

(Translation)

Minutes of Meeting of Islands District Council

Date : 23 April 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
Ms YU Lai-fan
Ms LEE Kwai-chun
Ms YUNG Wing-sheung, Amy
Mr CHOW Ho-ding, Holden
Ms TSANG Sau-ho, Josephine
Mr KWOK Ping, Eric
Ms FU Hiu-lam, Sammi

Attendance by Invitation

Mr CHAN Ka-shun, Carlson, JP
Ms YIM Lai-kwan, Cindy

Mr GIANG Tsz-sheung, Keith

Ms HUI Ching-chi, Elaine

Mr LO Tsz-him, Andrew

Commissioner for Labour, Labour Department
Senior Labour Officer (Employment Services)(Operation),
Labour Department
Principal Assistant Secretary (Communications & Creative
Industries), Commerce and Economic Development Bureau
Assistant Director (Market & Competition),
Office of the Communications Authority
Senior Regulatory Affairs Manager (Market &
Competition), Office of the Communications Authority

Ms CHU Wai-size, Fiona	Chief Transport Officer/Planning/Ferry Review, Transport Department
Ms HO Kit-ying, Florence	Senior Transport Officer/Planning/Ferry, Transport Department
Mr AU Tat-wing, Esmond	Senior Architect, Architectural Services Department
Ms FAN Chun-wing, Eunice	Architect, Architectural Services Department
Ms CHAN Man-ling, Juana	Senior Project Manager, Architectural Services Department
Mr CHAN Kwan-ming, Kenneth	Project Manager, Architectural Services Department
Ms CHAN Yuen-han, SBS, JP	Chairperson, Women's Commission
Mr CHAU Kwan-yat, Edwin	Assistant Secretary for Labour & Welfare (Welfare), Labour and Welfare Bureau
Mr LAM Wai-chuen, Eddie	Senior Engineer, Sustainable Lantau Office, Civil Engineering and Development Department
Mr SZETO Hon-yin	Senior Engineer, Sustainable Lantau Office, Civil Engineering and Development Department
Ms LAW Po-yee, Annie	Senior Engineer/Maintenance, Port Works Division, Civil Engineering and Development Department
Mr HUNG Ka-kui	Engineer/Maintenance, Port Works Division, Civil Engineering and Development Department
Dr David SUN	Deputy Hospital Chief Executive, North Lantau Hospital, Hospital Authority
Mr KAN Yat-chung, Thomas	Senior Hospital Administrator, North Lantau Hospital, Hospital Authority
Ms WU King-yan, Theresa	Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Food Waste Management), Environmental Protection Department
Mr CHEUNG King-man	Senior Engineer/Islands, Drainage Services Department
Ms TANG Ka-yuet, Annie	Engineer/Islands, Drainage Services Department
Mr AU Ying-kit, Paul	Senior Engineer (Works), Home Affairs Department
Mr CHU Kwok-ching, Timothy	Engineer, Home Affairs Department

In Attendance

Mr LI Ping-wai, Anthony, JP	District Officer (Islands), Islands District Office
Mr AU Sheung-man, Benjamin	Assistant District Officer (Islands)1, Islands District Office
Ms CHONG Yan-yee, Belinda	Assistant District Officer (Islands)2, Islands District Office
Mr FONG Kai-kit, Frankie	Senior Liaison Officer (1), Islands District Office
Ms CHAN Hing-kwan, Patty	Senior Liaison Officer (2), Islands District Office
Mr WONG Kwok-fai, Alfred	Chief Engineer/Lantau 1, Civil Engineering and Development Department
Ms TAM Yin-ping, Donna	District Planning Officer (Sai Kung and Islands), Planning Department
Ms LEE Sin-man	Senior Housing Manager, (Hong Kong Islands, Islands 2 & Management Control), Housing Department
Mr LI Kin-nga, Denis	District Lands Officer/Islands, Lands Department
Mr WONG Tat-ming	Administrative Assistant (Lands/Islands), Lands Department
Mr NG Wai-lung, David	Assistant District Social Welfare Officer (Central Western, Southern and Islands), Social Welfare Department

Mr HO Yun-sing, Ricky	District Commander (Lantau), Hong Kong Police Force
Mr WONG Wai-hong	District Commander (Marine Port) (Acting), Hong Kong Police Force
Mr CHAN Chun	Police Community Relations Officer (Lantau District), Hong Kong Police Force
Mr YUEN King-ho	Police Community Relations Officer (Marine Port District), Hong Kong Police Force
Mr MOK Ying-kit, Kenneth	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

Secretary

Ms Candy CHAN	Senior Executive Officer (District Council), Islands District Office
Ms Dora CHENG	Designate Senior Executive Officer (District Council), Islands District Office

Absent with Apology

Mr WONG Man-hon
Mr TANG Ka-piu, Bill, JP
Mr KWONG Koon-wan

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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 HO Yun-sing, Ricky, District Commander (Lantau) and Mr WONG Wai-hong, District Commander (Marine Port)(Acting) of Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), the latter attending the meeting in place of Mr Richard Brinsley Sheridan;
- (b) Mr NG Wai-lung, David, Assistant District Social Welfare Officer (Central Western, Southern and Islands) of Social Welfare Department (SWD) who attended the meeting in place of Mr LAM Ding-fung;

- (c) Ms LEE Sin-man, Senior Housing Manager (Hong Kong Islands, Islands 2 & Management Control) of Housing Department (HD) who attended the meeting in place of Mrs CHEUNG LO Pik-yuk, Helen; and
- (d) Ms Dora CHENG, Designate Senior Executive Officer (District Council) of Islands District Office (IsDO) who would succeed Ms Candy CHAN upon her transfer.

For the order of agenda items, item VIII was reordered to be discussed after item XII as the guest of item VIII had other commitments.

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

- 2. Members noted that Mr WONG Man-hon, Mr Bill TANG and Mr KWONG Koon-wan were unable to attend the meeting due to other commitments.

I. Visit of the Commissioner for Labour to Islands District Council

- 3. The Chairman welcomed Mr CHAN Ka-shun, Carlson, JP, Commissioner for Labour to the meeting for exchange with Members. He was also pleased to welcome Ms YIM Lai-kwan, Cindy, Senior Labour Officer (Employment Services)(Operation) of Labour Department (LD).

- 4. Mr Carlson CHAN outlined the work and policies of LD with the main points as follows:

Employment situation and employment services

- (a) The unemployment rate in Hong Kong dropped to 2.9% on the back of the benign economic conditions in recent years. There were around 107 000 people unemployed. Total employment hit a new record high at 3.87 million. Regarding Islands District, the unemployment rate in 2017 stood at 3.5% which was slightly higher than the overall unemployment rate of 3.1%, and around 3 100 people were unemployed.
- (b) In 2017, over 1.41 million vacancies from the private sector were received by LD, a record high in recent years. Over 154 000 job seekers secured employment through LD. Where necessary, job seekers in Islands District might approach the Tung Chung Job Centre on 2/F, Yat Tung Shopping Centre, Yat Tung Estate, Tung Chung, Lantau Island or the Hong Kong West Job Centre on 4/F, Western Magistracy Building, 2A Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong for employment services.
- (c) With advancements in information technology, job seekers might seek jobs through the Interactive Employment Service (iES) website and its mobile application or the telephone employment service hotline of LD. They might also make use of the vacancy search terminals installed at

SWD, District Offices (DOs) and non-governmental organisations to browse vacancy information.

- (d) Different types of job fairs were organised by LD. In 2017, 18 large-scale job fairs were held, providing around 38 500 vacancies in total. District-based job fairs were also held in job centres. There were a total of 946 district-based job fairs in 2017, offering more than 198 000 job vacancies, of which 136 job fairs were held in Tung Chung and Hong Kong West job centres with over 18 000 vacancies offered.
- (e) For the employment of ethnic minorities (EMs), special counters were set up at 13 job centres to provide job referral services for EM job seekers. To strengthen employment services for EM job seekers, Employment Services Ambassadors who could communicate in EM languages were employed, and two Employment Assistants proficient in EM languages were also engaged at the Kowloon West Job Centre in Sham Shui Po and the Employment in One-stop in Tin Shui Wai on a pilot basis.

#### Work Incentive Transport Subsidy Scheme

- (f) The Work Incentive Transport Subsidy (WITS) Scheme commenced in October 2011. Up to end-February 2018, over 390 000 applications had been approved with a total subsidy payment of around \$1.76 billion made to over 120 000 applicants. The Government announced in the 2018-19 Budget, among other things, the initiative to provide a one-off extra allowance to recipients of WITS. The extra allowance was equal to two times the average monthly amount payable to the recipients in their most recently approved WITS applications. It was estimated that around 44 000 applicants would benefit.
- (g) The Chief Executive's 2017 Policy Address announced a series of enhancements to the Low-income Working Family Allowance Scheme (renamed as the Working Family Allowance (WFA) Scheme on 1 April 2018). As the WFA Scheme would basically cover the household-based applicants of WITS, the household-based WITS was abolished at the same time when the aforesaid enhancements were implemented. Henceforth, eligible applicants might apply for WFA and/or the individual-based WITS.

#### Statutory Minimum Wage

- (h) Since the introduction of Statutory Minimum Wage (SMW) in May 2011, the overall labour market remained stable. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the first quarter of 2018 was 0.7 percentage point below the level in the pre-SMW period. Total employment increased by 330 000, with female employees accounting for 70% of the increase, reflecting that the implementation of SMW had attracted more people (especially females) to enter or re-enter the labour

market. From December 2017 to February 2018, the average monthly employment earnings of low-paid (i.e. those in the lowest decile group) full-time employees rose by 55.8% as compared with the pre-SMW period. The increase was 23.3% in real terms after discounting inflation, indicating sustained improvement in the employment earnings of low-paid employees.

