2008) after gazettal. The new proposal and views would be

submitted to the Executive Council for consideration irrespective of the result of lobbying. As the new proposal would start work in 2010, the discussion with the opposing organisations would not affect the progress of the works.

(vi) In view of the seriousness of the traffic problem opposite to Wong Tai Sin Police Station, the works at that section would commence first in 2009 to add a traffic lane and a bus layby. It was estimated that the works would be completed within two years as expected.

(vii) The estimated cost of the works was \$50 million.

59. Mr. Collin CHAN added that in relation to water mains diversion at Lower Wong Tai Sin Estate and Choi Hung Road Playground, DSD had discussed the issue with LCSD and the Water Supplies Department (WSD), and if required, with DFMC as well. On the other hand, DSD would monitor the progress of construction to minimise the impact caused to residents. Greening facilities on the Nullah could be removed for widening the road surface in case need arose in future.

(Ms. CHAN Man-ki, Maggie left the meeting at 5:15pm.)

60. The Chairman concluded that most of the Members supported the new proposal. He hoped that DSD would present the reasons of objection submitted by the organisations to Members for their reference. As for the traffic problems and temporary traffic measures brought by the works, he requested the departments concerned to consult the Traffic and Transport Committee (T&TC) first; if the works affected the management of district facilities, he requested the departments to consult DFMC first.

61. Mr. CHAN Kin-kwong said that he would have to check if the reasons of objection given by the organisations could be disclosed, if it was positive, then he would submit the information to the Secretariat for Members' reference.

(Post-meeting progress: As the prior consent of the opposing organisations was required, DSD was discussing the issue with them.)

62. The Chairman thanked representatives from DSD, TD, CEDD and Scott Wilson Ltd to attend the meeting. The Chairman announced an adjournment of the meeting for 15 minutes.

(Mr. CHAN Kin-kwong, Mr. WONG Mun-lun, Mr. NG Wai-keung and representatives of Scott Wilson Ltd left the meeting at this juncture.)

III(iv) Public Rental Housing Development at Kai Tak Sites 1A and 1B  
(WTSDC Paper 20/2008)

III(v) Kai Tak Development Stage I Infrastructure Works for Public Housing Sites and Government Offices  
(WTSDC Paper 21/2008)

63. The Chairman reminded Members that it was agreed that the two papers relating to Kai Tak Development would be jointly presented and then discussed when the schedule for discussing the agenda items was reviewed.

64. The Chairman welcomed Government representatives attending the meeting, including Mr. LUK Kwong-wai, Patrick, Senior Architect; Mr. P.C. TSE, Architect; Mr. CHAN Chung-shing, Harry, Senior Planning Officer; Ms. WU Yuk-ha, Illis, Planning Officer of the Housing Department (HD); Mr. MAK Chi-biu, Chief Engineer/Kln E; Mr. MOK Pang-ching, Peter, Senior Engineer/2 (kln) of CEDD; Mr. W.L. HO, Maunsell (Asia) Joint Venture Consultants, and Mr. TSE Mang-hin, Engineer/Housing & Planning 1/Kln of TD.

65. Mr. MAK Chi-biu introduced paper 21/2008. Chief Executive in Council approved Kai Tak Outline Zoning Plan and draft in last November, while the public housing development and the Government Offices at North Apron were the priority development projects. To align with the said developments, CEDD would implement a series of infrastructure projects.

66. Mr. W.L. HO introduced the scope of works with audio-visual aid. There were totally nine development projects for Kai Tak, namely the Government Offices, Shatin to Central Link, public housing, Sung Wong Toi Park, Multi-purpose Stadium, Metro Park, Tourism Node, Runway Precinct and Cruise Terminal. The priority development projects included public housing and Government Offices. The first phase of infrastructure projects for the public housing and Government Offices at North Apron included:

- (i) Concorde Road and Eastern Road would form a road network. Part of Concorde Road would be diverted, and

a footbridge and a subway would be built to link up with the peripheral districts.

- (ii) Footbridge would be built to link up with the Government Offices and the works site of the private development of San Po Kong, and footbridge would also be built to connect with Rhythm Garden and developments north of public housing sites.
- (iii) Walls and lightings of the subway crossing Prince Edward Road East to Choi Hung Road would be enhanced, and subway exit to Kai Tak would be extended; on the other hand, walls and lightings of a subway crossing Prince Edward Road East to Sze Mei Street and a subway crossing Kwun Tong Road to Choi Hung Estate would be extended; and
- (iv) Associated watermains, drainage system, sewerage system would be constructed to link up with the Government Offices and To Kwa Wan Sewage Plant as well as public housing estates and Kwun Tong Sewage Plant.

