

(Translation)

Minutes of Meeting of Islands District Council

Date : 3 September 2018 (Monday)
Time : 2:00 p.m.
Venue : Islands District Council Conference Room,
14/F, Harbour Building, 38 Pier Road, Central, Hong Kong.

Present

Chairman

Mr CHOW Yuk-tong, SBS

Vice-Chairman

Mr YU Hon-kwan, Randy, JP

Members

Mr YUNG Chi-ming, BBS
Mr CHAN Lin-wai
Mr CHEUNG Fu
Mr WONG Hon-kuen, Ken
Mr FAN Chi-ping
Mr LOU Cheuk-wing
Mr WONG Man-hon
Ms YU Lai-fan
Ms LEE Kwai-chun
Ms YUNG Wing-sheung, Amy
Mr TANG Ka-piu, Bill, JP
Mr KWONG Koon-wan
Mr CHOW Ho-ding, Holden
Ms TSANG Sau-ho, Josephine
Mr KWOK Ping, Eric
Ms FU Hiu-lam, Sammi

Attendance by Invitation

Mr YING Yiu-hong, Stanley, JP

Ms LO Wing-ye, Alice
Mr WONG Wai-leung, Edmond
Mr YU John
Dr LOH Lai-ting, Taron

Mrs LAI CHAN Wai-fan, Clara

Permanent Secretary for Transport and Housing (Housing)/
Director of Housing, Transport and Housing Bureau/
Housing Department
Head (Central Support Unit), Housing Department
Chief Tobacco Control Inspector, Department of Health
Executive Officer I (Enforcement)¹, Department of Health
Senior Medical & Health Officer (Community Liaison),
Department of Health
Senior Housing Manager/Estate & Development Services,
Housing Department

Mrs LI Lai-kuen, Liz

Mr LEE Kim-fai

Mr MOK Hing-cheung

Mr AU YEUNG Shing-shiu

Dr Helen M C CHIU

Mr Jason FAN

Mr Thomas LAU

Mr John LIAUW

Mr Norman CHAN

Senior Engineer 17/SD, Highways Department

Senior Health Inspector (Cleansing & Pest Control),

Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

Chief Land Executive/Is (District Lands Office, Islands)

Senior Land Executive/Acquisition 1 (District Lands Office, Islands)

Senior Environmental Manager,

CLP Power Hong Kong Limited

Director – Corporate & Community Relations,

CLP Power Hong Kong Limited

Senior Manager – Regulatory and Planning,

CLP Power Hong Kong Limited

Senior Manager (Media & External Affairs),

The Hongkong Electric Company Limited

Chief Mechanical Engineer,

The Hongkong Electric Company Limited

In Attendance

Mr LI Ping-wai, Anthony, JP

Mr AU Sheung-man, Benjamin

Ms YEUNG Cin-man, Winnie

Mr MOK Sui-hung

Ms CHAN Hing-kwan, Patty

Mr WONG Kwok-fai, Alfred

Mr SIU Yee-lin, Richard

Mrs CHEUNG LO Pik-yuk, Helen

Mr LING Ka-fai

Mr KWOK Chi-hang

Mr LAM Ding-fung

Mr HO Yun-sing, Ricky

Mr WONG Wai-hong

Mr WU Sai-yiu

Mr YUEN King-ho

Mr MOK Ying-kit, Kenneth

District Officer (Islands), Islands District Office

Assistant District Officer (Islands)1, Islands District Office

Assistant District Officer (Islands)2, Islands District Office

Senior Liaison Officer (1), Islands District Office

Senior Liaison Officer (2), Islands District Office

Chief Engineer/Lantau 1,

Civil Engineering and Development Department

Senior Town Planner/Islands 1, Planning Department

Chief Manager/Management (Hong Kong Island and

Islands), Housing Department

District Lands Officer/Islands, Lands Department

Administrative Assistant/Lands, Lands Department

District Social Welfare Officer (Central Western, Southern and Islands), Social Welfare Department

District Commander (Lantau), Hong Kong Police Force

District Commander (Marine Port) (Acting),

Hong Kong Police Force

Police Community Relations Officer (Lantau District),

Hong Kong Police Force

Police Community Relations Officer (Marine Port District),

Hong Kong Police Force

Chief Transport Officer/NT South West,

Transport Department

Mr KWAN Yau-kee	District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Islands), Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Ms HO Sau-fan, Fanny	Chief Leisure Manager (New Territories West), Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Mr CHAU Chun-wing, Tomy	District Leisure Manager (Islands), Leisure and Cultural Services Department

<u>Secretary</u> Ms Dora CHENG	Senior Executive Officer (District Council), Islands District Office
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Welcoming remarks

The Chairman welcomed Members and representatives of the government departments to the meeting and introduced the following representatives of the government departments who attended the meeting:

- (a) Mr WONG Wai-hong, District Commander (Marine Port)(Acting) of Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), who attended the meeting in place of Mr Richard Brinsley Sheridan;
- (b) Mr WU Sai-yiu, Police Community Relations Officer (Lantau District);
- (c) Mr LING Ka-fai, District Lands Officer/Islands of Lands Department (LandsD); and
- (d) Mr SIU Yee-lin, Richard, Senior Town Planner/Islands 1 of Planning Department (PlanD) who attended the meeting in place of Ms TAM Yin-ping, Donna.

In view of the large number of agenda items, the Chairman asked Members to speak as concisely as possible.

I. **Visit of the Permanent Secretary for Transport & Housing (Housing)/Director of Housing to Islands District Council**

2. The Chairman welcomed YING Yiu-hong, Stanley, JP, Permanent Secretary for Transport and Housing (Housing)/Director of Housing to the meeting for exchange with Members. He was also pleased to welcome Ms LO Wing-ye, Alice, Head(Central Support Unit), Housing Department (HD).

3. Mr Stanley YING said he had visited Islands District Council (IDC) 3 years ago to update Members the housing situation and for an exchange of ideas. He was pleased to visit IDC again to report on the latest housing situation and solicit Members'

views. He outlined the work and policies of HD with the main points as follows:

Long Term Housing Strategy

The Government announced the Long Term Housing Strategy (LTHS) in December 2014 which set out the strategy and work on housing and presented a rolling 10-year housing supply target. The Interim Scheme of Extending the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) Secondary Market to White Form (WF) Buyers (Interim Scheme) was being launched at that time, and discussion about the Green Form Subsidised Home Ownership Scheme (GSH) pilot project was also underway. Over the past 3 years, the Government had allocated around 56 000 public rental housing (PRH) units and offered about 13 000 subsidised sale flats (SSFs) for sale (including flats from Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA) and Hong Kong Housing Society (HS)) but the supply still fell short of the target of LTHS.

The work of the Government in future would focus on expanding land resources. After the promulgation of LTHS, various government departments worked vigorously towards the goal. The Government had stated clearly that it supported HA to meet the target and set aside about \$78 billion for the Housing Reserve. HA would discuss with the Government to seek the approval of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council (LegCo) for funding to be drawn from the Housing Reserve if so required. There was insufficient land in Hong Kong for residential development, and the Government was trying very hard to increase land supply in the hope of identifying more land, through efforts of Government departments and engaging the community in discussions, to expedite public housing production

According to the LTHS announced in December 2017, the total housing supply target for the 10-year period starting from 2018-19 is 460 000 units, comprising 280 000 public housing units and 180 000 private residential units. Of the 280 000 public housing units, 200 000 were PRH units and the rest were SSFs. Assuming all the sites identified by the Government for public housing could be delivered on time for housing construction, they could only produce about 237 000 public housing units, which fell short of the supply target. The Government would continue to make strenuous efforts to identify land to meet the target.

Green Form Subsidised Home Ownership Scheme (GSH)

The pilot project King Tai Court in San Po Kong was sold out. HA endorsed regularising GSH early this year having regard to the outcome of the review of the GSH pilot project. Lai Chi Kok Road-Tonkin Street Phase 1 was selected for the first regularised GSH project, which was expected to provide around 2 500 flats for sale in the second half of this year.

White Form Secondary Market Scheme (WSM)

It had been a longstanding arrangement that owners of SSFs might sell their

flats to GF buyers in the secondary market with premium unpaid. WSM provided Eligible WF applicants a channel to purchase flats in the HOS Secondary Market with premium unpaid. The Subsidised Housing Committee (SHC) of HA reviewed the Interim Scheme earlier this year and endorsed regularising it as the WSM. The WSM 2018 provided a quota of 2 500 and the applications were being processed.

Optimising the use of public housing resources

Apart from building PRH units, HA would make its best efforts to better utilise the existing PRH units. There had been diverse views on the “Well-off Tenants Policies” (WTP) within the community. After several discussions, HA revised the WTP in 2017. The revised WTP was now being implemented. To relieve the overcrowded living condition, HA has put in place the “Territory-wide Overcrowding Relief Exercise” (TWOR) and the “Living Space Improvement Transfer Scheme” (LSITS). Households with living density less than 5.5m² and 7m² internal floor area per person respectively could apply for transfer to bigger units. In the past, 2 000 flats were earmarked for TWOR and LSITS every year. However, given that there was no decline in the number of PRH applicants and the waiting time was increasing and that the PRH applicants were living in conditions much worse than overcrowded households, HA decided to merge TWOR and LSITS and cut the annual quota to 1 000 so that more units could be released for allocation to PRH applicants. Besides, if all household members in a PRH application were currently living in PRH, the relevant application would be frozen for 1 year as HA considered that residents of subdivided flats had a more pressing need for housing.