- (i) The overall state of employers' compliance with the Minimum Wage Ordinance (MWO) had thus far been satisfactory. As at March 2018, 197 cases involving suspected violation of MWO were detected. LD followed up on all these cases and confirmed that the employees concerned had received SMW or recovered the shortfall of wages.

#### Labour relations

- (j) There were primarily three branch offices of the Labour Relations Division (i.e. Hong Kong West, Kwai Chung and Tsuen Wan) serving Islands District. Last year, Hong Kong's economy progressed steadily, and the labour relations scene was generally stable. The number of labour disputes and claims handled in 2017 were around 14 700, largely the same as that in 2016, and over 70% were resolved after conciliation by LD.

#### Labour importation

- (k) As the labour market stayed tight and the unemployment rate remained at a low level, there were views that the Government should relax labour importation. According to the established policy of the Government, local workers should be accorded priority in employment, and employers with genuine difficulties in local recruitment might apply for importation of workers at technician level or below under the Supplementary Labour Scheme.

#### Occupational safety and health

- (l) There were grave concerns about occupational safety in light of the spate of serious industrial accidents that happened last year. LD had enhanced its work in occupational safety, particularly targeting at high-risk operations (e.g. working at height). LD would step up site inspections and carry out special enforcement operations with a view to monitoring effectively and urging duty holders to comply with the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) legislation. LD would participate more actively in the site safety management committee meetings and give OSH advice to contractors as early as practicable. In addition, LD would also strengthen publicity with a view to enhancing employees' OSH awareness and encouraging them to report unsafe working environment so that LD could conduct more focused follow-up inspections.

- (m) LD would step up publicity on the proper use of personal protective equipment (e.g. wearing of safety helmets with chin straps which are properly buckled up) and remind contractors to provide suitable protective equipment for employees and ensure their proper use to ensure the employees' work safety .
- (n) Given that the penalty imposed for violation of OSH legislation was generally low, LD was now conducting a review of the OSH legislation in full swing with a view to increasing the deterrent effects of the legislation through raising penalty.

#### Working hours policy

- (o) The last-term Government endorsed the report and recommendations of the Standard Working Hours Committee, including mandating by law employers to enter into written employment contracts with lower-income grassroots employees, which should include terms on working hours and overtime compensation arrangements, and specifying that these employees should be entitled to statutory overtime compensation by way of overtime pay at a rate no less than the rate of the agreed wages or the equivalent time-off in lieu. However, the labour sector was not content with the recommendations while the employers objected to legislating for standard working hours. Views of both sides were divergent. Meanwhile, LD was focusing efforts on formulating sector-specific working hours guidelines for various sectors through its industry-based tripartite committees.

#### Mandatory Provident Fund “offsetting” arrangement

- (p) The current-term Government had made it clear that the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) “offsetting” arrangement should be abolished so as to ensure the MPF System could serve its function as a key pillar in retirement protection. In late March this year, the Government put forth a preliminary idea on abolishing the “offsetting” arrangement. Under the preliminary idea, the rate for calculating long service payment (LSP) and severance payment (SP) would be kept at two-thirds of the last month's wages of employees for each year of service, and employers would be required to set up designated saving accounts (DSAs) under their own name and contribute 1% of their employees' monthly income to DSAs to meet their potential SP or LSP expenses in future. The Government was meeting with the business and labour sectors to explain the preliminary idea and listen to their views, with a view to refining the preliminary idea to abolish the “offsetting” arrangement the soonest possible.

5. Mr Eric KWOK expressed his views as follows:

- (a) Many residents living in the district were engaged in logistic, air charter, cleansing, security and catering services, etc. They claimed that the employers, in the early work injury period, always denied liability for making compensation at the rate of four-fifths of the difference between an employee's monthly earnings at the time of the accident and his monthly earnings during the period of temporary incapacity. Payment was made only after Labour Tribunal ruled that it was a case of work-related injury and no penalty was imposed. He proposed that LD draw reference from the wage default cases to impose a penalty on employers with interests. If the employee won, the employer should be punished for withholding the employee's wage illegally. He also proposed that a one-half compensation should be made to the employee during the injury period (equivalent to 40% of the salary) so as to relieve their financial burden resulting from a work stoppage.
- (b) For years, the Government had not reviewed the types of compensable occupational diseases. Many Tung Chung residents were engaged in catering, cleansing and security services and were at risk to develop occupational diseases like varicose vein and throat impairment. However, they were not regarded as compensable occupational diseases. He hoped LD would reflect the above to the relevant policy bureau and draw reference from Taiwan and Japan to include varicose vein and throat impairment in the list of compensable occupational diseases.
- (c) He was pleased that a review of the penalty under the OSH Ordinance would be conducted. At present, the maximum penalty for contravention of the Ordinance was \$200,000 and imprisonment of 6 months, but the actual fines imposed in most cases were just several tens of thousand dollars. With example like the fatal accidents of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB), he hoped LD would seriously consider increasing the penalty and sentence.
- (d) He also hoped that the services of Tung Chung Job Centre would be enhanced by providing training on job interview skills and writing application letters to help female new arrivals find jobs.

6. Mr CHAN Lin-wai said that the monthly salary of foreign domestic helpers (FDHs) in Hong Kong was around \$4,000, but there were news reports that the Mainland would recruit a large number of FDHs with an average monthly salary of over \$7,000. He was afraid it would result in a pay rise for FDHs in Hong Kong. He hoped the Government would set the policy on basic salary for FDHs to allay the concerns of Hong Kong people.



7. Ms Sammi FU said that many EMs in Tung Chung were unaware that LD would offer interpretation services when assisting them to find jobs. Therefore, such services were used 20 times only in 2017. Also, vacancy information was mostly published in Chinese which EMs did not understand. She hoped LD would step up publicity for such services to help EMs find jobs.

8. Ms Amy YUNG raised questions as follows:

- (a) She pointed out that at present the maximum penalty under the OSH Ordinance was a \$500,000 fine and asked LD how it was going to impose a heavier penalty. She was also concerned whether there was any policy in place to prevent employers from withholding compensation for the injured or deceased employees. She asked whether it was because of rushing the work that the employers did not pay enough attention to work safety hence a rise in the industrial accidents of HZMB. She enquired whether any policy would be introduced to prevent the occurrence of similar incidents.
- (b) The unemployment rate of Islands District was higher than other districts. The job vacancies displayed at Tung Chung Job Centre involved mainly low-skilled jobs, e.g. dish washers, attendants and security guards, etc. She asked whether LD would enhance the services to help EMs and new arrivals apply for jobs to reduce job mismatches.

9. Mr Carlson CHAN made a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) According to the Employees' Compensation Ordinance (ECO), an employer should in general be liable to pay compensation under ECO to an employee who was injured as a result of an accident arising out of and in the course of employment or suffered from an occupational disease prescribed by ECO owing to the nature of the work, notwithstanding the mistake made or negligence on the part of the employee concerned. Given the 'no fault' principle adopted in ECO, it might be unfair to employers if they were not allowed to adduce evidence to the contrary on whether the injury arose out of work. LD had implemented enhanced claim support services for handling disputes in work injury cases. Among the concluded cases, the disputes between employees and employers in over 70% of the cases had been settled with the assistance of LD. Normally, both parties would accept the expert advice rendered by LD on the likelihood and relevance of the case in dispute being a work injury. For some unresolved cases after follow-up by LD, adjudication had to be sought.

- (b) Under the prevailing OSH legislation, a duty holder, if convicted, was liable to a maximum penalty of \$500,000 and imprisonment for 12 months. Although the fines for contraventions involving fatal industrial accidents in the construction industry had increased in recent years, LD considered that the fines were still too low to reflect the seriousness of the offences and the consequences of the accidents, and they failed to generate sufficient deterrent effect to improve the overall OSH performance. Therefore, LD was considering amending the relevant legislation, including whether the maximum fines should be suitably raised by pegging them with the financial means of the convicted, especially for serious cases (such as those causing serious injuries or fatalities and those involving high culpability), thus enabling the court to impose penalties with sufficient deterrent effect to alert the duty holders.
- (c) Special counters for EM job seekers were set up at job centres. Employment Services Ambassadors who could communicate in EM languages were employed to provide assistance for EM job seekers. There were also designated corners in all job centres providing information about vacancies welcoming application by EM job seekers or with lower Chinese language proficiency requirement. Of the 1 410 000 vacancies received by LD in 2017, around 70 000 had lower requirement on Chinese which were suitable for EMs to apply. EM job seekers might also meet employment officers to obtain personalised employment advisory service.
- (d) When EM job seekers visited the job centres, the staff of the centres would proactively introduce to them the availability of free interpretation services. Nevertheless, over 90% of the EM job seekers declined the interpretation services and indicated that they could communicate in Chinese or English. Some EM job seekers said that their accompanying relatives or friends could provide assistance and they did not need LD to arrange interpretation services for them.
- (e) In recent years, the scope of LD's employment services had been extended to cover people with higher education, including EMs, local university students and the second generation of Hong Kong emigrants. The Higher Education Employment Information e-Platform was launched in December 2016 to provide a channel for people with higher education to search suitable job openings. The e-Platform had recorded an average of around 10 000 page views per day since its launch around a year and a half ago. LD would continue to promote the e-Platform through the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices (overseas), trade associations and tertiary institutes.