Result of the traffic assessment showed that the proposed roads could meet the traffic needs at the early development of North Apron. The remaining roads in the Kai Tak Outline Zoning Plan would be built by phases. Traffic flow at Eastern Road would be maintained and suitable traffic measures would be adopted to alleviate the impact on the nearby roads during construction. On the other hand, the proposed projects were not the designated projects under the “Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance”. During construction, dust and noise suppression measures would be adopted and effective site management and environmental monitoring would be implemented so that the works would not cause excessive nuisance to the surrounding environment. The position of the Government Offices was close to Prince Edward Road East with convenient transportation and accessible to the public. On the other hand, upon the completion of Shatin to Central Link, additional public transport interchange would be installed to link up road network.

67. The Chairman invited Mr. LUK Kwong-wai, Patrick to introduce paper 20/2008.

68 Mr. LUK Kwong-wai, Patrick presented the paper 20/2008 with audio-visual aid. Public Rental Housing (PRH) Development at Kai Tak

sites 1A and 1B covered a total area of about 9.2 hectares, falling within the Kowloon City District, situated at north east of the Old Kai Tak Airport. These two lots of land were already planned and reserved for the development of PRH in 2000. He pointed out that they consulted the Kowloon City District Council (KCDC) in 2001, the design was to construct 17 blocks of 40 to 50-storey non-standard buildings subject to a maximum permissible domestic gross floor area of about 630 000 square meters. The foundation works commenced subsequently in December 2002. In view of the judgement on harbour reclamation handed down by the Court of Final Appeal in 2004, the Government decided to conduct a comprehensive review of the South East Kowloon Development, rendering the infrastructure projects at Kai Tak North to come to a halt. As a result, the construction of superstructure for the Kai Tak PRH Sites had been suspended upon the completion of foundation works in May 2004. The Kai Tak Planning Review was completed by the Planning Department (PlanD) in the end of 2007. In order to reduce the overall development intensity in Kai Tak area, the maximum permissible domestic gross floor area of the Kai Tak PRH Development was reduced to about 530 000 square meters, with the height of the building revised to a maximum of 40 storeys. KCDC was consulted again in March 2008 and they gave unanimous support to the development project. The scope of works included:

- (i) Surrounding buildings with parks to integrate with sitting-out facilities and green space in the neighbouring area;
- (ii) Pedestrian-oriented design with covered walkway connecting all buildings and facilities in the estates
- (iii) Suitable amendment to the completed foundation and widening the space between the upper floors of the buildings. Enhancing air ventilation through a mix of buildings with different heights and conducting air ventilation assessment test and micro-climatic study to minimise the impact on the neighbouring buildings.
- (iv) Strengthening the greening elements in the buildings with more than 30% of greening area;
- (v) Aligning with sustainable development and environmental protection by using recycled materials; collecting rainwater to irrigate the green area; using solar energy and wind

energy for illumination and making use of paint that met the requirement of the environmental protection legislation.

The development parameters of the proposed project were as follows:

Number of flats	Approximately 13,000
Number of blocks	Approximately 17 blocks of 36 to 40-storey domestic buildings
Design Population	Approximately 33, 600 persons

The proposed estate facilities included:

- (i) Carparking facilities: sufficient parking spaces for private cars, motorcycles, light goods vehicles and bicycles were provided;
- (ii) Retail facilities: shops, shopping centres, mega supermarkets, Chinese and Western food premises, clinics and so on.
- (iii) Education facilities: Two kindergartens and Adult Education Centres; and
- (iv) Community facilities: Neighbourhood Elderly Centre and Integrated Children and Youth Services.

As for pedestrian and traffic facilities, Shatin to Central Link would connect with the development area. Kai Tak Station was situated at the city centre and was close to the PRH sites. Through the sitting-out facilities in the vicinity, accessible road network and pavements, pedestrian flow in the new development area could be enhanced. Green measures like “energy saving and emission reduction” would be adopted during construction. Supplementary piling works would commence in mid 2009. PRH in sites 1A and 1B would commence in 2010. The former project would be completed in 2012 as expected, while the latter project would be completed in 2012 and 2013 as expected.

69. The Chairman invited Members to give their comments relating to papers 20/2008 and 21/2008.

70. Mr. MOK Kin-wing was concerned with the connection between the two PRH sites and old district. He asked if pedestrian facilities would be reserved to reach the PRH sites. On the other hand, he was also concerned with the connection facilities for PRH residents to reach Kai Tak Station of Shatin to Central Link, he wanted to know if at-grade pavement or interior walkway of shopping centres would be used.