New housing initiatives

As regards SSFs, the Chief Executive (CE) announced 6 new initiatives on housing on 29 June this year. First, new pricing policy for SSFs (including flats of HA and HS) would be adopted. Second, a Starter Homes (SH) Pilot Project would be launched and the Ma Tau Wai Road project of Urban Renewal Authority had been assigned as the SH pilot project, providing 450 units. The pre-sale exercise was expected to be launched in end 2018. Third, to increase land supply for public housing, the CE had decided to reallocate 9 private housing sites for public housing. The relevant departments were studying the development approach for the 9 housing sites and would announce the details in due course. Fourth, vacant first-hand private residential flats would be subject to Special Rates to spur developers to expedite the supply of first-hand residential flats. The preparation for legislation was proceeding and it was expected that the bill would be introduced into LegCo during the next legislative session. Fifth, on the sale of uncompleted flats, the Government planned to include a provision in the pre-sale consent requiring developers to speed up sales of uncompleted flats. The measure had been implemented for about 2 months satisfactorily. Sixth, the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB) would form a task force to assist the community to take forward transitional housing projects.

There were views that the alienation restrictions for SSFs should be tightened following the introduction of the new pricing mechanism. These views were under consideration. SHC of HA would study whether to adopt the “legislative approach” or “lease approach” to give effect to the proposal. The study areas included the clause governing resale with premium paid/resale in the secondary market with premium unpaid as well as the resale restrictions for SH, HOS and GSH flats. The Government would monitor closely the private property market and public sentiments and did not rule out options such as restricting purchase of housing units by non-Hong Kong buyers, etc.

HD thanked IDC for its continued support, which had ensured the successful implementation of the public housing projects, and also expressed gratitude for Members’ suggestions on estate management.

4. Mr Holden CHOW said there were always people feeding pigeons and birds in Fu Tung Estate, Tung Chung and hygiene and health problems were caused. He had requested the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) to conduct joint operation but there were problems in law enforcement (FEHD was responsible for maintaining public places only). He enquired of HD whether it was authorised to take enforcement actions inside the estates and institute prosecutions against people feeding birds therein. He suggested that CCTV cameras be installed at bird-feeding black spots in Fu Tung Estate to deter bird-feeding activities.

5. Mr Bill TANG expressed his views as follows:

- (a) He opined that the government measures targeting the ample supply of private residential housing and hoarding of first-hand residential flats were ineffective. To his knowledge, some property transactions were made by locals through trusts for “invisible” buyers abroad to evade tax. He asked the Director of Housing questions about the introduction of home purchase restrictions and tenancy control measures to curb the surging property prices
- (b) On estate management, there were a total of 11 public estates in Hong Kong (including Yat Tung (II) Estate) using automated refuse collection system (ARCS). He pointed out that since the underground pipes were always blocked, the system was only in use in 4-5 blocks. He opined that HD should stop using the system completely and cleaning workers could perform refuse collection efficiently.
- (c) Regarding collapsible gates, he suggested HD to install or replace gates for residents in need free of charge to plug security loopholes.

6. Ms Amy YUNG said that developers pushed up prices by selling first-hand flats in the way toothpaste was squeezed out of the tube, resulting in a large number of

flats not coming to market. She asked when the vacancy tax would take effect.

7. Mr Eric KWOK expressed his views as follows:

- (a) He suggested increasing the supply of public housing, raising the ratio of public housing to private housing from 6:4 to 7:3 to address the housing needs.
- (b) Regarding the management of Yat Tung (I) Estate, residents reflected that the buildings' air conditioner drain pipes were clogged and burst. He found the old-style drain pipes were not wide enough to cope with air conditioners and split type air conditioning units and that there was also accumulation of refuse. He suggested HD improve the drain pipes during large-scale exterior wall maintenance work.
- (c) At night, many young people played balls at the volley-ball court near Fuk Yat House, Luk Yat House and Ying Yat House, causing nuisance. He suggested that a fence be installed at the court which could be locked up after 11 p.m. to prevent residents playing ball games thereat.
- (d) He opined that there were few sitting-out areas in Yat Tung Estate. The old people could only play chess at the chess table on the pavement, causing noise nuisance to the neighbourhood. He would later present an improvement proposal to the Director on provision of sitting-out areas to address noise nuisance.
- (e) There were not enough seats for residents to enjoy the cool breeze. HA had earlier said it would follow up and provide more seats. Residents of all other buildings also wanted to increase the number of seats. It was hoped that the Director would provide more facilities for the elderly.
- (f) Many elderly liked to take a rest in the open space outside Yue Yat House and the shopping centre but the cover was not big enough. He suggested to add a cover so that bird droppings would not smear one's clothes. He learned that for the management of open space, lengthy discussion between HD and the Link was required and he hoped HD would help resolve the problem. He also suggested that a cover and benches be provided near the statue so that there would be more sitting-out area for residents.

8. Mr Stanley YING made a consolidated response as follows:

Estate management

- (a) Regarding bird feeding in Fu Tung Estate, HD would address the issue by various means, including publicity, education and warning, and would also task the property management companies to step up inspection and clean-up. He pointed out that the Marking Scheme had effectively

deterred bird-feeding to a certain extent. On law enforcement, HD staff would take enforcement actions against littering.

- (b) The ARCS was introduced to a few public housing estates on trial basis several years ago. Its effectiveness was under review. The way forward would be decided and Members' views would be taken into consideration. He said ARCS was not provided in new public housing estates.
- (c) Regarding the collapsible gates in some public housing estates giving rise to security vulnerabilities, HD would install flat bars for the units concerned. If necessary, the residents or Members could approach HD direct to make a request. HD would consider installing flat bars for the tenants taking into consideration their condition. He stressed that the installment of gates was not the only option to strengthen security. There were doors as well as gates at the unit entrances. For the sake of security, the tenants should not rely on the gates only.
- (d) With regard to the problems facing Yat Tung Estate, HD would consider Mr KWOK's proposal in light of the actual situation. He stressed that HD would give serious consideration to any suggestions from the locals about the use of space. The space of estates was designed to meet the local residents' needs as much as possible. Open space would also be provided for the elderly and children where appropriate.

Housing policy

- (e) As regards home purchase restrictions, the public sentiments in the private property market had always been a concern for the Government. As said earlier, regulatory measures would be implemented where necessary without advance notification. Control measures were implemented against overseas buyers who were required to pay stamp duties of 30% in aggregate, i.e. the Buyer's Stamp Duty of 15% and Ad Valorem Stamp Duty of 15% upon purchase of residential properties in Hong Kong. For the first half of 2018, the transactions by non-Hong Kong permanent residents (non-HKPR) and non-Hong Kong companies accounted for just 1.2% of the total residential transactions. As for further restricting non-HKPR on purchasing residential properties, the Government would continue to pay attention to public opinions for further study.
- (f) For tenancy control measures, the Long Term Housing Strategy Steering Committee was set up in 2012 to study options including the feasibility of tenancy control. In 2014, the LTHS was promulgated setting out the viewpoints on the issue. He stressed that tenancy control itself would not increase housing supply, but adding provisions only to regulate the relationship between the landlords and tenants. The LTHS had explained that the housing problem lied in imbalance between supply and

demand and could only be solved by increasing housing supply in a steady and sustained manner. He opined that the problem could not be solved by implementing tenancy control at this stage.

- (g) Since the vacancy rate of second-hand flats was not high and the vacancy might have been caused by multiple factors, the Government now focused on targeting vacant first-hand property. Developers were required to offer for sale no less than 20% of the total number of residential flats during presales to reduce the chance for them to include only a small number of their first-hand flats in each batch of sale. Meanwhile, existing property would be subject to the “special rates”. The relevant legislative work was underway and the bill would be introduced into LegCo after completion of the internal endorsement process. The time of implementation would depend on the progress of LegCo’s scrutiny.
- (h) In recent years the public/private split of the housing supply in Hong Kong had been maintained at 60:40. As the projection of housing demand for the next 10-year period would be adjusted according to the objective data, e.g. the net increase in the number of households over the next 10 years, the split of 60:40 was, theoretically speaking, adjustable. He stressed that due consideration would be given when the public/private housing split was recommended so that the public housing supply could meet the housing need of a large number of people while many others could opt for housing in private sector. If the ratio was adjusted from 60:40 to 70:30, there would be a reduction of private housing supply. Therefore, the Government would have to consider carefully the effects of changes in the split ratio on private housing market. The Government would consider Members’ views before releasing the housing supply target for the next 10 year and the public/private housing split in the end of the year.

9. Mr LOU Cheuk-wing said that despite the tight housing supply and large number of waiting list applicants for public housing in Hong Kong, there were large number of vacant units in Tin Ning House or Lung Tin Estate in Tai O. He hoped the Government would make full use of vacant flats and arrange flat allocation to the applicants as soon as possible. Besides, the public housing residents used the car parking spaces of Tai O residents instead of those provided inside the estates of HD, aggravating the shortage of parking spaces in Tai O. He was told that the HOS flats in Tai O were sold out but less than half of the residents were living there. He hoped the Director would monitor the situation.

10. Mr KWONG Koon-wan expressed his views as follows:

- (a) Over the past few years, efforts had been made by residents of Cheung Chau to seek to invite liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) suppliers to provide LPG supply for Nga Ning Court through open tenders. A new tendering

exercise was now launched to invite tenders from LPG suppliers, though selective tendering procedure was adopted instead of open tendering through publication in newspapers. He hoped that consideration would be given to steadiness of supply, standard of performance and price quotation when LPG suppliers were selected.