- (f) Regarding the alleged agreement between the Central Government and the Government of the Philippines on importing Filipino labour (including DHs), the authenticity of the alleged information had not been ascertained, and LD would continue to find out more details from the Philippine Consulate General in Hong Kong or the Office of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in Beijing. At present, there were around 370 000 FDHs in Hong Kong assisting local families to undertake household chores and take care of elderly family members and children, thereby unleashing the potential of our population in joining the local workforce. LD strived to provide FDHs with a safe working environment and reasonable employment terms through its policy work and publicity activities, so as to continue attracting them to come to work in Hong Kong. With the aging population, the demand of local families for FDHs would inevitably increase. Faced with competition from other regions, Hong Kong should maintain its competitiveness to continue attracting FDHs to work here. LD would review the minimum allowable wage for FDHs regularly to give them adequate protection.
- (g) Regarding the criteria for diagnosing an occupational disease, the disease should be directly and solely related to an occupation i.e. caused by the occupation directly. Taking varicose vein as an example, varicose vein was common among elderly people, and medical research revealed that varicose vein could be caused by multiple factors, e.g. genetic factor, health condition, diet and amount of exercise. It would be unfair to employers if varicose vein was included as an occupational disease. That said, the Government would make reference to the latest guidelines of the International Labour Organisation as well as overseas experience and Hong Kong situation to keep the list of prescribed occupational diseases under ECO under review.

(Ms Sammi FU and Mr CHEUNG Fu joined the meeting at about 2:10 p.m.)

## II. Confirmation of the Minutes of Meeting held on 12 February 2018

10. 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.

11. The captioned minutes were confirmed unanimously without amendment.

(Mr Holden CHOW joined the meeting at about 2:50 p.m.)

III. Subsidy Scheme to Extend Optical Fibre Networks to Villages in Remote Areas in the New Territories and Outlying Islands  
(Paper IDC 27/2018)

12. The Chairman welcomed Mr GIANG Tsz-sheung, Keith, Principal Assistant Secretary (Communications & Creative Industries) of the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau, Ms HUI Ching-chi, Elaine, Assistant Director (Market & Competition) and Mr LO Tsz-him, Andrew, Senior Regulatory Affairs Manager (Market & Competition) of the Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA) to the meeting to present the paper.

13. Ms Elaine HUI presented the paper briefly.

14. Mr Andrew LO presented the paper with the aid of PowerPoint presentation.

15. The Vice-Chairman Mr Randy YU supported the subsidy scheme wholeheartedly. He considered that it could increase competition to reduce prices and improve service quality. It was mentioned in the paper that fixed network operators (FNOs) receiving subsidies would be required to open up at least half of the capacity of subsidised fibre-based networks for use by other FNOs for free. He asked whether the above would be applicable to villages already with fibre-based network coverage so as to offer more choices to villagers.

16. Mr Holden CHOW expressed his views as follows:

- (a) He had raised the issue at the Legislative Council (LegCo) meeting and was pleased that the subsidy scheme was eventually implemented. It was proposed that the successful bidders under the scheme should arrange and install the fibre-based networks and open half the capacity for other FNOs to use. According to the experiences of some places, the market might be dominated by a FNO eventually. He asked whether there was any measure in place to ensure that the residents could select the FNOs by themselves. He also requested the department to provide the schedule and estimated time of completion.

17. Mr Eric KWOK expressed his views as follows:

- (a) PCCW installed fibre-based networks in Southern Lantau and now dominated the relevant market, charging an unfairly high broadband service fee. He enquired whether OFCA would consider requiring the FNOs which had already installed fibre-based networks to promise to open half the capacity to other FNOs for free. The Government would subsidise the costs to reduce the internet access charges for users.
- (b) At present, villagers had to use modem for Internet access. After the roll-out of fibre-based networks, different types of modem might be required. Considering the selected FNO would receive subsidies under

the scheme, he asked whether the broadband service fee to be charged by FNOs would include the replacement of the relevant customer premises equipment.

- (c) Some remote villages probably had only 10-odd households. He was concerned that FNOs might be unwilling to provide service even if subsidy was offered. He asked whether the Government would fully subsidise the FNOs in respect of such villages under the principle of fairness and equity.

18. Ms Amy YUNG said that of the villages in Islands District already having fibre-based networks reaching the vicinity of the village entrances as shown at Annex 2 to the paper, Tai Pak and Yi Pak of Peng Chau were within the Discovery Bay boundary, a private place, but were covered under the Rural Representative Election Ordinance and/or included in the List of Recognised Villages under the New Territories Small House Policy. As Tai Pak and Yi Pak were sold to private developers in 1976, and private estates were developed therein in 1982, they were neither in rural areas nor subject to the small house policy. She hoped IsDO or Lands Department (LandsD) would check if the record had been updated and delete the above two places from the Rural Representative Election Ordinance and the List of Recognised Villages.

19. Ms Elaine HUI made a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) For villages in remote areas, as the costs of network roll-out was high and the number of residents was small, FNOs did not have sufficient financial incentive to extend fibre-based networks to these villages. Therefore, the Government took the lead to provide FNOs with financial incentives with a view to incentivising them to extend fibre-based networks to these locations. To introduce competition, selected FNOs would be required to open up at least half of the capacity of the network facilities subsidised under the scheme to other FNOs to use for free. For villages already under fibre-based network coverage, as the networks were installed by individual FNOs with their own capital, the relevant FNOs had no duty to open up their fibre-based networks to other FNOs for use.
- (b) Although the scheme would not cover villages already under fibre-based network coverage, the fibre-based network coverage of rural areas would in general be enhanced under the scheme. Broadband services for buildings along the subsidised fibre-based network could also be improved as a result of shorter distance between the buildings and the fibre-based network, enabling easier provision of service by FNOs. Telecommunications operators could also provide various types of telecommunications services through the fibre-based infrastructure and thereby offering more choices to the villagers in the future, e.g. provision of better mobile broadband service with enhanced mobile network coverage that could be comparable with fixed broadband services.

- (c) On the question of FNOs unwilling to extend fibre-based network connections to unpopulated villages in remote areas, the preliminary thinking of OFCA was to group the villages to be covered under the subsidy scheme into 6 projects. For each project, one FNO will be selected to complete the relevant works of network roll-out. FNOs would have to commit in their tender proposals to extend fibre-based networks to the vicinity of the entrances of all villages covered under the scheme or project(s) even though the number of residents might be small for some of the remote villages. Otherwise, the FNOs would not be selected.
- (d) Regarding the concerns of Members over market monopoly by the selected FNOs, she said that the Government would stipulate appropriate terms and conditions (including the requirement for opening up at least half of the capacity of the subsidised network facilities for use by other FNOs for free) for the subsidy scheme to introduce competition and to benefit the villagers.
- (e) In respect of the implementation plan, OFCA was in the process of consulting the relevant district councils and rural committees on the list of villages proposed to be covered, and would consult the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting of the LegCo. Funding proposal would then be submitted to the Finance Committee of the LegCo. Subject to approval of the funding proposal, OFCA would proceed with the tender exercise. After the completion of tender and award of contract, the selected FNOs could start applying to the departments concerned for the relevant permits. OFCA had liaised with the relevant departments with a view that the selected FNOs could commence the roll-out of fibre-based networks the soonest possible. OFCA would continue to coordinate with the relevant departments. It was expected that the fibre-based networks could be extended to the villages concerned in phases from 2021 onwards. For villages involving construction works of fibre-based submarine cables, the completion time might be longer.

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

- (a) She welcomed the subsidy scheme to expand the fibre-based network to remote villages. Some places in Islands District were not yet covered by fibre-based network. In 2016, some residents reflected that the speed of broadband service on Lamma Island was lower than 1Mbps or sometimes even below 0.56Kbps, affecting their daily lives. The Government proposed in the 2017 Policy Address to launch the subsidy scheme but the residents still had to wait for 4 years before they could use fibre-based broadband services.

- (b) She asked whether the unsatisfactory mobile phone reception problem as experienced by residents and tourists would be improved after the completion of fibre-based network roll-out.

21. Ms Elaine HUI responded as follows:

- (a) The project related to Lamma Island involved construction works of fibre-based submarine cables which would be more complicated and thus more time would probably be required. OFCA hoped that the subsidy scheme would be commenced as earlier as possible, with the support from relevant departments.
- (b) At present, fixed and mobile services on Lamma Island were provided by way of microwave links. As a result, there were constraints on speed and capacity. With the population of the island reaching over 10 000 to 20 000, the bandwidth available for individual residents was limited. Upon completion of the relevant works of fibre-based network roll-out, there would be a substantial increase in capacity. Mobile network operators could install more base stations to improve the services quality and network coverage on Lamma Island.

22. Mr FAN Chi-ping gave support for the scheme. He said that networks were installed at Ma Wan New Village and Ma Wan Chung Village in Tung Chung a few years but the contractor later closed down. Another contractor started to provide service this year but the service charges were much higher. He asked why the charges were higher than before and whether it was because of acquisition of the usage right from the former contractor.

23. Mr KWOK Ping expressed his views as follows:

- (a) He went on asking questions about market dominance. He opined that to ensure fair competition, the Government should buy half the capacity from the FNOs which had already extended fibre-based networks to relevant villages to allow other FNOs to use. This would promote competition and enable residents to enjoy broadband services at reasonable price. It would have no conflicts with the subsidy scheme. He hoped OFCA would consider his proposal carefully and was looking forward to its reply.
- (b) Given that broadband connection fees were now charged by FNOs, he suggested that the waiving of connection fees be incorporated as a consideration in the tender evaluation.

