

(Translation)

Minutes of Meeting of Islands District Council

Date : 3 November 2022 (Thursday)
Time : 2:00 p.m.
Venue : Islands District Council Conference Room,
14/F, Harbour Building, 38 Pier Road, Central, Hong Kong

Present

Chairman

Mr YU Hon-kwan, Randy, MH, JP

Vice-Chairman

Mr WONG Man-hon, MH

Members

Mr CHOW Yuk-tong, SBS, MH
Mr YUNG Chi-ming, BBS, MH
Mr CHAN Lin-wai, MH
Mr WONG Hon-kuen, Ken
Mr HO Chun-fai
Mr HO Siu-kei (Arrived at around 2:05 p.m.)
Ms WONG Chau-ping
Mr KWOK Ping, Eric
Mr FONG Lung-fei
Ms LAU Shun-ting

Attendance by Invitation

Ms CHAN Wing-shiu, May, JP	Comissioner for Labour, Labour Department
Ms TANG Yuen-shan, Queenie	Senior Labour Officer (Employment Services)(Operation), Labour Department
Mr CHENG Yuk-lung, Stanley	Chief Engineer/Lantau 1, Civil Engineering and Development Department
Mr TSANG Chi-yui, Derek	Senior Architect (Lantau), Civil Engineering and Development Department
Ms PONG Nga-tuen, Jaime	Senior Landscape Architect (Lantau), Civil Engineering and Development Department
Mr CHAN Chun-ho	Landscape Architect/3 (Lantau), Civil Engineering and Development Department
Mr CHAN Tak-hong, Eric	Senior Engineer/5, Civil Engineering and Development Department

Ms LEUNG So-ping, Selina	Senior Executive Officer (Planning)21, Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Mr LEUNG Wai-lok, Ricky	Deputy Chief Fire Officer (Corporate Strategy), Fire Services Department
Mr LAI Kin-man	Assistant Divisional Officer (Management Group) 4, Fire Services Department
Ms HO Chung-yin	Engineer/Islands(3), Highways Department
Mr IP Sai-yau	Senior Land Executive/Land Control (District Lands Office, Islands), Lands Department
Mr WOO Pak-ming	Senior Controller of Telecommunications (Enforcement), Office of the Communications Authority
Mr NG Kar-lai, Patrick	Controller of Telecommunications (Monitoring), Office of the Communications Authority
Mr YAN Man-chi, Robin	Property Service Manager/Service (Hong Kong Island & Islands 3), Housing Department
Mr CHAN Cho-sing, Joel	Group Director, P&T Architects Limited
Ms MAK Kam-kwan, Sharon	Director, P&T Architects Limited
Mr TAN Kee-long, Nexus	Senior Associate, P&T Architects Limited
Mr CHAN Ka-kam	Senior Manager (Network Maintenance Department), Hong Kong Cable Television Limited
Mr POON Wai-lam, William	Senior Manager (Access Department), Hong Kong Cable Television Limited

In Attendance

Ms YEUNG Wai-sum, Amy, JP	District Officer (Islands), Islands District Office
Mr LI Ho, Thomas	Assistant District Officer (Islands)1, Islands District Office
Ms TSE Yik-ting, Ellie	Assistant District Officer (Islands)2, Islands District Office
Mr MOK Sui-hung	Senior Liaison Officer (1), Islands District Office
Mr CHAN Yat-kin, Kaiser	Senior Liaison Officer (2), Islands District Office
Mr CHOW Siu-hong, Vincent	Senior Engineer/15 (Lantau), Civil Engineering and Development Department
Ms TANG Tsui-yee, Caroline	District Planning Officer/Sai Kung & Islands, Planning Department
Ms YAN Lai-ming, Jenny	District Social Welfare Officer (Central Western/Southern/ Islands), Social Welfare Department
Mr LING Ka-fai	District Lands Officer/Islands (District Lands Office, Islands), Lands Department
Mr TSANG Wai-man	Administrative Assistant/Lands (District Lands Office, Islands), Lands Department
Ms KWAN Ka-mun, Karen	Chief Transport Officer/Islands, Transport Department
Ms CHEUNG Hoi-yan	District Commander (Lantau), Hong Kong Police Force
Mr Clive WALTON	District Commander (Marine Port District), Hong Kong Police Force
Ms LI Ka-chai, Denise	Police Community Relations Officer (Lantau District), Hong Kong Police Force

Mr CHAN Sheung-yung, Cyrus	Police Community Relations Officer (Marine Port District), Hong Kong Police Force
Mr HUI Kar-nung	District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Islands), Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Mr YAN Ka-kit, Ric	Chief Health Inspector (Islands)1, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Mr TO Chak-foo	Chief Manager/Management (Hong Kong Island and Islands), Housing Department
Ms LIM Ting-ting, Sylvia	Chief Leisure Manager (New Territories West), Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Ms SIU Kit-ping, Currie	District Leisure Manager (Islands), Leisure and Cultural Services Department

Secretary

Ms Kennis CHAN	Senior Executive Officer (District Council), Islands District Office
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**Welcoming remarks**

The Chairman welcomed Members and representatives of the government departments to the Islands District Council (IDC) meeting and introduced the following representatives of departments:

- (a) Ms TSE Yik-ting, Ellie, Assistant District Officer (Islands)2 of the Islands District Office (IsDO), who replaced Ms WONG Ka-ming, Grace; and
- (b) Mr CHOW Siu-hong, Vincent, Senior Engineer/15 (Lantau) of the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD), who stood in for Mr CHENG Yuk-lung, Stanley.