- (b) The residents of the 2 public housing estates on Cheung Chau had all along been required to climb a steep slope or stairs when going out. They hoped an escalator or a lift would be built to link the estates. Two years ago, HD conducted a feasibility study for Nga Ning Court and the preliminary cost estimate of a lift tower was around \$50 million. There were elderly people and pregnant women living in Cheung Kwai Estate and Nga Ning Court, and he hoped the Director of Housing would understand the problems they faced when going out. A big lift tower had been built for the residents of Shui Chuen O Estate and he suggested HD consider providing transport service for residents as it would be less costly than the construction of a lift tower.

11. Ms LEE Kwai-chun said that the Government had earlier indicated that the construction of lift towers was costly and would consider providing transport service. She asked when the arrangement would be implemented.

12. Mr Stanley YING made a consolidated response as follows:

Public housing policy

- (a) He said general PRH applicants would have 3 housing offers but the applicants could reject the offers. Reasons included the units involved in unpleasant incidents and were less popular. Such units would be included for selection under the Express Flat Allocation Scheme. He reiterated that HD did not want to see any PRH units being left idle. Measures were taken to expedite the letting of less popular units and those with a longer vacancy period.

Estate management

- (b) The issues of parking spaces and illegal parking were dealt with on a case-to-case basis and it was HA's policy to ensure the optimal utilisation of parking spaces. The department noted Members' views and would actively explore options for improvement.
- (c) Regarding the centralised LPG supply for Nga Ning Court, the open tender procedures had commenced. While HA agreed to adopt open tendering rather than following the previous practices, one should not expect open tendering could promote competition significantly since there were not many options on the market. HD noted Members' views about the requirements for service providers and had taken steps to improve the standard of performance, stipulate additional terms in the tendering documents, e.g. waiving of monthly minimum charges, and to

compare additional benefits proposed in different tenders so as to introduce competition as far as possible.

- (d) Regarding the installation of elevators or lifts for Cheung Kwai Estate and Nga Ning Court, HD had conducted feasibility study on the installation of lifts for Nga Ning Court but some technical issues remained unresolved. The Transport Department (TD) was now studying the installation of lifts near Cheung Kwai Estate and the result would be released in due course.

13. The Chairman thanked the Director for attending the meeting to meet and exchange views with Members.

II. Confirmation of the Minutes of Meeting held on 25 June 2018

14. The Chairman said that the captioned minutes had incorporated the amendments proposed by the government departments and Members, and had been distributed to Members for perusal before the meeting.

15. The captioned minutes were confirmed unanimously without amendment.

(Mr Bill TANG and Mr KWONG Koon-wan joined the meeting at about 2:10 p.m. and 2:20 p.m. respectively.)

III. Hong Kong Offshore Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal (Paper IDC 83/2018)

16. The Chairman welcomed Mr MOK Hing-cheung, Chief Land Executive/Islands and Mr AU YEUNG Shing-shiu, Senior Land Executive/Acquisition 1 of District Lands Office, Dr Helen M C CHIU, Senior Environmental Manager, Mr Jason FAN Director – Corporate and Community Relations and Mr Thomas LAU, Senior Manager – Regulatory and Planning of CLP Power Hong Kong Limited (CLP) as well as Mr John LIAUW, Senior Manager (Media & External Affairs) and Mr Norman CHAN, Chief Mechanical Engineer of The Hongkong Electric Company Limited (HK Electric) to the meeting to present the paper.

17. Mr Jason FAN presented the paper briefly.

18. Dr Helen CHIU presented the paper with the aid of PowerPoint presentation and a short film.

19. Mr CHEUNG Fu said that the site selection for offshore liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal would have grave impacts on his constituency (i.e. South Lantau). CLP said the works would not be close to residential areas but were in fact within a short distance from 2 villages of Tai A Chau and Siu A Chau. There were lots of

village houses and land and the power companies neglected the wellbeing of the people therein. Without consulting South Lantau Rural Committee (RC) and the community, CLP wished that the large-scale project would be endorsed. He opposed the site of project.

20. Mr Holden CHOW expressed his views as follows:

- (a) Natural gas-fired electricity generation was the natural trend but the cost was much more expensive than coal-fired electricity. He was afraid the substantial increase in the use of natural gas would push up the price. He enquired about the total investment in the entire infrastructure project (including the pier and pipelines).
- (b) According to the Scheme of Control Agreements between the Government and the two power companies, the more assets they held, the higher return they would get. The construction of a natural gas terminal would enable an access to reliable natural gas supply at a more reasonable price, but the project would increase the investments of the two power companies and eventually the cost would pass on to Hong Kong people in electric bills. He enquired about the savings on natural gas, whether a basic assessment was conducted and if the increased investments would pass on to customers who would have to pay more for electricity.
- (c) The Government said earlier that a subsidy of \$50 would be provided to each household and he asked whether the amount was enough to cover the increased cost.

21. Mr Bill TANG expressed his views as follows:

- (a) The cost for the new LNG plant was already astronomical, and the total investment in the whole project would certainly be enormous. Now that the Government had decided on it, nothing could be done.
- (b) From the perspective of people's livelihood, he agreed to the construction of natural gas pipelines to access competitive gas supply but the power companies had to explain clearly the actual implications on electric bills.
- (c) He opined that cost transparency should be provided in the whole project. The pipelines and natural gas receiving terminal of 49.2 hectares and a pier in an area of 4.9 hectares were assets. He asked what the total value of these assets was and how the investments would be reflected in basic electricity charges in the future.
- (d) CLP would hire vessels for gasification of LNG. He asked how the vessel rental was calculated and whether it would be treated as asset or fuel surcharge. If it was treated as fuel surcharge, how did the gas price

compare with that of the present supply from the Mainland via the West-East pipeline? He hoped CLP would give a clear explanation.

- (e) On power safety, he asked if there was no more gas delivery via the West-East pipeline, whether the facilities in the natural gas receiving terminal could replace completely the natural gas source of Hong Kong to generate electricity up to 50%.

22. Mr Eric KWOK expressed his views as follows:

- (a) It was the right direction to use natural gas for electricity generation. In the wake of global climate change, China, Japan and Taiwan, for instance, experienced floods while Australia had to cope with floods and droughts, which had serious implications on farm production and livestock holdings as well as food supply.
- (b) The representative of CLP cited the air improvement and carbon reduction targets announced in Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2030+ and the Policy Address. He pointed out that the proposed construction of LNG receiving terminal in the waters 100m off the South Lantau Marine Park would ensure reliable and sustainable power supply, better bargaining power in transactions with the global suppliers (although the electric bills might rise in the future) and improved air quality. Regarding the permitted rate of return, he opined that the Government and the two power companies should negotiate on cost sharing rather than making the public shoulder all the costs.
- (c) According to the PowerPoint presentation of CLP, no environmental permit was yet issued for the pier design. He opined that there was no supporting scientific data and no simulation model was provided for Members' reference.
- (d) He was concerned about the impacts on marine ecosystem, especially the habitats of Chinese white dolphins (CWDs) and finless porpoises (FPs). The presentation of CLP stated that vibratory and percussive piling would be applied in the works. According to the environmental impact assessment (EIA), vibratory piling would reach 160-200 Decibels (dB) and percussive piling 180-230 dB, affecting the hearing and navigation of CWDs and FPs and leading to broken capillaries. According to information provided by the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, a total of 22 CWDs died in Hong Kong waters between 9 October 2017 and 7 June 2018, of which 4 were female pregnant dolphins. The study revealed that collusion with vessels and noises of high-speed vessels caused their death. He hoped CLP would provide concrete statistics such as piling method, number/level of strikes per day, measurement of water depth, noise effects in the works area as well as precipitants and seabed features, especially information about the monitoring of their

reproductive and breeding seasons. Available statistics revealed that their breeding season was from December to May. He asked whether piling or vibratory activities would suspend during that period.

- (e) With regard to regasification of LNG at a temperature of -162 degrees Celsius (°C) with seawater, he was afraid there would be a vast expanse of chilled water. He requested the engineers and technicians of CLP to address the issue. Information revealed that the water temperature in Hong Kong in winter was 14.1°C, and -162°C would probably cause water temperature to remain constant at 9°C, with severe consequences in the environment.
- (f) Seawater had to be extracted during regasification. He asked about the size of the net used to ward off fish and whether it could only ward off some big fish. The proposed South Lautau Marine Park would be a significant conservation area of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. Upon the completion of the three runway system (3RS) project, Shek Kwu Chau and Soko Islands would be the habitat of CWDs and other fishes and the project site would be only about 100m from the marine park. He was afraid the pumping system would affect the fish habitat near the marine park, thus undermining its conservation objectives. He hoped CLP would look into the matter seriously and provide the relevant statistics and details of seawater extracting.
- (g) He was afraid that the natural gas regasification process would discharge water containing chlorine gas and asked whether there were ways to neutralise chlorination or remove toxins before discharging water into the sea.
- (h) He opined that the dredging works and jetting required for laying 2 pipelines (18 km and 45 km long respectively) would make the surrounding seawater turbid. He asked CLP to explain the pipeline installation method and suggested it adopt the precipitation method used by the Airport Authority Hong Kong to prevent marine pollution nearby.
- (i) He hoped that the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) would make public the contents of CLP reports regularly upon receipt of the reports and carry out public consultation. Measures should be taken promptly to constrain operation if any irregularities were disclosed by the reports.