24. Ms Elaine HUI made a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) Regarding the question of Mr FAN, she said that the Hong Kong telecommunications service market had been fully liberalised and the

service charges were the commercial decision of individual operators without requiring the approval of the Communications Authority.

- (b) The networks built and financed by FNOs were their own investment. It would be inappropriate for the Government to mandate FNOs to open up their networks. Under the subsidy scheme, the Government could however stipulate in the tender documents that the FNOs receiving the subsidies would be required to open half of the capacity of the subsidised networks for use by other FNOs for free so as to promote competition and lower the charges for broadband services.
- (c) She said that the Government would set a cap on the amount of subsidies for each project. The lower the amount of subsidies requested by an FNO, the higher the score the FNO would get for this part of the assessment. Apart from the amount of subsidies, other factors such as whether the FNOs would commit to provide broadband services at higher speed to villagers at the prevailing market prices and the time required for completion of the project(s), etc. would be taken into consideration, and the FNOs with highest overall score would be awarded the project(s).

25. Mr Anthony LI said that regarding the question of Ms Amy YUNG concerning Tai Pak and Yi Pak, the villages specified under the Rural Representative Election Ordinance included Tak Pak and Yi Pak where indigenous inhabitant representatives were concerned.

26. Mr WONG Tat-ming said that Tai Pak and Yi Pak were presently not under the list of Recognised Villages.

27. Ms Amy YUNG expressed her views as follows:

- (a) Tai Pak and Yi Pak were sold to the developers in 1976. If no indigenous inhabitants lived there, she requested to delete them from Peng Chau. Since Tai Pak and Yi Pak were not included in the list of Recognised Villages, OFCA had to check the information.
- (b) Ms Elaine HUI said just now that Lamma Island had a population of 10 000-odd to 20 000 but according to the population by-census of last year, it had 6 094 residents. Even after the intake of Home Ownership Scheme development in the future, the population would be fewer than 10 000-odd or 20 000.

28. Mr Ken WONG asked LandsD to respond to Ms YUNG's question on Tai Pak and Yi Pak.

29. Mr WONG Tat-ming said he had already replied that Tai Pak and Yi Pak were not under the list of Recognised Villages and no application for small houses could be made.



30. Mr Ken WONG supplemented that the Rural Representative Election Ordinance and the List of Recognised Villages were different from each other. The former concerned election of indigenous inhabitant representative while the latter was connected with small house applications. According to the record of LandsD, Tai Pak and Yi Pak were acquired by private developers years ago, and were not the forfeited property of the department. As such, Tai Pak and Yi Pak could still hold indigenous inhabitant representative election and he did not agree that the 2 villages should be deleted from the Rural Representative Election Ordinance.

31. Mr CHAN Lin-wai added that Ms YUNG said the population of Lamma Island stood at 6 094 was incorrect.

32. Ms Amy YUNG said she cited the statistics from the population by-census.

IV. Pilot Scheme for Upgrading of Ferry Piers – Yung Shue Wan Ferry Pier  
(Paper IDC 41/2018)

33. The Chairman welcomed Ms CHU Wai-sze, Fiona, Chief Transport Officer/Planning/Ferry Review and Ms HO Kit-ying, Florence, Senior Transport Officer/Planning/Ferry of Transport Department (TD) as well as Mr AU Tat-wing, Esmond, Senior Architect, Ms FAN Chun-wing, Eunice, Architect, Ms CHAN Man-ling, Juana, Senior Project Manager and Mr CHAN Kwan-ming, Kenneth, Project Manager of Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) to the meeting to present the paper.

34. Ms Fiona CHU introduced the background of the paper and then Ms Eunice FAN presented the improvement works at Yung Shue Wan Ferry Pier with the aid of PowerPoint presentation.

35. Mr CHAN Lin-wai was pleased that the improvement works at Yung Shue Wan Ferry Pier was to be implemented and expressed his views as follows:

- (a) Yung Shue Wan Ferry Pier had breathtaking sea view on its 3 sides. He proposed that the passenger waiting area to use large frameless windows and exterior glass walls so that the passengers could appreciate the scenery outside while waiting for the ferries.
- (b) The partition segregating the waiting areas for ferries to Aberdeen and Central had been too high for passengers to communicate from either side. He hoped that a partition with high degree of transparency would be used to enable passengers at the waiting areas to communicate.

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

- (a) For years, there had been lack of facilities at Yung Shue Wan Ferry Pier, including toilet facilities. As such, most islanders supported the improvement project.
- (b) She was concerned whether anti-slip floor coating would be used for resurfacing works.
- (c) She queried whether power consumption would increase upon completion of the improvement works.
- (d) Lots of fixtures at the waiting areas were rusty. She asked whether the above had been brought to the attention of the departments and whether anything would be done to prevent rust.
- (e) Recently, the ferry operator changed the turnstile location in the course of upgrading works. She was afraid that a further change in turnstile location would cause inconvenience to the passengers.
- (f) She hoped that a safe, spacious and comfortable waiting area would be provided so that passengers would still feel safe and comfortable when there was heavy rain or strong wind.
- (g) She said any public opinions on the design of the pier received would be conveyed to TD direct.

37. Mr Eric KWOK expressed his views as follows:

- (a) He was concerned about the number of toilets at the ferry pier and asked whether the male to female (M/F) toilet cubicle ratio would be set according to the requirement of the subsidiary regulations of the Buildings Ordinance.
- (b) There should be mobile phone charging facilities and free Wi-Fi service with free TV news programme broadcasting at the waiting area to provide passengers with news updates. He hoped that the pilot project could help enhance the passenger facilities at Yung Shue Wan Ferry Pier which might provide reference for other ferry piers.

38. Mr Esmond AU made a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) Yung Shue Wan Ferry Pier had a long history and the design was outdated. Its structure could not support large frameless glass and therefore no frameless glass was used for the current design.

Nevertheless, ArchSD would consider expanding the glass area as much as possible in the detailed design.

- (b) For the partition design of the waiting areas for ferries to Aberdeen and Central, it was anticipated that the partition would be made of translucent or clear glass of no more than 1.5 metres high for allowing more natural lighting and giving a transparent effect so that passengers on either side of the partition could communicate face-to-face.
- (c) ArchSD had studied the anti-slip design of the waiting area of Peng Chau Ferry Pier, and would check carefully the anti-slip function.
- (d) The power consumption at the ferry pier would increase upon the completion of improvement works, but the present power supply could still cope with the demand and no substations or other devices would need to be built.
- (e) Given the seaside location, the pier facilities rusted fast. Oxidation resistant materials would be used if possible to prevent rust.
- (f) For wind barriers, no detailed study had been conducted. For the time being, typhoon shutter would be considered as an option but factors such as financial implication and space requirement, etc. had to be taken into account.
- (g) The M/F toilet cubicle ratio would be in line with the requirements set down under the Buildings Ordinance. Although ArchSD had not yet proceeded to the detailed design, the preliminary M/F toilet cubicle ratio would not be less than 1:2.

39. Ms Fiona CHU made a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) TD understood the passengers' demand for wireless internet services. ArchSD would built-in the trunking and cable containment ready for others to provide wireless internet services in future.
- (b) While the said improvement works had not included the provision of LED display panel facility, the suggestion would be considered.

40. The Chairman hoped that the works would commence as soon as possible.

V. An outline of the topics to be covered in the fourth report of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women  
(Paper IDC 28/2018)

41. The Chairman welcomed Ms CHAN Yuen-han, SBS, JP, Chairperson of Women's Commission (WoC) and Mr CHAU Kwan-yat, Edwin, Assistant Secretary for Labour & Welfare (Welfare) to the meeting to present the paper.

42. Ms CHAN Yuen-han presented the paper, adding that the last-term WoC had commissioned the University of Hong Kong to conduct a study which revealed that there was little improvement in the child care services (CCS) provided by the Government over the last 30 years and they were unable to meet the demand of around 540 000 potential female labour force. It suggested that the Government should specify the population level for CCS, relevant sub-clauses and the requirement for the developers to provide CCS in land use planning. The findings also reflected the neighbourhood support CCS and other problems facing Islands District. She welcomed input from Members.

43. Mr Holden CHOW understood that women wanted to rejoin the labour market but arrangements had to be made for their family care responsibilities (especially child care) beforehand. Apart from incorporating the relevant stipulations in the land sales provisions and community planning standard, the Government should attach importance to the role of full-day kindergartens. He opined that the Government should promote work from home so that women could be able to work while caring for young children at home. It could also relieve traffic congestion.

44. Mr Eric KWOK expressed his views as follows:

- (a) The Government should enhance the neighbourhood support CCS in the 18 districts. There was an acute shortage of CCS in Yat Tung Estate, Tung Chung and women had to quit to care for babies, resulting in a decrease in the household income and the need for applying for Comprehensive Social Security Assistance.
- (b) The issue of regularisation of neighbourhood support child care had been under discussion for years but the Government made no real efforts to implement it. It could address the shortage of CCS and promote social harmony.
- (c) More social resources should be allocated to the care of seniors with, e.g. osteoporosis, dental and eye problems so that people of varying ages could realise their potential and hence promote harmony in the family.
- (d) According to the Building (Standards of Sanitary Fitments, Plumbing, Drainage Works and Latrines)(Amendment) Regulation 2015, the ratio

for provision of M/F sanitary fittings was 1:1.6. However, TD adopted a ratio of 1:1.2 when planning the facilities of the pier. He queried whether the Government was discriminating against women and violating the law.