71. Dr. LAU Chi-wang, James, JP was concerned with the connection between the new and old districts. He pointed out that there was a lack of ancillary pedestrian facilities like elevators or escalators in footbridges and subways, which was not convenient for the elderly and the disabled. To attract and facilitate people to use the connection facilities, the ancillary facilities must be taken into account.

72. Mr. LAM Man-fai, JP was concerned with the connection facilities to the Government Offices. It was stated in the plan that proposed footbridge would be built to connect the Government Offices without mentioning how to connect the Government Offices and Shatin to Central Link by crossing Concorde Road. On the other hand, he always used the enhanced subway but found that the gradient was great without the cover. He hoped that the departments concerned could level the gradient and provide cover to avoid flooding during heavy rainfall. There were three primary schools and one secondary school in the new PRH area. He worried that given the proximity of the three schools, residents had to make a detour to reach Choi Hung Estate. He asked if pavement be reserved between schools to facilitate movement of residents.

73. Mr. CHUI Pak-tai pointed out that although Kai Tak Development had taken into account environmental protection, the design of a new development area should incorporate more environmental protection elements. He added that the departments concerned should use old facilities and raw material properly, or recycle the material, or incorporate them in the new facilities for achieving the result of environmental protection.

74. Mr. LEE Tat-yan, MH said that Owners' Committee and residents of Rhythm Garden were concerned with the pedestrian flow with the provision of footbridge connection and how to share the related maintenance fee. He suggested that CEDD and the related departments concerned discussed with Owners' Committee of Rhythm Garden quickly to ease the worries of residents.

75. Mr. HO Yin-fai expected that upon the completion of the new

development area, residents of Choi Hung, Choi Wan and Ngau Chi Wan would use connection facilities and he thus hoped that CEDD could install escalators to cope with pedestrian flow and facilitate traffic connection. On the other hand, he pointed out that the 17 blocks of PRH in the new development area would have 30 to 40 storeys as proposed, reaching approximately 120 metres in height. He hoped that the departments concerned would provide the study data to ensure that there would be no wall effect.

76. Mr. WU Chi-wai, MH opined that the habits of residents in using bicycles should be taken into account for the planning of Kai Tak Development Area, particularly since Kai Tak Development Area was flat and was suitable for using bicycles as the means of transportation. However in the present road plan, bicycles had not been considered as the means of transportation. As regards connection system, he commented that especially for subways with low utilization rate, there would be public order problem. In view of this, he suggested that it would be more ideal if footbridges could replace subways for connection. He also reminded the departments concerned to provide data about the density of buildings to ease the worries of DC Members about wall effect.

(Mr. CHAN Yim-kwong left the meeting at 6:10pm.)

77. Mr. WONG Yat-yuk was concerned with the ancillary facilities for PRH in the new development area. He pointed out that the two kindergartens could not cope with 33600 people in the area, which would indirectly force school children to enroll in schools in Choi Hung Estate. Given the comparatively long distance between the two districts, the safety of school children going to and from schools might be affected and so he hoped that the departments concerned could increase the educational facilities. On the other hand, the sitting-out facilities shown in the plan were close to residential area, the noise produced when people used the facilities would affect residents of lower floors. He suggested that the departments concerned noted the noise nuisance in planning. Moreover, owing to the density of buildings, he hoped that the departments concerned paid attention to the impact on the view of buildings and privacy of residents. The proposed Neighbourhood Elderly Centre and Integrated Children and Youth Services should be close to the residential area to facilitate residents.

78. Mr. WONG Kam-chiu, MH, JP pointed out that based on the data relating to PRH scheme in Kai Tak Development, there were about 13000 flats, with the design population of about 33600 persons. In other words,

each unit could only accommodate about 2 persons. He enquired about the eligibility for application.

79. Mr. MOK Kin-wing added that Kai Tak Development incorporated environmental friendly concept with the intention to introduce new building management model with environmental-friendly approach. He enquired about the management of roof top greening and vertical greening. In view of the low percentage of residents' participation in recycling, he asked if the departments concerned would implement semi-compulsory recycling scheme or new recycling measures.

80. Mr. MAK Chi-biu of CEDD thanked Members for giving their valuable views and gave a consolidated reply to the questions relating to infrastructure as follows:

- (i) As regards the connection between the proposed subway in Choi Hung Estate and new housing estates, CEDD would study if additional pavement could be built to connect new schools and old schools to facilitate residents going to Kai Tak Station of Shatin to Central Link from Choi Hung Estate. On the other hand, the connection between the Government Offices and Shatin to Central Link fell into the scope of works of phase 1 infrastructural works of Kai Tak Development, they were built to facilitate PRH residents to move in the new estates. Upon the completion of the first phase, the phase 2 works aligning with Shatin to Central Link would immediately commence, so that interconnection between the development area and neighbouring area could be established. To ease the worries of residents of Rhythm Garden towards the use and maintenance of connection footbridge, CEDD had always kept close contact with Owners' Committee to study footbridge design and associated problems.
- (ii) There would be technical difficulties to add pedestrian facilities for old footbridges and subways. However elevators or escalators would be provided for new footbridges and subways to facilitate the elderly and the disabled.