23. Mr Ken WONG expressed his views as follows:

- (a) It was good to use natural gas but he was concerned about the chilling of seawater during regasification of natural gas and the need for diluting with water currents. He enquired about the time required for water

temperature to resume normal and when the seawater was static, whether water dilution would continue.

- (b) Trawling was permitted in Mainland waters. He was afraid that given the proximity of the proposed location of subsea pipelines to the border, Mainland fishing boats would cross the border into Hong Kong waters. He pointed out that a clam boat had caused damage to a cable and a pipeline when carrying out illegal trawling activities off Peng Chau. He raised concerns over the border safety, and whether the power company could protect the subsea pipelines properly.

24. Mr CHAN Lin-wai said HK Electric had arranged 2 briefings on the project in Lamma Island in August this year for the fishermen and rural committees of Lamma Island. The engineers of HK Electric explained in detail the impacts of the project on the area and replied to the questions of the fishermen and Lamma Island RCs. Members of Lamma Island (South) and Lamma Island (North) RCs supported the use of natural gas for electricity generation which could create a healthier environment and save cost by buying natural gas from different sources. On community consultation, he concurred with Mr CHEUNG Fu that the power companies should arrange briefings and conduct consultation at various areas in Islands District and also gather public opinions through the RCs.

25. Mr LOU Cheuk-wing expressed his views as follows:

- (a) He supported the construction of LNG receiving terminal to replace coal with the more environmental friendly natural gas for electricity generation but the impact of works on fisheries in Tai O should be taken into consideration. Tai O was 1 of the 4 fishing ports in Hong Kong and fishery activities were not disappearing though they were in decline.
- (b) The representative of CLP said the works would take 2 years and 2 pipelines would be built to connect the receiving terminals at Tuen Mun and Lamma Island. In the course of dredging or jetting, the submarine sludge would be disturbed, causing contamination of the whole ocean with serious impacts on fishes. The 3RS and the marine park had already affected the fishing grounds which would further shrink as a result of the works that spanned 2 years. The sludge would also affect the quality of catches and the fishermen's livelihood would be much affected.
- (c) After completion of the pier, the surrounding area would be designated as restricted area which were off limits to fishing boats. He had no idea about the coverage of the restricted area. The works not only affected Tai O but also other areas such as Mui Wo, Tung Chung, Lamma Island and Cheung Chau. Given the areas affected, he hoped the power companies would consider offering compensation and assistance to the fishermen affected.

26. Mr WONG Man-hon expressed his views as follows:

- (a) He shared the views of many Members and opined that the launching of consultation forums was important. He questioned that sufficient consultation had been conducted by the power companies.
- (b) While Shek Kwu Chau was selected as the project site, the power companies had not given briefing or launched publicity campaigns there. Great reverberation had been triggered among the fishermen since the establishment of a coastal protection area around Tai A Chau and Siu A Chau. Damage would be done to the seabed and the fishermen's livelihood would be affected if dredging commenced.
- (c) South Lantau was selected as the site which fell within the constituency of Mr CHEUNG. CLP failed to maintain communication or conduct consultation and that was unfair to the district. He suggested CLP consult the various districts to allay their concerns and then report to the district council.

27. Ms YU Lai-fan expressed her views as follows:

- (a) When HK Electric gave a briefing at Lamma Island and Sok Kwu Wan in early July, the representatives of fishermen and fish farmers all agreed to the need for increasing the share of natural gas generation and did not object to the project. She considered that the earlier the community was informed the better. That was also in line with the environmental policy of the Government to implement energy saving and the carbon reduction programmes.
- (b) There were around 70 fishermen carrying out fishing activities along the coast of Lamma Island and as the works would commence the following year, meetings should be held as early as possible to inform them of the details.
- (c) According to CLP and the relevant departments, the installation of natural gas pipelines was safe and an assessment mechanism was already put in place. The power companies could be commissioned to conduct the study.
- (d) The pier construction and pipeline installation would involve contact with the seabed and vibrations would be caused. There would be sludge deposits in East Lamma Channel and the fishermen were afraid that with the fast currents, the vibrations on the seabed would disturb the sludge deposits. She hoped that comprehensive assessment would be conducted to ensure no contamination of the fish farms along Luk Chau and Sok Kwu Wan and the fishermen's livelihood would not be affected.

- (e) There were a number of fishing facilities like pots and fishing nets near the works area. She hoped the power companies would explain clearly the mechanism for assessment and compensation and inform the aquaculturists and fishermen of Lamma Island and Sok Kwu Wan of the works arrangement.

28. Ms Josephine TSANG had no objection to the project but expressed concerns over building costs passing onto consumers. Besides, no matter which method was used, work activities on the seabed would affect the ecosystem and fishermen nearby. Damage to ecosystem would lead to dwindling catches and she asked what mechanism was put in place to protect the fishermen's livelihood.

29. Ms Amy YUNG expressed her views as follows:

- (a) The project could help reduce coal-fired generation by increasing the gas-fired ratio to 50% from 20%. She supported the project and opined that it was a move in the green direction.
- (b) Although the investment amount was not yet confirmed, the electricity charges were set with reference to the asset value of the 2 power companies. She hoped the Government and power companies would consider the economic burdens of the people when negotiating the electricity charges.
- (c) Upon examining the EIA reports, EPD should evaluate the environmental impacts carefully to allay the concerns of boat people and residents.

30. The Chairman asked the representatives of the power companies to respond to the enquiries about the impacts on electricity charges and the consultation exercise.

31. Mr Jason FAN said the capital invested in the project was around \$5-\$6 billion. Regarding the impacts on electricity charges, he said the fuel cost of the power companies was over \$10 billion per annum and that after the completion of the facilities, the companies could achieve more competitive procurements from global markets with more bargaining power. If the fuel cost dropped 10%, a saving of more than \$1 billion would be achieved which could then offset the amount invested. LNG vessels were leased and not treated as investment, and the amount of investment would be reduced and spread out over several decades. He expected the impacts on electricity charges would not be too serious.

32. Dr Helen CHIU responded as follows:

- (a) The company cared greatly for the impacts on environment, marine ecosystem and fisheries resources, and the approaches taken from preliminary design to construction would lessen the environmental impacts as much as possible.

- (b) On water quality, the company would control the dredging and jetting rates with the use of silt curtains to reduce dispersion of marine sediment. The water quality would be monitored regularly during construction and information about water quality monitoring would be submitted to EPD on monthly basis.
- (c) The EIA report covered a detailed water quality assessment and simulation of cooled water discharge to study the environmental impacts, including tidal current, water flow, salinity and water temperature, etc. The temperature difference between water and seawater was 9°C during a simulation of regasification in its maximum capacity. Even in the worst case, the anticipated water temperature difference in the proposed South Lantau Marine Park nearest to the facilities was less than 0.2°C, much smaller than the relevant Water Quality Objective criteria of $\pm 2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$. As the facilities were far from land, and the cooled water discharged would return to its original temperature shortly after being diluted with the surrounding seawater, hence the potential impacts on the environment would be limited.
- (d) Regarding the impacts on CWDs and FPs, the EIA report, after completing a detailed study basing on representative data, showed that working vessels and pile driving generated low sound frequency noise while the findings of relevant studies revealed clearly that CWDs and FPs were more sensitive to high sound frequency. As such, the low sound frequency would have less significant effect on them. In addition, the sound level of pile driving would decrease with distance. It was reported that the sound level would cause little harm to mammals if the sound source was several hundred metres away.
- (e) In order to minimise the effects on marine mammals, a number of mitigation measures would be put in place, including using hydraulic pushing or vibratory piling method mainly with piles placed inside a steel casing. Around 70% of piling work would be done using hydraulic pushing or vibratory piling while the remaining 30% would be carried out by percussive piling in deeper water to ensure the stability of jetty structure. During percussive piling, noise reduction system would be installed and the power level of piling would begin at low energy. The piling would increase force gradually to reduce the impacts on CWDs and FPs. Mitigation measures would also be adopted while the works were in progress, e.g. the use of bubble curtain to attenuate noises further and the establishment of a marine mammal exclusion zone within 500m from the pier with marine mammal observers appointed to ensure no sighting of mammals within the zone prior to commencement of works.
- (f) According to the relevant surveys, FPs were more active in Hong Kong waters from December to May the following year as well as between

night-time and early morning. Piling work would therefore not be conducted from December to May the following year and during night-time to reduce impacts on them. In areas where marine mammals were sighted, the speed limit for working vessels would be restricted to below 10 nautical miles an hour.

- (g) On seawater intake system, the design of intake screen would aim to minimise the impacts on fish and fish fry and hence the impacts on fisheries resources in the surrounding areas would be kept to a minimum.

33. Mr KWONG Koon-wan enquired about the current price of Mainland LNG compared with the international market price. He opined that the project offered an opportunity to buy energy from more suppliers so as to reduce the energy cost and hence the burden of electricity cost on the public. He considered the project worthwhile.

34. Mr Eric KWOK raised questions and expressed views as follows:

- (a) How would the power companies deal with water containing chlorine gas?
- (b) For the EIA, he hoped that concrete and scientific data would be provided
- (c) He supported the project and believed that the experts of the power companies would ensure the conservation of marine ecosystem while people could enjoy clean power. Meanwhile, the Government could also promote environmental protection.
- (d) Supported the power companies to appoint local and overseas marine experts to conduct studies and produce reports to provide concrete data.

35. Dr Helen CHIU responded as follows:

- (a) Dolphin and fisheries experts had been appointed to conduct EIA studies.
- (b) Regarding residual chlorine, a 3-dimensional water quality simulation was conducted showing that the highest residual chlorine level nearest to the proposed South Lantau Marine Park was 0.0006 mg/L, which was extremely low and was much lower than the relevant assessment criterion of 0.02 mg/L. The company would try to minimise the impacts caused by residual chlorine during operation.