45. The Vice-Chairman Mr Randy YU expressed his views on Article 14 in paragraph 19 of Annex A. He pointed out that a senior female village representative reflected that people in urban areas had much misconceptions about the small house policy. In the past, before the enactment of small house policy, female villagers were eligible for applying for small houses. After the enactment of the policy, only male villagers were eligible for applying for small houses. It was because many villagers married with each other and female villagers had no extra housing need after marriage. Generally speaking, the males were the applicants for small houses to ensure the optimal and effective use of land. There was nothing to do with discrimination. But time had changed and the situation was different now. He suggested the Bureau consult Heung Yee Kuk on paragraph 19 in light of the current situation. Over 70% of the members of Heung Yee Kuk were female, and some were female village representatives. They knew the development of the issue and the ins and outs clearly.

46. Ms CHAN Yuen-han made a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) HKSAR had entered reservations in respect of the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. She agreed that some New Territories cultures should be respected and would be willing to listen to the views of Heung Yee Kuk and other parties.
- (b) Because of childbirth and physical differences between men and women, osteoporosis was more common in women. The Bureau would allocate \$1m to the district councils for launching health promotion campaigns or, if necessary, enlisting support from doctors to raise public awareness of health.
- (c) The issue of regularisation of neighbourhood support child care had been under discussion for some time. It not only enabled the housewives to work at home to supplement household income but also offered help to the working parents to take care of their children.
- (d) She agreed that the Government should remind the developers to monitor the M/F compartment ratio and provide babycare rooms during land development.
- (e) Gender mainstreaming had been implemented in government policies in earlier years with satisfactory result. Non-profit-making organisations and business sector could be invited in future to promote the concept, e.g. the level of female representation on the board of listed companies,

provision of male and female sanitary fitments and baby care rooms, etc.

47. The Chairman said that opinions of Members, if any, could be referred to the Labour and Welfare Bureau direct before 30 April this year.

VI. Tung Chung New Town Extension Project  
(Paper IDC 29/2018)

48. The Chairman welcomed Mr WONG Kwok-fai, Alfred, Chief Engineer/Lantau 1 as well as Mr LAM Wai-chuen, Eddie and Mr SZETO Hon-yin, Senior Engineers of the Sustainable Lantau Office, Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD) to the meeting to present the paper.

49. Mr Alfred WONG introduced the background of the paper and reported the latest development in respect of Members' comments and other issues raised at the last meeting.

50. Mr Holden CHOW expressed his views as follows:

- (a) He raised concerns over the road connecting the 3 villages of Mui Wo. The written reply of CEDD mentioned that IsDO was studying the widening of parts of the road. The road section was a non-standard road. It would still be difficult for emergency vehicles to pass through although lay-bys were provided. He proposed CEDD to take the road widening works as an opportunity to build a standard road to solve the traffic problem in the area.
- (b) A series of traffic accidents had occurred at Cheung Tung Road involving cyclists. If a cycle track was to be built thereon, the Government should consider prohibiting cycling on the walkway to protect the safety of cyclists and other road users.

51. The Vice-chairman Mr Randy YU declared interests. He said the relatives of his wife owned land in Tung Chung West (TCW) and therefore he would not comment on the TCW development project. For the road widening works for the road connecting the 3 villages of Mui Wo, he understood that 2 road bends were found having slope safety hazards during the engineering study. He hoped CEDD would study with its Geotechnical Engineering Office (GEO) the feasibility of widening the road bends for emergency vehicles to pass.

52. Mr Eric KWOK expressed his views as follows:

- (a) He appreciated that CEDD revised the plan as proposed by Members.
- (b) Regarding the exits of TCW MTR station, he hoped the relevant departments and MTR Corporation Ltd. (MTRCL) would study to

provide an underground corridor linking the 3 exits to reach Fuk Yat House of Yat Tung Estate, Mun Tung Estate at Area 39 and Tung Chung Old Village, i.e. Sheung Ling Pei Village so that people could choose to use the at-grade pedestrian crossing or underground corridor inside the MTR station.

- (c) He said there were 3 bus stops on Tung Chung Road opposite the Tung Chung Rural Committee but no lay-bys were provided. As population intake of Mun Tung Estate in Area 39 would begin late this year, and the entrance and exit of the carpark of Mun Tung Estate shopping centre would connect Tung Chung Road, the usage rate of Tung Chung Road would rise substantially. He suggested that lay-bys be built to avert traffic congestion in the future.

53. Mr FAN Chi-ping expressed his views as follows:

- (a) He was doubtful that there would be no increase in buses travelling along Tung Chung Road after the intake of Mun Tung Estate as stated by TD. He said the exit of the carpark of Mun Tung Estate shopping centre would be situated at the Wong Ka Wai Village entrance and large numbers of road users and pedestrians would pass by even if there were no additional big buses running. He questioned whether the future Lantau buses heading for South Lantau and Tai O, etc. would not ply through Tung Chung Road if the new bus routes were not going to travel along Tung Chung Road.
- (b) He said there had been little improvement to the bus bays opposite the petrol filling station at Tung Chung Road over the years.
- (c) He said when the double-decker buses came into operation on Lantau Island, serious traffic accidents might occur due to the narrow width of Tung Chung Road and the lack of lay-bys thereon. He urged the relevant departments to send their staff to inspect Tung Chung Road and assess the potential risks, improve the road bends and install more bus bays.

54. Mr Alfred WONG made a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) For the road connecting the 3 villages of Mui Wo, the department would follow up on the issues of road widening and slope safety with IsDO and GEO.
- (b) Regarding the use of an underground corridor of the MTR station for pedestrian crossing purpose, to his knowledge, MTRCL had not proceeded with the detailed design for TCW station. It was expected that the district councils and relevant departments would be consulted upon the finalising of the TCW Extension Project and the release of the

station design. The proposal could be left pending until the release of the design.

55. Mr Kenneth MOK said that TD and CEDD had followed up the issue after the last meeting having noted the aspirations of Members for the provision of bus bays on Tung Chung Road. TD understood the concerns of the community about double-decker buses, lay-bys and the pick-up/drop-off points, etc. The department would review the utilization of bus stops and the peripheral land development along Tung Chung Road to determine the need and feasibility for providing more bus bays.

56. The Chairman concluded that IDC supported the gazetting of road and sewerage works under the Tung Chung New Town Extension (TCNTE) Project for their early commencement by CEDD, and hoped that the department would continue to follow up on Members' opinions.

VII. Question on progress of construction of Tung Chung Town Park  
(Paper IDC 34/2018)

57. The Chairman welcomed Mr Alfred WONG, Chief Engineer/Lantau 1 as well as Mr Eddie LAM, Senior Engineer and Mr SZETO Hon-yin, Senior Engineer of the Sustainable Lantau Office, CEDD to the meeting to respond to the question. The written reply of CEDD had been distributed to Members for perusal prior to the meeting.

58. Mr Holden CHOW presented the question.

59. Mr SZETO Hon-yin said that the development of a park was generally under the purview of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD). CEDD conducted a 3-stage public engagement exercise for TCNTE project during 2012 to 2014 and noted the keen aspirations of the public for a town park. After consideration, the department planned to expand the scope of TCNTE project to cover Tung Chung town park in order to satisfy the public aspiration. Relevant internal approval procedures were underway. CEDD was discussing with LCSD on the planning of Tung Chung town park so that the consultant could carry out the relevant design work soonest and application for funding could be submitted to LegCo for implementing the works.

60. Mr Holden CHOW indicated that he had enquired about the progress of the construction of Tung Chung town park last year and also met with the representatives of the Planning Department (PlanD) and LCSD earlier and was informed that the item was in the preliminary design stage, but now CEDD said that it was still at the design stage of the consultant. He considered that the site of the park had been identified but the design work was not yet completed. He enquired about the reason of the slow progress.



61. Mr Eric KWOK said that about 10 years ago, the land concerned was already designated as Tung Chung town park in the draft Tung Chung Outline Zoning Plan (OZP). According to the paper submitted by CEDD to IDC earlier, the land adjacent to the site of the park (i.e. near the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong) would be put up for auction for development of low density high-class residential housing. He enquired whether the progress of Tung Chung town park would thereby be affected.

62. Mr Alfred WONG responded as follows:

- (a) When CEDD reported the latest progress of TCNTE project at the IDC meeting in December 2017, it indicated that the proposed implementation of the town park was still under consideration. It was only until recently that the Government decided to include the town park in the TCNTE project. Upon completion of the internal approval procedures, the consultant would carry out design work and the department would solicit views from IDC on the town park design.
- (b) The current extent of Tung Chung town park did not cover Area 23 and it was anticipated that the housing development therein would not affect the implementation of town park.

63. Mr Holden CHOW said that according to the information and plans provided during the previous 3 public engagement exercises, the land behind Tung Chung Crescent was designated as town park. He was thus perplexed at CEDD representative's saying that the park was only recently included in the TCNTE project and enquired whether such arrangement was to align with the funding procedure. He hoped the department would provide the construction timetable of the town park.

64. Mr Alfred WONG explained that while the land concerned was designated as town park in the draft OZP, the way it was taken forward was not ascertained at that time. It was only decided recently that the town park was to be included in the TCNTE project.