- (iii) As regards flooding in subways, CEDD would enhance the design of the existing subways by improving the design of drains so that the use of the public in the facilities would not be affected by rainfall. CEDD would also consider installing more convex mirrors to enhance the safety.
- (iv) The road network of Kai Tak Development had included cycling paths which mainly surrounded the parks. As Kai Tak was an urban area, using bicycles as the means of transportation was dangerous. Indeed, Kai Tak Development mainly encouraged people to walk and enjoy the interconnecting green area.

(Mr. MOK Ying-fan left the meeting at 6:15pm.)

81. Mr. LUK Kwong-wai, Patrick of HD made a consolidated reply on public housing development as follows:

- (i) As regards the connection with Kai Tak Station of Shatin to Central Link, linking the two sites with Shatin to Central Link by park(s) fully complied with the concept of PlanD, while the detailed design of the park(s) would be carried out by LCSD. As regards the connection between residents in the estates and Choi Hung Estate, HD would build covered walkway for people going to and from Choi Hung Estate.
- (ii) The design of the buildings was in its preliminary conceptual stage. HD would adopt different building heights with particular emphasis on at-grade ventilation. Non-standard design would be adopted for the estates to strengthen at-grade ventilation.
- (iii) The elderly and youth facilities would be built in HD estates. They would be suitably located to facilitate residents. As regards the method of tendering for shop

premises, HD would carry out further study for the issue.

- (v) There were about 13,000 flats in the development area, with design population of about 33,000 persons. Different types of flats were included to accommodate different kinds of families.
- (vi) In relation to recycling scheme in the estates, HD was using other estates as the trial points for observation. Meanwhile, HD was also carrying out vertical greening trial scheme in the estates next to Eastern Harbour Tunnel to observe the growth, adaptability, risk of mosquito breeding and maintenance difficulties of plants.

82. Mr. WU Chi-wai, MH pleaded concerned departments to include cycling path in Kai Tak Development Area. As cycling path had been adopted in the new town, he wondered why Kai Tak being categorized as “urban area” but cycling path would not be incorporated. He hoped that the departments concerned could consider this proposal.

83. The Chairman thanked representatives of CEDD, HD, TD and consultancy to attend the meeting.

(Mr. MOK Pang-ching, Peter, Mr. TSE Mang-hin; Mr. LUK Kwong-wai, Patrick; Mr. P.C.TSE, Mr. CHAN Chung-shing, Harry; Ms. WU Yuk-ha, Illis and Mr. W.L.HO left the meeting at this juncture.)

### III (ii) Proposed “Food Safety Bill” (WTSDC Paper 18/2008)

84. The Chairman welcomed Mrs. CHEUNG FUNG Wing-ping, Angelina, Principal Assistant Secretary for Food and Health; Mr. CHAN Chuen-yin, James, Assistant Secretary for Food and Health and Mrs. CHU Kam-chong, Chief Health Inspector (Centre for Food Safety) for attending the meeting for this agenda item.

85. Mrs. CHEUNG FUNG Wing-ping, Angelina introduced the paper. She said that food safety was a topic of public concern, and the Chief

Executive announced in “Policy Address” in 2007 that “Food Safety Ordinance” would be enacted. As such food safety would be a very important work for the Government in future. She invited Mr. CHAN Chuen-yin, James, Assistant Secretary for Food and Health to introduce the main contents of “Food Safety Bill”.

86. Mr. CHAN Chuen-yin introduced the proposed “Food Safety Bill” with audio-visual aid. The highlights were as follows:

- (i) A series of food incidents occurred in the past. To strengthen the authority concerned the control of food safety, the Chief Executive suggested enacting “Food Safety Ordinance” in 2007 Policy Address.
- (ii) At present, food safety was regulated in accordance with “Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance” (Chapter 132) and its subsidiary legislation which covered a wide area. Chapter 132 had the following problems:
  - (a) The definition of “food” did not cover high risk food, like live fish and ice.
  - (b) The management system of imported food was not well established. Under the existing legislation, no statutory power was given to establish a comprehensive database for food importers and distributors. In case food incidents occurred, it would be difficult for the enforcement officers to trace the related food importers and distributors to ascertain the food source and points of sale.
  - (c) There was no existing legal requirement for the food trade to keep proper food transaction records;
  - (d) The existing legislation did not authorize the department concerned to issue a prohibition of import order, sale order and/ or a recall order of problematic food.