36. Mr Jason FAN responded as follows:

- (a) The EIA commenced in mid-2016 and since then ongoing briefing sessions and consultation had been held for stakeholders including environmental groups, academia, fisheries industry, think tanks, advisory bodies and resources institutes, LegCo members and district council

members, etc. A majority of respondents supported the project and the mainstream opinion was similar to the position of CLP, i.e. protecting the environment and improving air quality.

- (b) The companies would analyse the opinions collected and some would be incorporated in the EIA report. The companies would continue with the consultation to solicit views from all sectors.

37. Mr CHEUNG Fu said that the works site was situated in South Lantau close to Tai A Chau and Siu A Chau. He was not pleased that other RCs were consulted except South Lantau RC which was affected most and all the villagers of the 14 villages knew nothing about it. He objected to the site selected and suggested CLP report the details to the district council after consulting the various areas and completion of studies.

38. The Chairman said that it was the general direction of the district council to support the environmental protection policy and ensure a steady supply of energy while improving air quality. A majority of Members gave support for the project at the meeting but considered that the consultation and arrangements made by the power companies were insufficient. He hoped the 2 power companies would strengthen communication and think from the perspective of Members and residents. He suggested CLP consult the local community to allay the concerns of the chairmen of rural committees and the residents. He hoped that the company would conduct detailed study basing on the views collected.

39. Mr WONG Man-hon concurred with Mr CHEUNG Fu and said it was inappropriate for the power companies to present the paper to the district council without consulting the local communities first. He suggested the power companies launch consultation in the areas and have communication with the residents to understand their needs before presenting the paper to the district council.

40. Mr FAN Chi-ping said that the project would benefit the people and Hong Kong as a whole. Although there would be little adverse impacts on the local community, the villagers and fishermen knew nothing about it. He suggested the power companies arrange staff to launch consultation and explain the details to the villagers.

41. The Chairman said that in general, the project did not have much problem although the power companies should put in more effort to strengthen communication. Members should raise their views no matter they supported the project or not.

42. Mr CHEUNG Fu said he did not object to the project but while CLP consulted many institutions, it had not consulted Tai A Chau, Siu A Chau and South Lantau RC. He expressed discontent. He demanded strongly that CLP consult the local community before presenting the papers to the district council.

43. The Chairman asked how CLP would remedy to improve communication and

whether there would be enough time for presenting the paper for briefing at the next meeting.

44. Ms YU Lai-fan said that a price had to pay for implementing an environmental protection policy and everyone should be rational in the discussion. The project involved many areas within Islands District and the relevant areas should be consulted. It was remiss of the power companies not to consult some areas. She urged the power companies to arrange staff to consult the local community to strengthen communication.

45. Mr Jason FAN responded as follows:

- (a) CLP commenced the consultation in July this year and had met with the rural committees and the fishermen and fishing industry in South Lantau and Tai O, etc. Since the scope of work was large and time was tight, he admitted that the consultation might not be comprehensive enough and hoped that Members would be understanding.
- (b) CLP now considered setting up a fund for fisheries resources enhancement and sustainable development of the fishery industry but the exact coverage of the fund was not yet confirmed. It would discuss the details with the fishermen and draw reference from the fund for the 3RS of the airport. CLP would listen to views from all sectors to enhance the operation of the fund. The chairmen of relevant rural committees in connection with the project had been invited to join the discussion and he would continue to strengthen communication.
- (c) He would maintain liaison with Mr WONG and Mr CHEUNG and give briefing sessions in accordance with the schedule of rural committees. He stressed that the consultation process was not yet over and he would continue to maintain communication.

46. The Vice-Chairman Mr Randy YU expressed his views as follows:

- (a) Members supported using clean energy and reducing waste and carbon emissions, and opined that the project should be implemented but communication was insufficient over site selection, planning and alignment.
- (b) The representative of CLP pointed out that the EIA was not yet endorsed but works on various fronts were proceeding concurrently to save time. He suggested CLP contact the 4 rural committees that raised questions so as to elaborate the details of the project before the district council meeting on 22 October. If doubts remained after community consultation, any further queries could be raised at the next district council meeting.

- (c) As the purpose of the agenda was to give a briefing rather than ask Members to make a decision, and CLP had promised to continue with the consultation, Members gave conditional support to the project and supported the power companies to continue with the work on various fronts concurrently

47. The Chairman concurred with the Vice-Chairman Mr Randy YU and said that the purpose of the agenda was to solicit Members' views rather than request endorsement of the project.

(Post-meeting note: Between 6 September and 5 October, CLP visited Tai O RC, Tung Chung RC, Mui Wo RC, Peng Chau RC, Cheung Chau RC and South Lantau RC to give a briefing and reply to Members' questions concerning the project.)

(Mr Ken WONG left the meeting at about 3:50 p.m.)

IV. Question on Progress of Constructing a Special School at Tung Chung Area 108
(Paper IDC 85/2018)

48. The Chairman welcomed Mr LAM Ding-fung, District Social Welfare Officer (Central Western, Southern and Islands) of the Social Welfare Department (SWD) to the meeting to respond to the question. The written reply of the Education Bureau had been distributed to Members for perusal prior to the meeting.

49. Mr Bill TANG briefly introduced the question.

50. Mr LAM Ding-fung said that the project of the District Support Centre for Persons with Disabilities (DSC) had been progressing slower than expected. The handover of the Fu Tung Plaza premise to the Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui (SKH) was delayed for some reasons, and consecutive days of heavy rain after the handover caused water seepage in the premise, resulting in further delay. In view that SKH had been granted funding from the Lotteries Fund, the department informed SKH that the water seepage problem would be followed up by the Link. Meanwhile, renovation works could commence for other parts of the premise without water seepage. Subject to satisfactory progress, the works were anticipated to be completed late this year. SKH initially estimated that the works could be completed in late October and it would then move to 3/F of Fu Tung Plaza from Tung Ma House. The Tung Ma House premise would then be handed over to the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals which had already arranged personnel to visit the premise for early arrangement for architectural design in order to save time. The department accorded priority to special education. To meet the need of the district, a Special Child Care Centre and an Early Education and Training Centre were included in the planning proposal of Mun Tung Estate. As for after-school care service, the department conducted biannual review and requested service providers according to the actual situation of the district to provide service, extending to 9:00 p.m. and provide longer hours of service on Saturdays, Sundays or

public holidays and school holidays.

51. Mr Bill TANG said that during school holidays, child care service was always unavailable. He proposed drawing reference from Po Leung Kuk at Yat Tung Estate to make use of vacant kindergartens to provide self-financing child care service. Moreover, he noted that the department had consulted the local people on the setting up of DSC at Fu Tung Estate and believed that the progress would be smooth.

52. Mr Eric KWOK enquired whether the special kindergarten at Mun Tung Estate could meet the need of special children in Tung Chung district. He hoped that the department could provide relevant data and inform of the school sponsoring body (SSB) selected.

53. Mr LAM Ding-fung said that no SSB had been selected so far. According to the basic statistics, it was believed that the need of Tung Chung could be met. In addition to Tung Chung West, similar service was provided in Tung Chung East which had been included in the planning proposal. The department would identify premises in the new development area to provide related service.

54. Mr Bill TANG hoped that the service could be made available as soon as possible.

55. Mr Holden CHOW enquired, apart from Tung Chung Area 108, whether land in other new development areas (including the vicinity of Ying Tung Estate) was reserved for special school use. He opined that the Government should make the best use of land to meet community demands.

(Mr KWONG Koon-wan left the meeting at around 4:10 p.m.)

V. Question on Public Consultation carried out by Task Force on Land Supply
(Paper IDC 86/2018)

56. The Chairman said that the written reply of the Development Bureau (DEVB) had been distributed to Members for perusal prior to the meeting.

57. Ms Amy YUNG briefly presented the question and expressed her views as follows:

- (a) During the period when consultation was carried out by the Task Force on Land Supply, the Chief Executive Mrs Carrie LAM expressed her views clearly that reclamation proposal would be put forward. She considered such act unusual and inappropriate and also not in line with procedures.
- (b) Having been working as an Administrative Officer for years and received relevant training, Mrs Carrie LAM had been progressively promoted to

the Chief Executive but did not act in accordance with the procedures in various respects. She expressed deep regret.

VI. Question on the Enforcement of Tobacco Control Office in Islands District
(Paper IDC 87/2018)

58. The Chairman welcomed Mr WONG Wai-leung, Edmond, Chief Tobacco Control Inspector, Dr LOH Lai-ting, Taron, Senior Medical & Health Officer (Community Liaison)¹ and Mr YU John, Executive Officer I (Enforcement)¹ of the Department of Health (DH) to the meeting to respond to the question. The written reply of the Tobacco Control Office (TCO) had been distributed to Members for perusal prior to the meeting.

59. Ms Amy YUNG briefly introduced the question.

60. Mr Edmond WONG presented the written reply of TCO in detail.

61. Ms Amy YUNG thanked TCO for providing detailed explanation with relevant data. She indicated that illegal smoking activities usually occurred at the no-smoking area of Sunny Bay Bus Terminus before 9:00 a.m. and after 5:00 p.m., i.e. before and after work. She hoped that TCO could carry out inspection and take enforcement action especially during the above hours.