65. Ms Donna TAM said that according to the Tung Chung Town Centre Area OZP, the site concerned was zoned "Open Space" for development of a town park. Works projects in relation to new town development were generally undertaken by different government departments, for example, parks were undertaken by LCSD and other public works were mainly undertaken by CEDD. During the study on the TCNTE project, many members of the public urged for early implementation for the town park. Since LCSD currently did not have a concrete implementation programme for the development of the town park, the departments agreed after discussion that the town park project be included under other public works projects for the new town undertaken by CEDD for its design and construction to expedite implementation.

66. The Chairman hoped that the works could commence as soon as possible.

(Mr Holden CHOW left the meeting at around 5:10 p.m.)

IX. Question on progress of the MTR Tung Chung West Extension and Tung Chung East Station  
(Paper IDC 35/2018)

67. The Chairman said that the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB) and MTRCL were unable to arrange representatives to the meeting but had provided written replies for Members' perusal.

68. Mr Eric KWOK briefly presented the question.

69. The Chairman said that the Secretariat had written to the Secretary for Transport and Housing on 5 March this year, stating that Members were extremely concerned about the progress of TCW Extension and Tung Chung East (TCE) Station and hoped that THB and MTRCL would brief them on the project proposals and listen to their views.

70. Mr Eric KWOK raised his views as follows:

- (a) He indicated that he had raised questions to THB on the subject concerned time and again over the years but each time he was given the same ambiguous reply.
- (b) The government departments repeatedly indicated that the planning for TCW Station (Yat Tung Station) would only start when the population met the requirement (about 200 000). However, LOHAS Park Station started commissioning before its completion and the intake of LOHAS Park because MTRCL itself was one of the developers of the property. This double standard was unfair to the residents of Yat Tung Estate and Mun Tung Estate.
- (c) The Executive Council had discussed TCW Station (Yat Tung Station) as early as 1995 and LegCo had endorsed all relevant documents, but the project was shelved due to the Asian financial turmoil in 1997 and the SARS outbreak in 2003. The construction of HZMB was also proposed at the same time and the bridge would have been commissioned long ago if there was no mishap during the construction. While the 2 projects were proposed in the same year, only HZMB was given a lot of attention whereas TCW Station (Yat Tung Station) was still nowhere in sight. The Government had total disregard for the people's daily need. He requested THB and MTRCL to construct TCW Station (Yat Tung Station) immediately and hoped that it could be completed between 2020 and 2024.

X. Question on development of organic waste treatment facilities in Siu Ho Wan for food waste recycling

(Paper IDC 37/2018)

71. The Chairman welcomed Ms WU King-yan, Theresa, Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Food Waste Management) of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) to the meeting to respond to the question.

72. Ms Amy YUNG briefly presented the question.

73. Ms Theresa WU responded as follows:

- (a) Organic Resources Recovery Centre (ORRC) Phase 1 was the first major facility in Asia that converted food waste into biogas. Owing to its complicated design, the requirements of fire services installations were more stringent than the general waste treatment facilities. Surplus electricity would be generated for export to the power grid of CLP Power Limited (CLP). EPD had to discuss with CLP on the protection measures taken during power transmission to ensure stable electricity supply. As such, additional power connection devices and protection equipment had to be procured. The ORRC was expected to be put into service in 2018. The amount of food waste handled per day could not be ascertained at present and relevant information could only be provided upon the commissioning of the centre.
- (b) The department had been maintaining close liaison with the commercial and industrial (C&I) sectors to invite them to express their interest in delivering food waste to the ORRC. At present, over 150 C&I institutions had undertaken to deliver food waste to the ORRC, which included shopping malls, food establishments, restaurants, public institutions, supermarkets, hotels and wet markets from Lantau Island, Kwai Tsing, Tsuen Wan, Sham Shui Po, Yau Tsim Mong, Wong Tai Sin, Kowloon City and Hong Kong Island, etc.
- (c) To facilitate and promote food waste recycling among the C&I sectors, a pilot project would be launched to collect food waste from 40 wet markets and cooked food centres managed by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD), as well as 9 shopping malls and wet markets of the Hong Kong Housing Authority for delivery to the ORRC. The pilot project would last for 2 years. In addition, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department would arrange for delivery of a total of about 5 tonnes of food waste from Western Wholesale Food Market and Cheung Cha Wan Wholesale Food Market to the ORRC. The Hospital Authority (HA) would also collect a total of about 4 tonnes of food waste from 23 hospitals for delivery to the ORRC.

- (d) The Government had formulated the relevant code of practice on recycling and provided seminars and technical support for the C&I sectors regularly to enable them to understand source separation of waste, with a view to achieving waste reduction at source and enhancing the effectiveness of food waste recycling. Briefing sessions were organised from time to time to encourage the C&I sectors to express their views and free training was also provided when necessary.
- (e) In July 2011 the Funding Scheme for Food Waste Recycling in Housing Estates was rolled out with funding from the Environment and Conservation Fund to subsidise the installation of on-site food waste treatment facilities at private housing estates and organise relevant educational and promotional activities to raise residents' awareness and encourage the public to develop the habit of separating and recycling waste. EPD set up a help-desk service to encourage interested housing estates' participation and provide technical support. Residents and property management companies of housing estates were encouraged to participate in food waste recycling and recovery under the Food Wise Hong Kong Campaign.
- (f) The department published in 2014 the Food Waste and Yard Waste Plan for Hong Kong 2014-2022, which proposed the establishment of 5 to 6 ORRCs in phases. The first phase of ORRC situated at Siu Ho Wan would be commissioned in 2018 with a treatment capacity of 200 tonnes of food waste per day. The second phase of ORRC situated at Sha Ling had an anticipated treatment capacity of 300 tonnes per day after completion, and the tendering for which had been completed. The department had identified a site in Shek Kong, Yuen Long for development of the third phase of ORRC with an anticipated daily treatment capacity of 300 tonnes after completion.
- (g) A feasibility study on organic waste collection and delivery to ORRCs was being conducted to explore the collection of organic waste generated from the households, C&I sectors, education institutions and government organisations, and a feasible option for collection and delivery of organic waste effectively was formulated taking into account the actual situation of Hong Kong. The study was expected to be completed in 2018.

74. Ms Amy YUNG raised her views as follows:

- (a) She enquired about the expected commissioning date of the second phase project in Sha Ling and the third phase project in Shek Kong, Yuen Long respectively, as well as their treatment capacity.
- (b) Household food waste comprised 70% of the total food waste. Although household food waste could be handled at the ORRC and funding and technical support were provided for housing estates to

handle food waste on their own, the housing estates generally might not have enough space for the food waste treatment machines. She suggested the Government promote recycling and treatment of household food waste proactively.

75. Mr Eric KWOK raised his views as follows:

- (a) In the beginning, the C&I sectors might respond to the appeal for delivering food waste to the ORRC for treatment but since additional cost was involved, the C&I sectors might in the long run continue to dispose of food waste at refuse chambers. He enquired whether the department had any policy in place to encourage their continuous participation in the scheme.
- (b) Food waste was a valuable resource which could be developed into products for use by the agriculture and fisheries industries. However, the agriculture and fisheries industries in Hong Kong were declining and the Government gave no support to promote the horticulture industry. He enquired how the department would dispose of the products generated from food waste. If they were eventually delivered to Shek Kwu Chau for burning, pollution would be caused.

76. Ms Theresa WU gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) The second phase of ORRC was scheduled for completion in 2021 with a treatment capacity of 300 tonnes. A feasibility study would commence this year for the third phase which could handle 300 tonnes of food waste upon completion. A concrete timetable was not yet available as the treatment approach and work flow had to be redesigned.
- (b) Since not all households would separate the food waste and food waste separation had to align with the collection schedule, according to overseas experience, only about 50% of food waste could be recycled and handled. It was hoped that upon completion of the second phase, there would be surplus treatment capacity for handling household food waste.
- (c) At present, a fee was charged for industries delivering refuse to landfills or refuse transfer stations. If the Government subsidised the food industry to collect food waste, it was de facto waiving its refuse collection fee which would be unfair to other industries. The department would encourage industry participation by, for example, publishing the names and logos of participating institutions on the “Big Waster” Facebook page and the ORRC webpage, and exploring promoting the participating institutions through OpenRice. Since the delivery of food waste to ORRC could reduce carbon dioxide emissions, participating institutions would be granted the “Carbon Reduction

Certificates” for publishing in their annual reports to make known their contributions to the environment and waste reduction, thereby achieving a win-win situation.

- (d) The ORRC adopted anaerobic digestion technology to turn food waste to biogas for power generation. The power generated could provide electricity supply to the centre and about 14 million kilowatt-hour (kWh) of surplus electricity could be exported to the power grid of CLP per year. The by-product, compost, could be used as fertilisers.

77. Ms Amy YUNG raised her views as follows:

- (a) It was known that CLP and the Hongkong Electric Company Limited planned to repurchase electricity generated from natural resources at \$3 to \$5 per kWh. The technology used was similar to the operation of ORRC. In view that food waste recycling facilities could generate cash receipts, she suggested the Government proactively implement the third phase project.
- (b) She suggested the Government enhance the education and promotion of household food waste recycling with a view to increasing the volume of recycled waste to 50%, thereby reducing carbon emissions during landfilling and transporting of food waste.

XI. Question on artificial island at Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge  
(Paper IDC 38/2018)

78. The Chairman said that THB and the Highways Department were unable to arrange representatives to the meeting but had provided a written reply for Members’ perusal.