- (iii) To solve the said problem, the proposed “Food Safety Bill” would provide new food safety control method by strengthening the control measures for the import of particular food types. The department concerned would make corresponding amendments to Chapter 132. The main contents of the proposed “Food Safety Bill” were as follows:
- (a) Under the new ordinance, the Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene would be the Food Safety Authority.
  - (b) The definition of “food” under Chapter 132 would be broadened to cover live fish, live amphibian as well as ice.
  - (c) A mandatory requirement for all food importers and distributors to register with the Food Safety Authority was implemented to establish a comprehensive database of food importers and distributors. Only food importers who had registered with the Food Safety Authority would be allowed to import food into Hong Kong. It would be an offence if food importers failed to comply with this requirement upon the enactment of the Food Safety Bill. To facilitate the food trade, the registration for food importers and distributors would be for a period of three years. Registration fee would be charged on the basis of full-cost recovery (each registration would cost about \$200 temporarily, i.e. each year less than \$70.). To facilitate the food trade to familiarize with the new requirement, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) had launched by phases a voluntary registration scheme for food importers and distributors for various food types since December 2006.
  - (d) Under the new ordinance, food importers, distributors and retailers must keep the record of food movement

to strengthen food traceability. They were only required to keep records of the businesses from which it obtained its food.

- (e) As more than 95% of food for Hong Kong was imported, the department concerned considered it necessary to strengthen import control on imported food to ensure that all food which entered Hong Kong was fit for human consumption. The new ordinance would strengthen the import control, especially targeting at comparatively high risk food. Some kinds of food brought by bona fide travellers for non-commercial use would be exempted for complying with some of the import requirements. On the other hand, some higher risk food, such as game, meat, poultry, and poultry eggs, would be regulated in accordance with the stringent food import regulation. It was suggested that the existing regulation be retained in the new ordinance. As for high risk food, like seafood or aquatic food, import license was required. As for fruits and vegetables, it was suggested that no certification was required for these kinds of imported food, but was still regulated by Chapter 132 and its subsidiary legislation.
  
- (f) It was suggested that the Food Safety Authority issued a prohibition of import order, sale order and/or a recall order if they had reasons to believe that the related food would seriously jeopardize the health of the public. For locally produced food and agricultural or fisheries products, the authority concerned would prohibit the food businesses to sell the problem food in the market. If the said prohibition of import order or sale order could not achieve the desired result, the authority concerned would request the trade to recall the food already supplied and even ask them to notify the clients about the recall details. To facilitate the trade to follow the new requirement, the Food Safety Authority

would develop related guidelines about food recall.

- (iv) Local agricultural and fisheries products were also regulated by “Food Safety Ordinance” and its subsidiary legislation, like other imported food. Farmers and Fishermen were required to register with the Food Safety Authority.
- (v) Food and Hygiene Bureau (FHB) planned to submit “Food Safety Bill” to the Legislative Council (LegCo) in 2008-2009.

87. Ms. CHU Kam-chong of FEHD introduced the voluntary registration scheme for food importers and distributors. This scheme aimed at collecting the particulars about the food trade, so that once food incidents occurred, the related shop tenants could be contacted more quickly. As there was a great variety of food, FEHD had implemented voluntary registration scheme by phases for various food types. The food types categorized would be in line with the sale types of the food trade. As for mixed food or other miscellaneous food not registered in the implementation stage, they would be registered at the last stage. The details and registration form for voluntary registration scheme had already been uploaded on the homepage of the Centre for Food Safety.

88. The Chairman informed Members that a paper (annex 2) submitted by nine DAB (Wong Tai Sin Branch) Members was put on table for reference. The nine Members included: Mr. KAN Chi-ho, BBS, MH; Mr. LI Tak-hong, MH; Mr. LAI Wing-ho, Joe; Mr. HO Yin-fai; Mr. HO Hon-man; Mr. LAM Man-fai, JP; Ms. CHAN Man-ki, Maggie; Mr. MOK Kin-wing and Mr. WONG Kwok-yan).

89. Mr. HO Yin-fai presented the paper on behalf of the nine DAB WTSDC Members. The paper stated their views towards the “Food Safety Bill”. The highlights were as follows:

- (i) Food incidents that occurred in recent years reflected the inadequate supervision of the Government on food safety. DAB hoped that the Government could properly enact legislation and exercise supervision. The existing food

safety standard was far from satisfactory, and it was only after the occurrence of food incidents that there was emergent legislation regulating certain toxic substance in food. To develop well-established food safety standard, the speed for reviewing the food safety must be expedited with food safety as the prerequisite.