VII. Motion on Deciding on the Location Site of Municipal Market in Tung Chung
(Paper IDC 88/2018)

62. The Chairman welcomed Mr KWAN Yau-kee, District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Islands) of FEHD to the meeting to give response. The Chairman said that the motion was raised by Mr Bill TANG and seconded by Mr FAN Chi-ping.

63. Mr Bill TANG briefly presented the motion.

64. Mr Holden CHOW supported the motion. He had written to the Chief Executive Mrs Carrie LAM 3 times and presented a petition to her with Tung Chung residents last month requesting the Government to build a public market in Tung Chung. In her reply, the Chief Executive indicated that the building of public market coincided with her policy concept (including the principle of “single site, multiple use”) and pledged to proactively study the proposal. It was learned that the Government planned to build a public market at the new extension area but as the reclamation works there were expected to take 8 to 10 years, he proposed building a public market at Tung Chung Town Centre close to the residential area to respond to the demand of members of the public promptly.

65. Mr Eric KWOK supported the motion and concurred with Mr Holden CHOW. He proposed amending the motion by replacing “build a municipal market

at an existing site in Tung Chung New Town” with “build a municipal market at an existing site in Tung Chung New Town as well as provide a concrete timetable”.

66. Ms Sammi FU supported the motion. With a population of about 100 000, Tung Chung did not have a sizeable municipal market. There were only 2 markets managed by the Link, namely Fu Tung market and Yat Tung market in addition to Ying Tung Estate market, in which a few shops sold vegetables, fishes and meats. Following the recent substantial rental increase in Yat Tung market, many shops were forced out of business and the number of shops further decreased. In view that the reclamation works in the new extension area would take years to complete, she agreed that a municipal market should be built at an existing site in Tung Chung.

67. Mr WONG Man-hon considered that the motion raised by Mr Bill TANG was clearly worded and no amendment was needed.

68. Mr Bill TANG said that after the renovation of Yat Tung market, many shop tenants were informed by the Link in August and September of a rental increase of at least 30%. He and the residents had repeatedly requested HD to intervene in the leasing arrangement of the market, but the department refused and indicated that it would continue to operate the market under single-operator arrangement. He requested the Government to build a municipal market at an existing site as soon as possible to provide more choices for the public and shop owners so that they would not have to bear high food prices or high rents. He considered the amendment proposed by Mr Eric KWOK was acceptable.

69. The Chairman enquired whether Members agreed to the amendment proposed by Mr Eric KWOK.

70. The Secretary recapitulated the motion amended by Mr Eric KWOK: “The Government should identify the site of municipal market in Tung Chung within this year and build a municipal market at an existing site in Tung Chung New Town as well as provide a concrete timetable so as to provide convenience to residents and make the municipal market ready for business early”.

71. The Chairman asked Members to vote on the amendment by a show of hands. There were 16 voted for, no against and no abstaining. The amendment was passed.

(During voting, 2 Members left and only 16 voted.)

72. The Chairman asked Members to vote on the amended motion by a show of hands. There were 16 voted for, no against and no abstaining. The motion was passed.

(During voting, 2 Members left and only 16 voted.)

73. Mr Bill TANG asked FEHD representative to report the progress of site identification for the municipal market in Tung Chung.

74. Mr KWAN Yau-kee gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) There were currently 2 wet markets in Yat Tung Estate and Fu Tung Estate respectively and other fresh provision retail stores in Tung Chung. Two more wet markets would also be provided in Ying Tung Estate and the almost completed estate, i.e. Mun Tung Estate. The Chief Executive indicated in the 2017 Policy Address that the Government had decided to build a public market in Tung Chung. Based on the new thinking on governance focused on bringing benefits and convenience to the public, the Government would build public markets in the future to enable members of the public to buy fresh provisions.
- (b) In selecting the site, the department would consider factors such as the geographical location of the site, existing or planned uses, usable area and transport ancillary facilities in the vicinity to ensure that the proposed market would be of a substantial scale and viability and that public finances and land resources could be optimised. Regarding the location site of the municipal market in Tung Chung, the land to the east of Tung Chung New Town extension area could accommodate a market of substantial scale. The location was close to the transport interchange and the future MTR Tung Chung East Station and was easily accessible. It was believed that a market thereat could meet the need of the residents in Tung Chung district.
- (c) Excluding the advance planning, preparatory work and funding application, it normally took over 3 years to build a new market. In the past, public markets were mainly built for accommodating street hawkers, and facing constraints such as market size and land area, their design generally could not meet present-day needs and expectations of the community for offering choices of fresh provisions. In building a new generation public market in the new development area, the department would like to discard the old framework and adopt new building, design and operation practices with proper planning on the size and number of stalls to tie in with the future development of various areas in Tung Chung. The department had set up a task force to conduct review on the existing public markets and explore the design and mode of operation of the proposed new public market with a view to catering for community needs. The task force would also maintain close communication with stakeholders.
- (d) The geographical location and planned use of the market location site should tie in with the future development in Tung Chung. Since the new public market was easily accessible, the department believed that the residents of other areas in Tung Chung could also benefit. In the long term, where suitable land was available in the developed area of Tung Chung, FEHD would take a positive attitude towards building of markets and explore suitable location site to provide a better market to offer more choices of fresh provisions to Tung Chung residents.

75. The Chairman hoped that the location site of municipal market in Tung Chung could be decided as soon as possible.

76. Mr Bill TANG hoped that the task force would maintain close communication with Tung Chung or Lantau District Council Members as well as IDC Members. Regarding the market proposed to be built at the land to the east of Tung Chung New Town extension area as the representative of FEHD indicated just now, he enquired whether the land concerned was existing or reclaimed land. He and a number of Members had put forward various concrete proposals since 2016 but the department had not given any response. He was disappointed about this. In addition, he expressed concern about the adoption of a new operation mode to operate the market as revealed by the departmental representative. Given that many problems arose since the Government advocated privatisation of market operation and the successive sale of a number of markets to the Link in recent years, he hoped that the Government would not repeat the same mistake.

77. The Chairman asked the departmental representative to consider Members' views.

VIII. Question on Request for the Relevant Information about Outsourcing Service Contracts
(Paper IDC 89/2018)

78. The Chairman welcomed Mrs LAI CHAN Wai-fan, Clara, Senior Housing Manager/Estate & Development Services of HD and Mr KWAN Yau-kee, District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Islands) of FEHD to the meeting to give response. The Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD), HD and FEHD had provided relevant information for Members' perusal.

79. Mr Bill TANG briefly presented the question.

80. Mrs Clara LAI responded as follows:

- (a) HA and HD had put a mechanism in place for the outsourcing of estate cleansing and security services. Under the existing tendering system, only the companies on HA's list of service providers could bid for the service contracts and the bidders' work experience, financial capability, number and qualification of staff, etc. should attain the prescribed standards. HA adopted a two-envelope marking system to assess the tenders of contractors who were required to submit both management and financial proposals. HA would accord scores to the workers' committed wages and working hours.
- (b) From 2015 to June 2018, HA received a total of 237 tenders for cleansing service contracts, among the contractors with contracts awarded, only 3 paid the minimum wage. Moreover, HA received a total of 350 tenders from 2015 to June 2018 for security service, among the contractors with contracts awarded, only 2 paid the minimum wage.

- (c) On staff wages, from January to June this year, about 96% of the cleansing workers were paid more than the minimum wage and over 900 cleansing workers received a monthly salary of over \$9,050. On security service, about 98% of the security guards were paid more than the minimum wage. At present, Wah Fu (II) Estate, Ap Lei Chau Estate and Shek Kip Mei Estate offered relatively higher wages to cleansing workers/security guards with the monthly salaries of security guards ranging from \$9,800 to over \$10,000.
- (d) The initial contract term between HA and the contractors is 2 years. The contract would be extended twice for a period of 2 years each upon the agreement of both parties. In other words, contractors with good performance could be engaged for service for a maximum of 6 consecutive years. During the 6 years, HA would adjust the service fee annually and the contractors would also have to revise the monthly salary of workers.
- (e) On working hours, 92.5% of cleansing workers worked for 8 to 8.5 hours a day in 2018. The security guards adopted a three-shift system with 8 hours per shift, and the working hours of all security guards were therefore 8 hours a day.
- (f) From 2015 to June 2018, HA received a total of 7 complaints concerning labour disputes, which mainly involved dissatisfaction over the severance payment or long service payment offered by the contractors upon the expiry of contracts. HA had been closely liaising with the Labour Department (LD) in handling each case and would remind the employees that assistance could be sought from HA's estate staff. If the employees had any enquiry concerning legal matters, HA could refer the cases to LD.

81. Mr KWAN Yau-kee said that FEHD had all along conducted tendering exercises for cleansing service contracts in accordance with the Government's procurement requirements and procedures, and assessed tenders according to the "standard marking scheme" approved by the Government's Central Tender Board. Like HA, FEHD adopted technical marking (30%) and price marking (70%). The assessment criteria for technical marking included the quality of implementation plan for the contract proposed by the tenderers, the proposed wage level of the cleansing workers, the proposed maximum daily working hours for cleansing workers, and the past performance of the tenderers in similar government service contracts. The tenderer who attained the highest combined score would be awarded the contract. Moreover, the Labour and Welfare Bureau (LWB) had set up an inter-departmental working group to explore options to improve the existing government outsourcing system with a view to enhancing the protection of reasonable employment terms and conditions as well as the labour rights and benefits for non-skilled employees engaged by government service contractors. The duties of the working group included reviewing the tendering assessment criteria, improving the requirements of service quality and ensuring reasonable employment terms and conditions of non-skilled employees of government service contractors. The working group would study the content of the existing Standard Employer Contract and the duration of government

service contracts in order to strengthen the protection of the labour rights and benefits. The review was expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2018. FEHD was a member of the working group.