79. Ms Amy YUNG briefly presented the question. She said that given the mega-scale of the HZMB project implemented in the Islands District and substantial sum of public funds involved, IDC was very concerned about the works progress but various departments had been evading questions relating to this project. She raised the question with the intention to promote good governance with a high degree of transparency and accountability within the Government, but the departments concerned failed to meet the said requirements and disregarded the aspirations and voices of the people. She was disappointed that the departments only provided a written reply but did not arrange representatives to attend the meeting.

XII. Question on follow-up work in wake of Typhoon Hato  
(Paper IDC 39/2018)

80. The Chairman welcomed Mr CHEUNG King-man, Senior Engineer/Islands and Ms TANG Ka-yuet, Annie, Engineer/Islands of the Drainage Services Department (DSD); Ms LAW Po-yee, Annie, Senior Engineer/Maintenance and Mr HUNG Ka-kui, Engineer/Maintenance of CEDD; Mr AU Ying-kit, Paul, Senior Engineer (Works) and Mr CHU Kwok-ching, Timothy, Engineer of the Home Affairs Department (HAD); and Ms CHONG Yan-yee, Belinda, Assistant District Officer (Islands)<sup>2</sup> of IsDO to the meeting to respond to the question. The written reply of DSD and the joint written reply of CEDD and IsDO were tabled for Members' perusal.

81. The Vice Chairman Mr Randy YU presented the question.

82. Ms Annie TANG presented in detail the written reply of DSD.

83. Ms Belinda CHONG presented in detail the joint written reply of CEDD and IsDO.

84. Mr HUNG Ka-kui and Mr Timothy CHU introduced respectively the options of improving the impact resistance against waves at the coastal area in Shek Tsai Po as well as Nam Chung and Fan Kwai Tong, Tai O with the aid of PowerPoint presentation.

85. The Vice-chairman Mr Randy YU raised his views as follows:

- (a) After Typhoon Hato hit Hong Kong last year, he and Mr LOU Cheuk-wing requested IsDO and various government departments to conduct a site visit at Tai O. They were gratified that the departments had expeditiously taken contingency measures.
- (b) Lei Yue Mun also experienced flooding at that time and the rock-armoured bund works there would soon be completed, whereas the flood protection works in Tai O were in relatively slow progress. According to the written reply of CEDD, the rock-armoured bund works at Shek Tsai Po, Tai O at least required 6 months for preparation and 3 months for construction. As the typhoon season was drawing near, he was worried that the affected areas in Tai O would be left unprotected and the situation would be disastrous.
- (c) He thanked DSD for taking various contingency measures. Since the department mentioned about stepping up inspection, he enquired about the actual number of inspection, such as the current number of inspection, increase in number of inspection and annual number of inspection, etc. Moreover, the department mentioned that stop-logs would be installed as soon as possible, he enquired when the works would be completed.

- (d) DSD mentioned that they would continue to monitor the operation of the screening facilities over the existing nullah and study the feasibility of extending the existing protection area. He enquired when the above work would commence, whether a report would be regularly made to IDC and when the study commenced.
- (e) He thanked the Assistant District Officer (Islands) for reporting to IDC and IsDO for continuous follow-up and holding a meeting earlier on to discuss relevant follow-up actions. As for the funding, if no approval was obtained, the works would be carried out with the funds allocated from the District Minor Works (DMW) Programme through IDC's District Facilities Management Committee (DFMC). However, given that the annual funding allocated to the DFMC was limited and the Islands District comprised a total of 10 areas, the implementation of the proposed works in Tai O would mean indirect deprivation of resources for the other 9 areas. He enquired about the relevant financial arrangement of IsDO.
- (f) He expressed disappointment at the work progress of CEDD. He went and inspected Tai O after the hit of Typhoon Hato in August last year and inspected the area again in February this year. During the inspection, the representative of IsDO explained that rock-armoured bund was mainly used for resisting the impacts of waves but would be blocking the view. He was also aware that Shek Tsai Po, Fan Kwai Tong and Nam Chung were subject to the impacts of waves, although unlike the problem of backflow of seawater at Tai Ping Street and Wing On Street. He and the residents had agreed to give up the view for the protection of life and property of Tai O residents. However, after a few months, the department reiterated that the works would block the view and required 6 months for preparation and 3 months for construction. He considered that the progress of works was too slow.
- (g) He was aware of the constraints at Location 3 of Diagram 1, which included land in private ownership, loading and unloading facilities and shallow sea-bed, giving rise to construction problems. If preparation had started half a year ago, construction would then have commenced and there would be protection during the typhoon season.
- (h) He anticipated that the works details could not be finalised for commencement of work immediately and the work would probably not be completed within this year to protect the lives and properties of residents. He felt extremely disappointed.
- (i) He understood that the building of rock-armoured bund at Fan Kwai Tong and Nam Chung was very difficult owing to the shallow sea-bed. The option put forward by IsDO and CEDD for building a concrete wall



of about 0.8 to 1.5 metres tall for much of it and 1 metre tall on average was acceptable if protection was provided.

- (j) He noted the proposal for building rock-armoured bunds near the L-shaped area beside Tai O Heritage Hotel at the rear of Shek Tsai Po (Location 1 of Diagram 1) as well as opposite Sing Lee shrimp sauce and paste factory (Location 2 of Diagram 1), and that for Location 3 of Diagram 1, in view of the relevant statutory procedures under the Foreshore and Sea-bed (Reclamations) Ordinance and the technical issues involved, the feasibility of building a rock-armoured bund was yet to be ascertained. As for Nam Chung and Fan Kwai Tong, the result would be known in about 9 months.
- (k) He requested various departments to implement work for the above facilities as soon as possible.

86. Mr LOU Cheuk-wing raised his views as follows:

- (a) He concurred with The Vice-Chairman Mr YU and added that the question related to the follow-up work in the wake of Typhoon Hato and not the application for DMW funds.
- (b) Typhoon Hato swept through Hong Kong on 21 and 22 August last year with Tai O being hit the hardest. The Secretary for Development, Mr Michael WONG, inspected Tai O on the following day and considered that improvement work was necessary. However, no progress had been made after more than 8 months. While the Hong Kong Observatory indicated the other day that 8 typhoons were anticipated to hit Hong Kong this year, the works were not yet carried out and how could we deal with the upcoming typhoons?
- (c) He considered that the cost of follow-up works in the wake of typhoon should not be borne by IsDO because it would not be desirable if the Islands District DMW funds were applied for building the proposed rock-armoured bunds and concrete wall in Tai O, depriving other areas in the Islands District of resources. The Government should establish a fund to cover the expenses incurred to cope with natural disasters and the associated works.
- (d) He supported the proposal of CEDD and IsDO to carry out works at Shek Tsai Po and Fan Kwai Tong, and agreed that the works at Shek Tsai Po be carried out in 2 stages. He hoped that the works at Shek Tsai Po at Locations 1 and 2 of Diagram 1 would be completed first within half a year so that the areas would be protected during the approach of typhoon season.

- (e) As for the drainage issue, he had conducted a site visit with Ms TANG and expressed that the stop-logs at Tai Ping Street were operating very effectively. Backflow of seawater however occurred from drains at the end of the street, causing inconvenience to the residents. He enquired DSD on the solutions.
- (f) He hoped that various departments would follow up and carry out the recovery work as soon as possible.

87. Ms Annie TANG gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) With regard to increasing the inspection frequency of stop-logs, in emergency situation, stop-logs would be installed instantly by DSD staff and inspection would at least be performed twice after installation. In the wake of Typhoon Hato, the location of easily loosened stop-logs were identified. It was decided after discussion with the contractor that repeated inspections be performed in the future so that any loosened stop-logs could be tightened quickly to prevent water seepage.
- (b) It was understood that during the hit of typhoon, the public would like to postpone the installation of stop-logs at the entrance/exit to ensure a free flow passage, therefore when Typhoon Hato hit Hong Kong, the stop-logs were installed only when the seawater began to rise to the ground level. However, the storm surge this time was the first challenge since the operation of the stop-logs. The overflowing of seawater was faster than expected and the stop-logs could not be timely installed. In view of that, after discussion with the relevant rescue departments, it was decided that stop-logs at the entrance/exit and other locations would be installed concurrently in emergency situations in future and that the staircases be installed at the entrance/exit to facilitate access.
- (c) As for the nullahs, since the installation of screening facilities might affect the daily and emergency cleansing of the nullah, DSD would first monitor the operation in pilot areas during the rainy season; and after having ascertained that the daily and emergency cleansing work therein would not be affected, DSD would consider installing screening facilities at other locations, such as areas with branches overhanging or falling.

88. Mr CHEUNG King-man supplemented that DSD was considering extending the existing protection area, yet owing to various factors such as geographical constraints and land limitations, etc., more time was needed for in-depth study and exploration. The department would report the progress and findings to IDC in due course.

89. Ms Annie LAW said that CEDD was aware of Members' concern and had conducted inspection and explored improvement measures promptly for Shek Tsai Po and Nam Chung to Fan Kwai Tong, Tai O at the request of IsDO in September last

year. At the IDC meeting on 23 October last year, the department, having taken into account the water depth, preliminarily put forward 2 options, namely building a rock-armoured bund at Shek Tsai Po Street near Sing Lee shrimp sauce and paste factory, and construction of a concrete wall along the coastal footpath from Nam Chung to Fan Kwai Tong. IsDO subsequently consulted Members of the constituency on the improvement measures and learnt that the residents hoped the rock-armoured bund at Shek Tsai Po be extended to the vicinity of “skewed houses”. As stated in the joint written reply, it was hoped that the improvement works would be implemented soonest at Locations 1 and 2 of Diagram 1. For other locations with constraints in work implementation, further investigation would be required to explore the feasibility to proceed with the work. As a works department, CEDD would assist IsDO in implementing improvement works at the locations concerned.