- (ii) The Government must firstly establish imported food business registration system to get hold of the particulars about food importers; certification must be attached for imported food and imported food sampling system must be in place for examining the food before its entry into the market.
- (iii) The Government must strengthen the communication with the Mainland authorities for source monitoring work. At the same time, the training of the personnel in the Centre for Food Safety must be enhanced and its structure could be reorganized to reflect the importance the Government attached to source monitoring.
- (iv) The Government must establish a sound and effective food source tracking system, so that they could trace the source in case food incidents occurred. Moreover, the Government had no right to prohibit the retailers to sell food but urged them to stop the sale when there was the occurrence of food incident at the moment, as such, the new ordinance must empower the authority concerned dealing with food safety crisis to stop the sale of and recall the food. As legislation would take time, the Government must reach an agreement with the food trade by asking them to respond to the call for cessation of sale.

90. Mr. SO Sik-kin supported the proposed “Food Safety Bill” and urged FHB to submit it to the LegCo as quickly as possible. Food safety was important to the public and he hoped that FEHD would expedite the implementation of the voluntary registration scheme for food importers and distributors or make it a compulsory one. On the other hand, the Government must strengthen public education and adopt effective means

to publicise the importance of food safety and the need to keep environmental hygiene.

91. Mrs. FUNG CHEUNG Wing-ping opined that the proposed “Food Safety Ordinance” was in the public consultation stage and the views given by Members were useful for the improvement of food safety. She made the response to the views of Members as follows:

- (i) Compared with overseas countries, although Hong Kong started a bit late in reviewing food safety legislation, Hong Kong could make reference to the food safety legislation of other countries.
- (ii) Apart from enacting the new “Food Safety Ordinance”, the Government was also conducting the review of food safety standard, and would refer to the standard developed by Codex Alimentarius Commission of the World Health Organisation to ensure that the food was safe and suitable for eating.
- (iii) Members supported the compulsory registration system for food importers and distributors, which helped establishing a sound and comprehensive database of suppliers. The information could be used by the Government for publicity and education. In case food incidents occurred, the authority concerned could contact the trade to cease the sale and recall the food.
- (iv) The Centre for Food Safety had been in operation for one year, with professionals in the establishment, such as doctors, veterinarians and Health Inspectors. FHB would review the structure from time to time and increase manpower when necessary.
- (v) The source of food and related information could be identified through laser labels attached on food by means of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) so as to strengthen the traceability of food source. Tests were carried out on the live pigs imported from Guangdong

province. FHB was making reference to the successful examples of RFID adopted in other countries and was considering if these measures would be introduced to enhance food safety.

- (vi) FHB would take up the legislative process of “Food Safety Bill” with LegCo as quickly as possible.

92. The Chairman thanked Mrs. CHEUNG FUNG Wing-ping, Mr. CHAN Chuen-yin and Mrs. CHU Kam-chong for attending the meeting.

(Mrs. CHEUNG FUNG Wing-ping, Mr. CHAN Chuen-yin and Mrs. CHU Kam-chong left the meeting at this juncture.)

III (vi) Nominees for the Co-opted Members of the Committees under the Wong Tai Sin District Council  
(WTSDC Paper 22/2008)

93. The Secretary introduced the paper and added that Mr. CHOW Ching-lam, Tony, MH had resigned from the Traffic and Transport Committee (T&TC) recently. As such, the number of DC Members in T&TC stated in paragraph 3 of the paper changed from 27 to 26.

94. Members endorsed the name list of Co-opted Members in annex 1, the Community Building and Social Services Committee, the District Facilities Management Committee, the Traffic and Transport Committee, the Finance, General and Economic Affairs Committee and the Food and the Environmental Hygiene Committee each had five Co-opted Members, while the Housing Committee had six Co-opted Members, totaling 31 Members.

III (vii) Changes in the Membership of the Committees under the Wong Tai Sin District Council  
(WTSDC Paper 23/2008)

95. The Secretary introduced the paper and added that introduced the paper and added that Mr. CHOW Ching-lam, Tony, MH had resigned from the Traffic and Transport Committee (T&TC) recently. As such, the

number of DC Members in T&TC stated in annex 4 should be 26. The latest name list of Committee Members was submitted on table for Members' endorsement.