82. Mr Bill TANG expressed regret that LCSD did not arrange representative to the meeting. He raised the following questions and views:

- (a) A number of outsourced workers reflected that the cut in resources by the Government had led to increased workloads without corresponding wage adjustment.
- (b) Representative of the department just indicated that most of the contractors awarded government outsourced contracts offered a wage rate higher than the minimum wage, yet the bureau earlier admitted that among the more than 20 000 people receiving the minimum wage rate at present, about 80% were government outsourced workers. He suggested the departments concerned adjust or abolish the price marking in the marking scheme so as to improve the remuneration of outsourced workers.
- (c) Upon the expiry of contract, the workers would normally be employed by the contractor again under a new contract. However, the workers would be regarded as new staff under the new contract and would not be offered a higher remuneration taking into account their accumulated length of service. Some workers even received less under the new contract. He enquired how the departments concerned could ensure that the remunerations of workers under the new contract would not be lower than that under the old contract.
- (d) Upon the expiry of contract, the contractors in estates directly managed by HD would generally give the workers severance payments on their own initiative, while other contractors might not. He enquired how the departments concerned could ensure that the contractors would take the initiative to give severance payments to workers upon the expiry of contracts.

(Post-meeting note of FEHD: Three months before the expiry of service contract, FEHD would arrange for posting of notices at the roll call points of workers to remind them to verify whether they were eligible to receive the severance payment/long service payment upon the expiry of employment contract. Telephone hotlines were also shown on the notices for workers to approach the relevant departments for enquiry/complaint.)

- (e) There was a large number of job vacancies but insufficient labour force in Tung Chung, he suggested the relevant departments increase the remunerations of outsourced workers of Tung Chung and other remote

areas to attract more people to go there for work.

(Post-meeting note: Late 2017, LWB has set up an inter-bureaux/departmental working group comprising LWB, the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau as well as the major outsourced service procuring departments (e.g. FEHD, LCSD and HD) to explore how to improve the tendering system of government outsourced contracts and enhance the protection of reasonable remuneration and rights and benefits for employees engaged for the services. The working group had been operating for some time and expected to complete its work in the fourth quarter of 2018. HD would actively engage in the discussion. When new measures (e.g. new Standard Employment Contract or new tendering arrangement) were introduced by the Government, HD would as in the past consider incorporating them into HA's system).

IX. Question on East Lantau Metropolis Reclamation Plan
(Paper IDC 90/2018)

83. The Chairman said that the consolidated written reply of DEVB, PlanD and Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) had been distributed to Members for perusal.

84. Ms Amy YUNG briefly presented the question. In response to point 3 of the written reply, she pointed out repeated cost overruns and works blunders of large-scale works in Hong Kong in recent years demonstrated that the industry did not follow the relevant code of practice, which seriously tarnished the image of professional bodies in Hong Kong. Moreover, the blunders were uncovered years after their occurrence, which revealed inadequacy in the existing supervisory procedure and system. She requested the Government to appoint competent people with a sense of responsibility for supervisory posts to prevent recurrence of similar incidents.

(As Mr Holden CHOW had to leave the meeting early, the Chairman said that item XI would be discussed first.)

XI. Question on Traffic Arrangements upon the Commissioning of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge
(Paper IDC 92/2018)

85. The Chairman welcomed Mr HO Yun-sing, Ricky, District Commander (Lantau) of HKPF, Mr MOK Ying-kit, Kenneth, Chief Transport Officer/NT South West of TD and Ms LI Lai-kuen, Liz, Senior Engineer 17/SD of HyD to the meeting to respond to the question. The consolidated written reply of TD, HyD and CEDD to

parts 2 to 4 of the question had been distributed to Members for perusal.

86. Mr Holden CHOW briefly presented the question.

87. Mr Kenneth MOK briefly presented the consolidated written reply with regard to parts 2 to 4 of the question.

88. Mr Ricky HO, in response of part 3 of the question, said that traffic congestion occurred frequently on North Lantau Highway (NLH). HKPF and other relevant departments raised concerns over the traffic conditions in the district after the commissioning of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB). HyD, TD and other relevant departments had formulated a series of contingency plans in the past 2 years to cope with all possible situations after the commissioning of the bridge, including adjusting the quota for cross-boundary vehicles. Moreover, with the support of the Police Headquarters and Traffic New Territories South, extra officers would be deployed to patrol on the highway in the first 2 weeks after the commissioning of the bridge to avert vehicle malpractices and offer assistance when anything happened. Once incidents occurred, the Police would coordinate with TD which had arranged contractors to park tow trucks at appropriate locations to deal with the vehicles concerned quickly in order to minimise the traffic impacts.

89. Ms Liz LI, in response to part 1 of the question, said that the HZMB Hong Kong section (including Hong Kong Port (HKP) and Hong Kong Link Road) had been substantially completed. The remaining finishing works and acceptance testing process were underway. As regards the commissioning date of the HZMB, the governments of the 3 places were striving to improve the clearance conditions of the boundary crossing facilities, reporting the commissioning date of the HZMB to the Central Authorities for decision, to be announced once confirmed. Regarding Tuen Mun – Chek Lap Kok Link (TM-CLKL), the department was carrying out works at the Southern Connection and the Northern Connection in full swing and strived to complete the mainline of the Southern Connection, i.e. the section between HKP and NLH (urban bound), as early as possible this year so that cross-border and local transport between HKP and urban areas could use this route directly. Based on the current progress, the Northern Connection of TM-CLKL was expected to be completed in 2020 at the earliest.

90. Mr Holden CHOW raised his views as follows:

- (a) He and a number of Members had repeatedly said in previous meetings that the pedestrian and traffic flow of Tung Chung and the traffic of NLH would increase further after the commissioning of the HZMB. They also requested MTR Corporation Limited (MTRCL) to increase the train frequency of Tung Chung Line to divert passenger flow and avoid traffic chaos standstill. However, TD replied that it would only request MTRCL and ferry service operators to strengthen services if traffic incidents occurred. He opined that the department did not adopt sufficient preventive measures and expressed discontent.

- (b) Due to project delay, the Southern Connection could not be commissioned concurrently with the HZMB. Tourists using various crossings would travel to and from the urban areas via the Airport Island and NLH and hence the traffic flow on the Airport Island, NLH and in Tung Chung would be extremely heavy. As the SkyPier was equipped with comprehensive ancillary facilities and could provide speedy ferry services for passengers, he suggested the department consider opening up the pier to the public. In addition, he suggested MTRCL increase the train frequency of Airport Express to encourage tourists to use Airport Express service travel to and from the urban areas. Although the department had improved the high wind management measures at Lantau Link and provided display panels at appropriate locations on roads as proposed by Members, the measures were insufficient to cope with the traffic conditions after the commissioning of the bridge. He reiterated his requests for opening up the SkyPier and increasing the train frequency of Airport Express.

91. Mr Eric KWOK raised his views as follows:

- (a) He had been proposing measures in meetings since 2015 to dovetail with the commissioning of the HZMB. However, the departments concerned did not listen to his views or adopt sufficient preventive measures, with which he expressed discontent. He also pointed out repeatedly in meetings that MTRCL could not increase the frequency of Airport Express and Tung Chung Line as their signalling systems were not yet updated. Therefore, he requested MTRCL to update the systems concerned soon to enable an increase in the train frequency in the future as necessary. The use of only 1 traffic lane on both the upper and lower decks of the Lantau Link could easily result in a bottleneck and traffic obstruction, and he opined that the relevant departments should address the bottleneck problem.
- (b) He suggested the department improve the feeder services of Tung Chung Development Ferry Pier by providing transport services to Tung Chung MTR Station, bus termini and bus stops in housing estates. It should also offer incentives to ferry service operators for the provision of ferry routes to Tsing Yi, Tsim Sha Tsui, Central or Wan Chai. He believed that Tung Chung residents were willing to take fast ferries which were comfortable and fast. He also requested the department concerned to listen to the views of Members and residents.
- (c) According to the written reply, CEDD was conducting the "Study on Traffic, Transport and Capacity to Receive Visitors for Lantau" to examine the traffic and transport on Lantau Island comprehensively and put forward options to improve the traffic. As such, he suggested the department address the safety issue caused by the switching between left-

hand-drive vehicles and right-hand-drive vehicles and develop a green transport network in Tung Chung with pedestrian and bicycle friendly facilities.

92. The Chairman hoped that TD could relay to THB the various suggestions of Members on diverting pedestrian and traffic flow in light of the commissioning of HZMB raised and implement the improvement measures soon to prevent congestion in the future.

(Mr Holden CHOW, Mr FAN Chi-ping and Mr WONG Man-hon left the meeting at about 5:25 p.m.)

X. Question on Increasing Social Support for Tung Chung Community
(Paper IDC 91/2018)

93. The Chairman welcomed Mr LAM Ding-fung, District Social Welfare Officer (Central Western, Southern and Islands) of Social Welfare Department (SWD) to the meeting to respond to the question. The written reply of Food and Health Bureau had been distributed to Members for perusal. LWB was unable to arrange representatives to the meeting but had entrusted SWD to respond on its behalf.