90. Mr Paul AU noted Members’ views and said the matter would be dealt with as soon as possible.

91. Mr Anthony LI said that the priority now was to implement the improvement measures soonest. To avoid affecting the minor works of other areas in Islands District, IsDO would have discussion with HAD about allocating additional resources to Islands District for implementing DMWs in Tai O in view of its special situation.

92. The Vice-chairman Mr Randy YU raised his views as follows:

- (a) He felt relieved that the improvement works concerned would not affect the resources allocated to other DMWs in Islands District.
- (b) He hoped CEDD would draw reference from Lei Yue Mun and build a rock-armoured bund in Tai O as soon as possible instead of being stuck at the study stage.
- (c) Since CEDD had put forward proposals and design options to Members at the IDC meeting on 23 October, he believed there was no need to prepare complicated plans and only the facility height would be provided. He hoped that the works would be carried out with DMW funds with target completion date in November this year (3 months for preparation and another 3 months for construction) to control flood in some areas during the typhoon season. The L-shaped area beside Tai O Heritage Hotel at the rear of Shek Tsai Po (Location 1 of Diagram 1) as well as the area opposite Sing Lee shrimp sauce and paste factory (Location 2 of Diagram 1) were seriously affected by typhoon last time, and he hoped that these areas would be accorded priority.
- (d) He hoped that DSD would report the feasibility of extending the protection area at the next or upcoming IDC meetings.

93. The Chairman said that as the typhoon season was drawing near, he hoped the department would implement relevant improvement measures as soon as possible.

(Ms Josephine TSANG left the meeting at around 5:40 p.m.)

VIII. Question on additional specialty services of North Lantau Hospital  
(Paper IDC 33/2018)

94. The Chairman welcomed Dr David SUN, Deputy Hospital Chief Executive and Mr KAN Yat-chung, Thomas, Senior Hospital Administrator of North Lantau Hospital (NLTH), HA to the meeting to respond to the question. The written reply of NLTH, HA had been distributed to Members for perusal prior to the meeting.

95. Ms YU Lai-fan briefly presented the question on behalf of Mr Holden CHOW.

96. Dr David SUN briefly presented the Annual Plan 2018/19 of Kowloon West Cluster with the aid of PowerPoint presentation and responded as follows:

- (a) It was estimated that an additional 40 beds as well as paediatric and urology specialist outpatient services would be provided at NLTH in the fourth quarter of 2018 (prior to October to December).
- (b) NLTH would, in accordance with the annual plan, request for additional funding from HA and the Government for specialist (including gynaecology) services.
- (c) Although not a general hospital, NLTH would introduce specialist services progressively according to the cluster service plan, the needs of local residents and views of Members and local community, with a view to providing convenient medical service to Tung Chung residents and reducing cross-district medical consultations.

97. Mr Eric KWOK was glad that paediatric and urology services could be provided by the end of the year. Residents had complained that because of a short-fall in the consultation quotas of general outpatient clinics, they had been unsuccessful in making appointments for outpatient service although repeated telephone calls were made.

98. Ms YU Lai-fan suggested HA report regularly the progress of introducing specialist services at NLTH so that Members could inform the residents accordingly.

99. Dr David SUN said that he did not have the information about consultation quotas of outpatient clinics in hand. HA noted that the telephone appointment quotas were often full within a short time. If a patient who had made an appointment for

outpatient service failed to show up for the scheduled consultation, the time slot concerned would be released immediately to other people in order to make better use of resource. HA would review the consultation quotas of general outpatient clinics and increase the quotas as appropriate. He indicated that HA would report regularly the progress of introducing specialist services at NLTH.

XIII. Marine Port District Action Plan 2018  
(Paper IDC 30/2018)

100. The Chairman welcomed Mr WONG Wai-hong, District Commander (Marine Port) (Acting) of HKPF to the meeting to present the paper.

101. Mr WONG Wai-hong briefly presented the paper.

102. Mr Eric KWOK said that IDC had earlier endorsed the Southwest Lantau Marine Park project which included the release of fish fry in the marine park to convert the conservation area into a fish ground. He was worried that illegal fishing would be carried out by Mainland fishermen and suggested the Police set up a task force to step up efforts to combat illegal fishing and protect the marine environment.

103. Ms Amy YUNG said that the Police just mentioned that in addition to enhancing the qualities of force members, it would provide training and create a culture for improving the standards of policing, seamanship and safety. She enquired whether he referred to “seamanship” or maritime navigation skills.

104. Mr WONG Wai-hong said that in addition to devoting resources for combating and preventing crimes, the Police had been proactively maintaining close liaison with other government departments to exchange intelligence and carry out intelligence-led joint operations against illegal fishing activities to protect the marine ecology. “Seamanship” was a terminology of marine operation which referred to manoeuvring and control of vessels as well as the knowledge and skills of handling the equipment on board, including the use of mooring ropes. It could be considered a workmanship and an expertise.

XIV. Lantau District Action Plan 2018  
(Paper IDC 31/2018)

105. The Chairman welcomed Mr HO Yun-sing, Ricky, District Commander (Lantau) of HKPF to the meeting to present the paper.

106. Mr Ricky HO briefly presented the paper.

107. The Vice-chairman Mr Randy YU said that following a series of burglary on Lamma Island and South Lantau in April last year, the Lantau Police District had drawn on the experience of other districts to quickly launch the Project Lantau Eyes. With the installation of closed-circuit televisions in the villages within the district, he believed the security within the district would be enhanced. Moreover, following the serious congestion on 6 April as a result of the traffic control measures at the Lantau Link and the numerous traffic accidents occurred recently on North Lantau Highway, he, the Chairman Mr CHOW Yuk-tong, Mr WONG Man-hon and several Members met the representatives of TD and HKPF on 16 April to obtain details of the contingency arrangement, and also requested TD to arrange for Members to visit the Emergency Transport Co-ordination Centre or the Tsing Ma Control Area (TMCA) to know more about the contingency arrangement.

108. Mr Ricky HO said that TD was very concerned about the traffic problems at the Lantau Link and North Lantau Highway. An urgent meeting was originally arranged for last week to discuss the traffic problems at the above locations and the transport arrangement after the commissioning of the HZMB, but was called off due to other official commitments of HKPF. He believed that various departments would pay continuous attention to the traffic problems at the above locations. HKPF noted Members' concern about the traffic in New Territories South and would relay their views to TD.

(Post-meeting note: TD had arranged a visit to the Administration Building of TMCA for IDC members on 18 May this year.)

XV. Progress Report of Major Projects in Islands District  
(Paper IDC 32/2018)

109. The Chairman welcomed Mr Eddie LAM, Senior Engineer of Sustainable Lantau Office, CEDD to the meeting to present the paper.

110. Mr Eddie LAM said that the paper incorporated the reports of various projects in Islands District, which included projects completed in 2017 and projects in progress or to be undertaken in 2018.

111. Members noted the content of the paper.

XVI. Progress on District-led Actions Scheme  
(Paper IDC 42/2018)

112. The Chairman welcomed Mr AU Sheung-man, Benjamin, Assistant District Officer (Islands)<sup>1</sup> of IsDO to the meeting to present the paper.

113. Mr Benjamin AU briefly presented the paper. He said that letters would be sent to Members appealing for their continuous support in the publicity campaign in the district. Regarding the concern raised by The Vice-Chairman Mr YU earlier at the Islands District Management Committee meeting about the cleansing work at the vicinity of the emergency vehicular access in Mui Wo, IsDO had liaised with FEHD and was told that cleansing work was conducted every day therein. IsDO had provided the contact details of the staff concerned to The Vice-Chairman Mr YU's assistant for follow-up as necessary.

114. Members noted the content of the paper.

XVII. Government Budget 2018/19 – District Facilities Improvement  
(Paper IDC 40/2018)

115. The Chairman welcomed Mr Anthony LI, District Officer (Islands) of IsDO to the meeting to present the paper.

116. Mr Anthony LI presented the paper.

117. Mr YUNG Chi-ming and Ms LEE Kwai-chun were pleased to learn that Islands District was allocated additional resources for early implementation of the Cheung Chau Community Hall project to provide a venue for residents for organising activities. They hoped that the works could commence as soon as possible.

118. Members noted the content of the paper and supported the proposals set out in the paper.

(Mr CHEUNG Fu left the meeting at around 6:55 p.m.)

XVIII. Proposed plan of Islands District Duty Visit  
(Paper IDC 36/2018)

119. Members noted and endorsed the paper.

XIX. Proposed amendments to “Guidelines on the Use of IDC funds by Non-governmental organisations”  
(Paper IDC 43/2018)

120. Members noted and endorsed the paper.

XX. Report on the Work of the Islands District Management Committee (March 2018)  
(Paper IDC 44/2018)

121. Members noted the content of the paper.

XXI. Reports on the Work of the IDC Committees and its Working Group  
(Paper IDC 45-50/2018)

122. Members noted the content of the paper.

XXII. Allocation of DC funds

(i) Up-to-date Financial Position on the Use of DC Funds  
(Paper IDC 51/2018)

123. Members noted the content of the paper.

(ii) Approval for Using DC Funds by circulation from 1 February to 31 March 2018  
(Paper IDC 52/2018)

124. Members noted the content of the paper.

XXIII. Date of Next Meeting

125. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 7:00 p.m. The next meeting would be held on 25 June 2018 (Monday) at 2:00 p.m.

-End-