96. Members endorsed the paper and the latest name list of Committees' Members.

IV. Progress Reports

(i) Progress Report of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Finance, General and Economic Affairs Committee held on 29.1.2008  
(WTSDC Paper 24/2008)

97. Members noted the paper.

(ii) Progress Report of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Community Building and Social Services Committee held on 5.2.2008  
(WTSDC Paper 25/2008)

98. Members noted the paper.

(iii) Progress Report of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the District Facilities Management Committee held on 14.2.2008  
(WTSDC Paper 26/2007)

99. Members noted the paper.

(iv) Progress Report of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Traffic and Transport Committee held on 19.2.2008  
(WTSDC Paper 27/2008)

100. Members noted the paper.

(v) Progress Report of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Housing Committee held on 26.2.2008  
(WTSDC Paper 28/2008)

101. Members noted the paper.

- (vi) Progress Report of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Committee held on 4.3.2008  
(WTSDC Paper 29/2008) (on table)

102. Members noted the paper.

- (vii) Progress Report of the Meeting of the Wong Tai Sin District Management Committee held on 15.2.2008  
(WTSDC Paper 30/2008)

103. Members noted the paper.

- (viii) Progress Report of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Working Group on Government and Public Utilities Works Projects held on 30.1.2008  
(WTSDC Paper 31/2008)

104. Members noted the paper.

#### V. Any Other Business

105. The Chairman informed Members that the 2008 Beijing Olympic Equestrian Events Hong Kong Fund issued “Beijing 2008 Olympic Games Equestrian Commemorative Medallion” and the order form was put in the Members’ mailboxes.

106. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman treated Members to a banquet in Lucky House Seafood Restaurant to celebrate the Lunar New Year.

#### VI. Date of Next Meeting

107. The 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of WTSDC would be held on 6.5.2008 (Tuesday) at 2:30pm.

108. There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 6:50pm.

Wong Tai Sin District Council Secretariat Ref: WTSDC 13-5/5/53 Pt 16  
March 2008

Note: Should there be any discrepancies between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail. This English summary translation is for reference only.

Ref: D/WTSDC/20080311/2

To: WTSDC Chairman and all Members,

**Partial Decking of Choi Hung Road to Solve Traffic Problem**

Since 80's, the sewerage and odour of Kai Tak Nullah has seriously affected the livelihood of the people. Since the end of 1994, we had reflected this problem to the Government departments for many times, requesting for the conversion of the nullah to culvert. We hoped that this move not only improved the environment, but also alleviated traffic congestion of Choi Hung Road, which was getting more serious. Although the Government undertook to deck part of the nullah in March, 1996, they had delayed it continuously. In 2001, the Government said that the quality of water had been improved, and declined to deck the nullah. In view of the petitions of the public, the Government finally undertook to deck the nullah. The Chief Executive stated in the 2005 Policy Address that Kai Tak Nullah in Wong Tai Sin would be decked in the next 10 years.

In September 2007, we reiterated our request in the meeting of the Wong Tai Sin District Council (WTSDC) that nullah be fully decked. However, the works had not been launched, while traffic congestion in Choi Hung Road had deteriorated. The Drainage Services Department (DSD) submitted a paper called "Reconstruction and Improvement of Kai Tak Nullah" in WTSDC meeting held on 11 March 2008, stating that "Transport Department (TD) has revisited the latest traffic data forecast in January 2008 and come to a view that it was not necessary to fully widen Choi Hung Road according to the latest traffic data forecast in January 2008.", but suggested that "addition of a traffic lane at the junctions of Tai Shing Street and Po Kong Village Road could improve the traffic condition of Choi Hung Road.". They also pointed out that "the initial plan of the widening works is to install additional nullah cover on which landscape facilities and sitting-out facilities will be provided."

We disagree with the comment made by TD that based on traffic data, it is not possible for Choi Hung Road to be fully widened. We consider that in line with the development of South East Kowloon, the traffic load in Choi Hung Road will further increase. Will the full widening of Choi Hung Road be carried out when the traffic of Choi Hung Road is beyond the capacity? TD should fully consider the use of road for the next ten years when studying the use and development of Choi Hung Road.

As regards the proposal raised by DSD about using nullah cover for landscape enhancement and sitting-out purpose, it is in agreement with our proposal raised in WTSDC meeting held on 5 June 2001 that “the provision of sitting-out facilities on the cover of the nullah to provide additional sitting-out area”.

We consider that traffic congestion in Choi Hung Road has been dragged on till now, it is recommendable that the Government looks squarely at the matter. We urge that the Government expedites the works and solves the problem that has disturbed the public for many years, so that the living environment of the public can be improved.