94. Mr Eric KWOK briefly presented the question.

95. Mr LAM Ding-fung replied as follows:

- (a) The Government attached great importance to the mental health of the public and had strengthened its support for mental patients and their family carers through 24 Integrated Community Centres for Mental Wellness (ICCMWs) across the territory. In the past, only social workers stationed in ICCMWs, and there was no clinical psychologist. Patients would be referred to psychiatric units for further follow-up. Additional resources were allocated this year for ICCMWs to recruit social workers and clinical psychologists to strengthen their services.
- (b) SWD had launched the “Tung Chung Care Network” project with Islands District Office (IsDO), Kwai Chung Hospital, HKPF, property management companies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Through the collaboration of different organisations, it was hoped that residents in need could be identified at an early stage so assistance could be provided or their cases could be referred to the relevant service units.
- (c) With regard to the suggestion of strengthening child care services, some short-term measures had been introduced to address the urgent needs of families as the application for resources and the construction of child care centres would take a long time. The short-term measures included the provision of occasional child care service and extension of the existing

child care service hours. Such services were sufficient to cope with the demand of Tung Chung residents at present. The department commissioned the University of Hong Kong to conduct a study on the long-term development of child care services, which commenced in December 2016 and was expected to be completed by the end of 2018. As for the suggestion of recognising home based child carer as a regular occupation, most participating NGOs and home based child carers said that the Neighbourhood Support Child Care Project was implemented on a voluntary basis and currently most participants only received nominal transport fees or wages. Experience and users' feedback appeared to support that the project should continue to run on a voluntary basis rather than in the form of employment.

96. Mr Eric KWOK raised his questions and views as follows:

A resident of Yat Tung Estate suffering from chronic depression committed suicide by jumping off a building on 25 August. From January to August 2018, there had been 7 suicides by jumping, and the persons in 5 cases were visited by him regularly. He visited an elderly last week with his 47-year-old son suffering schizophrenia and psychosis. The elderly said that the government support for mental patients and family carers was extremely insufficient. For instance, he applied for hostel admission for his son in 2008 but was not yet allocated a hostel place. The elderly also said that the home visits conducted by SWD social workers were too short and they could not understand the needs of patients and family carers. Moreover, the monthly allowance of \$1,950 provided by SWD was not enough to meet the monthly medical expenses of his son. Despite a huge fiscal surplus, the Government was unwilling to provide additional resources to assist mental patients and family carers. He was disappointed and requested the Government to formulate comprehensive community support policies, provide additional resources to enhance its support for mental patients and family carers, as well as arrange compulsory hospitalisation for mental patients until they were recovered to prevent them from committing self-harm or posing threats to public safety.

XII. Question on the Dengue Fever Cases in Cheung Chau
(Paper IDC 93/2018)

XIII. Dengue Fever 2018 - Report on mosquito prevention and control work in Cheung Chau
(Paper IDC 106/2018)

97. The Chairman said Items XII and XIII were interrelated and suggested that they be discussed concurrently. He welcomed Mr LEE Kim-fai, Senior Health Inspector (Cleansing & Pest Control) of FEHD and Dr LOH Lai-ting, Taron, Senior Medical & Health Officer (Community Liaison)¹, Department of Health (DH) to the meeting to respond to the question.

98. Mr YUNG Chi-ming presented the question.

99. Mr LEE Kim-fai presented the written reply in detail.

100. Dr Taron LOH said that the Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the DH confirmed the first 4 local Dengue Fever (DF) cases of this year on 14 August, and subsequently a total of 28 local cases were recorded. The situation was more serious compared to previous years. Among the cases, 8 of them lived in Cheung Chau while two others had visited Cheung Chau during the incubation period. Upon notification of the confirmed cases, CHP immediately commenced epidemiological investigation, which included inspecting the patients' residences and local movements, conducting questionnaire surveys, setting up hotline, carrying out active case finding and arranging blood tests as required. Home contacts of the patients had been put under medical surveillance. CHP had deployed staff to conduct three health talks, advising residents and visitors to Cheung Chau to apply insect repellents during their stay and to continue applying insect repellents for 14 days after their last visit to Cheung Chau, to prevent infection and secondary spread. The DH had also met the media to brief them about the latest situation and step up publicity to appeal to the public for carrying out anti-mosquito measures. Moreover, CHP had provided information on CHP's Dengue Fever webpage on the locations of the residences and local movements of the local DF cases so the public could obtain the relevant information and remain vigilant. The DH had also issued letters to doctors, hospitals, institutions and schools to inform them of the latest situation. It also received support from stakeholders including District Councils and Home Affairs Department to step up publicity about health messages related to DF.

101. Mr KWAN Yau-kee briefly presented the Report on mosquito prevention and control in Cheung Chau, and thanked the Chairman, Mr YUNG Chi-ming, Ms LEE Kwai-chun, Mr KWONG Koon-wan, representatives of Cheung Chau residents and the Rural Committee, IsDO, DH and Civil Aid Service for their active participation in the anti-mosquito operations in Cheung Chau and the dissemination of anti-mosquito messages.

102. Ms LEE Kwai-chun hoped that the Government could adopt measures to prevent *Aedes albopictus* eggs from being active again and protect cleaning staff from being infected by dengue viruses. She asked what could be done if derelict government lands were enclosed and hence anti-mosquito work could not be conducted therein. She also requested an extension of the grass-cutting area which was currently limited within 3 feet from the road.

(Post-meeting note of FEHD: As *Aedes albopictus* eggs were highly drought resistant, the public should change or discard stagnant water in containers at home at least once per week. They should also rinse and clean water containers, vases and saucers under potted plants weekly to remove mosquito eggs possibly existed.)

103. Ms Josephine TSANG said that there were a number of derelict private and government lands in Peng Chau. They had bumpy surfaces which were highly susceptible to mosquito breeding but anti-mosquito work could not be carried out therein. She asked whether FEHD and HD would step up preventive measures against mosquito breeding in districts where no DF case was reported.

(Post-meeting note of FEHD: The department would monitor the situation and take actions.)

104. Mr KWAN Yau-kee said that he would seek advice from the Pest Control Advisory Section to step up anti-mosquito work and prevent mosquito eggs from being active again. As regards the infection of a cleaning worker on 30 August, the department had informed the cleaning service contractor to strictly comply with the stipulations of the contract by providing protective gear to its staff and identifying the working locations of the infected staff in order to step up anti-mosquito work there. Moreover, the department had liaised with District Lands Office, Islands regarding the enclosed land so as to conduct anti-mosquito works therein as soon as possible. In addition to grass cutting, FEHD would place amplifiers and distribute publicity leaflets across Islands District to raise residents' awareness of mosquito prevention.

105. Mr YUNG Chi-ming thanked government departments (especially IsDO) for taking anti-mosquito actions expeditiously.

106. Ms YU Lai-fan hoped that the department concerned could step up publicity using the facilities on ferries.

(Post-meeting note of FEHD: The department immediately liaised with Hong Kong and Kowloon Ferry Limited after the meeting and sent the company publicity videos on mosquito prevention on 7 September. The videos would be played on ferries between Central and Yung Shue Wan, Central and Sok Kwu Wan as well as Central and Peng Chau to raise public awareness of mosquito prevention. The department also noted that New World First Ferry Services Limited had arranged to play videos on hygiene practices related to mosquito prevention on ferries between Central and Cheung Chau as well as Central and Mui Wo.)

107. Ms LEE Kwai-chun hoped that anti-mosquito work for the shrubs in Nam She Tong could be stepped up.

(Post-meeting note of FEHD: The department had been stepping up anti-mosquito work for the shrubs in Nam She Tong in light of the situation of DF. In addition to conducting fogging operations against adult mosquitoes, it carried out other anti-mosquito work including clearing rubbish and ditches,

removing stagnant water and applying pesticides to reduce mosquito breeding. The department had also distributed publicity leaflets to residents in the vicinity and put up posters to raise public awareness of mosquito prevention.

108. The Chairman hoped that concerted efforts could be made in mosquito prevention.

XIV. Progress on District-led Actions Scheme
(Paper IDC 94/2018)

109. The Chairman welcomed Mr Benjamin AU, Assistant District Officer (Islands)¹ of IsDO to the meeting to present the paper.

110. Mr Benjamin AU briefly presented the paper.

111. Members noted the content of the paper and had no comment.

XV. Proposed Amendments to the Plan of Islands District Duty Visit
(Paper IDC 95/2018)

112. Members noted and endorsed the paper.

XVI. Proposed Schedule of Meeting for IDC and its Committees in 2019
(Paper IDC 84/2018)

113. Members noted and endorsed the paper.

XVII. Report on the Work of the Islands District Management Committee (July 2018)
(Paper IDC 96/2018)

114. Members noted the paper.

XVIII. Reports on the Work of the IDC Committees and its Working Group
(Papers IDC 97-103/2018)

115. The Chairman said that with reference to the proposed activities and funding application of the Working Group on Promotion of Bazaar Development, 10 Members had prior to the meeting declared that they were Honorary Presidents/Honorary Advisors of the co-organiser, i.e. Outlying Islands Women's Association. Members

making tier 1 declaration could stay at the meeting and participate in the discussion, decision-making or voting.

116. Members did not have other comment and endorsed the paper and funding application.

XIX. Allocation of DC funds

(i) Up-to-date Financial Position on the Use of DC Funds
(Paper IDC 104/2018)

117. Members noted and endorsed the paper.

(ii) Approval for Using DC Funds by circulation from 1 June to 31 July 2018
(Paper IDC 105/2018)

118. Members noted and endorsed the paper.

XX. Date of Next Meeting

119. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:13 p.m. The next meeting would be held on 22 October 2018 (Monday) at 2:00 p.m.

-End-