**DAB (WTS Branch)**  
WTSDC Members  
KAN Chi-ho, BBS, MH  
LI Tak-hong, MH,  
LAI Wing-ho, Joe  
HO Yin-fai, HO Hon-man  
LAM Man-fai, JP  
CHAN Man-ki, Maggie  
MOK Kin-wing  
WONG Kwok-yan  
11 March 2008

Ref: L/WTSDC/20080311/1

To: WTSDC Chairman and all Members

**The view of DAB towards “The Proposed Food Safety Bill”**

The food incidents in recent days, for example, malachite green in live fish, nitrofurans, Sudan dyes in poultry eggs, have reflected that the Government of the Special Administrative Region (SAR) are deficient in the monitoring system, monitoring level, safety standard of food safety and traceability. DAB supports in principle the legislative control of food safety by SAR Government, and have the following views towards the proposed “Food Safety Bill”.

1. Developing Comprehensive Food Safety Standard

The food safety standard in Hong Kong is unsatisfactory. Under many circumstances, emergency legislation which prohibits the sale of some toxic food is made when food incident has occurred, which is undesirable. At the moment, the Expert Committee on Food Safety is assisting the Government in reviewing food safety standard, while the Government will also conduct consultation about the amendment to the “Preservatives in Food Regulations”. We consider that this is commendable. However the progress should be sped up. The food safety standard stated in the future legislation should incorporate the conditions for substances that are “allowed to use” or with “allowable tolerance level or residual amount”. In other words, all chemical substances that have not been classified as “allowed to use or allowed to remain” will be regarded as illegal, to prevent the reoccurrence of omission.

Meanwhile, we consider that in reviewing the related standard, safety must be the prerequisite and the situation of Hong Kong must be taken into consideration, whereas the overseas standard should not be copied.

On the other hand, Hong Kong mainly relies on imported food, and there is difference between the standard of Hong Kong and that of the places of food supply. As such, after Hong Kong has developed the comprehensive standard, notification must be made to all origins of food supply, for food manufacturers and farm operators to fully understand the standard of Hong Kong, so that coordination can be made to avoid causing inconsistency in monitoring and unnecessary disputes.

## 2. Import Regulatory Work

Hong Kong lacks a comprehensive imported food regulatory system, and this leads to the problem in tracing the many sources. As such, a registration system for food importers and distributors will firstly be built up before the establishment of a comprehensive food import system, so that the Government can get hold of the information about the importers. On the other hand, the importers should be asked to keep good import record to trace the source of food. To tie in with the quarantine system, the Government must require that imported food be attached with hygienic certificate to demonstrate that the food complies with the food safety standard of Hong Kong. Meanwhile, the Government must establish import sampling system, and carry out inspection before the food is sold in the market. The Government can also consider attaching the “QS” label on the package of the food or list the registration batch number of the quarantine organizations, showing that the food has passed the examination of Hong Kong quarantine authority.

## 3. Source Monitoring Work

The Central Government has pointed out that food is supplied to Hong Kong through “fixed point” system in recent days; on this basis, the SAR Government must discuss in details with the Mainland authorities, especially finalizing the quality and quantity control, the mode of management of farms and processing factories and the inspection in these places by staff delegated by Hong Kong. At the same time, staff of the Centre for Food Safety of the SAR Government should enhance the monitoring of the source, in particular equipping the staff with the knowledge about fisheries and agriculture and food processing, and employing veterinary surgeons so as to control the source of the food

more effectively. In the long term, the Government must review if there is a need to reconstruct the structure of the Centre for Food Safety to reflect that the SAR Government attaches great importance to the concept of source monitoring.

#### 4. Tracing the Source of the Food and Recall System

Apart from the said measures, when there is the occurrence of incident, the most important thing is to prevent it from further deteriorating and trace the sources to forestall the supply. Therefore, the Government must establish a set of well-established food source tracing system. With the development of information technology, Radio Frequency Identification technology has become popular. With the use of this technology, the source of goods and related information can be identified through the electronic label on the food, and the movement of goods can also be traced for further tracking. However, whenever food safety incident occur, the SAR Government is not empowered to ban the sale of goods by retailers, whereas, they can only urge businessmen to stop the sale. We consider that in dealing with the crisis of food safety, the enforcement authority must be empowered to stop the sale and recall the goods. As time is required to enact the legislation and so food industry may disagree with it. The short term measures are that the Government and the food industry reach an agreement. When the Government calls for the cessation of sale, the trade automatically cooperates with them to prevent the further deterioration of the incidents.

#### **DAB (WTS Branch)**

WTSDC Members

KAN Chi-ho, BBS, MH

LI Tak-hong, MH,

LAI Wing-ho, Joe

HO Yin-fai, HO Hon-man

LAM Man-fai, JP

CHAN Man-ki, Maggie

MOK Kin-wing

WONG Kwok-yan

8 March 2008