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

2. The Chairman welcomed Ms May CHAN, JP, Commissioner for Labour to the meeting to meet and exchange views with Members. He was also pleased to welcome to the meeting Ms Queenie TANG, Senior Labour Officer (Employment Services)(Operation).

3. Ms May CHAN said she was pleased to visit the IDC. She gave a presentation on labour issues and the work of the Labour Department (LD) with the aid of PowerPoint as follows:

(a) Overview of the labour market

- (i) The labour market was closely related to economic performance. The demand for labour increased when the economic environment was favourable. From 2012 to early 2019, the economy experienced a sustained expansion in which the unemployment rate remained low and employment showed an upward trend. However, the economy entered a recession in the second half of 2019 and saw its steepest ever contraction in 2020 due to COVID-19. With the sharp deterioration in the labour market, the unemployment rate surged from 2.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2019 to a 17-year high of 7.2 per cent in early 2021. The number of unemployment people also increased to over 260 000. As the economy recovered and the COVID-19 situation stabilised in 2021, there was an improvement in the labour market. The unemployment rate fell successively to 4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2021 as the number of unemployed people decreased substantially. In early 2022, the labour market deteriorated rapidly again amid the outbreak of the fifth wave of COVID-19. The unemployment rate rose significantly to 5.4 per cent between February and April 2022, and the number of unemployed people increased to over 200 000. Following the subsequent revival of domestic economic activities, there was an improvement in the labour market, causing the unemployment rate to decline successively to 3.9 per cent in the third quarter.
- (ii) Looking ahead, the LD believed that the labour market conditions would improve with the further revival of economic activities.
- (iii) In 2021, the unemployment rate in Islands District was 5.9 per cent, whereas Hong Kong's overall unemployment rate was 5.2 per cent.

(b) Employment and employment services

- (i) Over the past few years, when Hong Kong's economy was improving, the LD received over one million vacancies from the private sector every year. Subsequently, amid a slowdown in Hong Kong's economic activities under the impact of the epidemic, the number of vacancies the LD received in 2020 declined significantly to about 700 000. Last year, the number of vacancies climbed back to over one million. In the first nine month of 2022, the LD recorded over 780 000 private sector vacancies in total.

- (ii) The LD assisted over 126 000 and 197 000 job seekers in securing employment in 2020 and 2021 respectively. The LD would continue to pay close attention to the impact of the epidemic on the labour market and endeavour to assist job seekers in finding employment. Currently, the LD offered comprehensive and free employment services to job seekers through its 13 job centres across the territory.
- (iii) Job seekers in need in Islands District could visit the Tung Chung Job Centre for enquiries and services.
- (iv) Apart from the district-based job centres, the LD had three industry-based recruitment centres for the catering industry, retail industry and construction industry, in addition to a telephone employment service centre.
- (v) When the epidemic situation was under control, apart from organising large-scale job fairs at accessible locations, the LD also staged district-based job fairs and different thematic job fairs in its job centres.
- (vi) The LD had set up two youth employment resource centres named Youth Employment Start to provide one-stop employment and self-employment support service for young people aged between 15 and 29. The LD also provided tailor-made employment services to meet the needs of job seekers, including the implementation of the Employment Programme for the Elderly and Middle-aged, Youth Employment and Training Programme and Work Orientation and Placement Scheme. Through the provision of on-the-job training allowance, employers were encouraged to hire the elderly and middle-aged, young people and persons with disabilities. The LD provided a retention allowance to eligible employees to encourage them to receive and complete the on-the-job training, thereby stabilising employment.
- (vii) The LD had commissioned two non-governmental organisations to implement the Racial Diversity Employment Programme since 2020. The programme provided, on a pilot basis, one-stop employment services for ethnic minority job seekers in a case management approach. Following a review, the LD would offer the programme on a regular basis to strengthen employment support for ethnic minority job seekers. Since May 2017, the LD had also engaged employment assistants proficient in ethnic minority languages on a pilot basis to strengthen the employment services for ethnic minority job seekers.

(viii) The pilot Greater Bay Area Youth Employment Scheme was launched in January 2021 with an aim to encourage enterprises with business in both Hong Kong and Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area (GBA) to employ university graduates from Hong Kong and deploy them to work in the GBA Mainland cities. The enterprises had to employ graduates with a monthly salary of not less than HK\$18,000. The Government would grant a monthly allowance of HK\$10,000 to enterprises for each graduate employed for a maximum period of 18 months. The Scheme recorded over 3 000 vacancies from over 400 enterprises, and over 1 000 graduates had reported for duty. The participating enterprises and graduates gave very positive feedback on the Scheme. In the 2022 Policy Address delivered recently, the Chief Executive (CE) announced that the Scheme would be offered on a regular basis to encourage more university graduates to develop their careers in the GBA Mainland cities. The LD anticipated that a new round of the Scheme would be open for application in the first half of 2023.

(c) Labour relations

In addition to providing employment services, one of the LD's other key tasks was to build harmonious labour relations. For some time now, employers might have to change their modes of operation due to the epidemic, and employees also had to adapt to new work arrangements, which inevitably posed some challenges to the labour relations. In this connection, the LD had been working hard to help employers and employees settle their differences in an effort to maintain their labour relations. The LD provided free consultation and voluntary conciliation service for employers and employees of establishments outside the government sector through the ten branch offices of the Labour Relations Division. Over the past two years, the LD handled over 10 000 employment dispute claims every year. Over 70 per cent of the cases were settled by the LD through conciliation. The LD would continue to adopt various measures with a proactive and pragmatic approach to maintain and foster harmonious labour relations.

(d) Continuous contract requirement under the Employment Ordinance (EO)

The continuous contract requirement under the EO was to establish that employers had the legal obligation to offer employment benefits to employees who provided stable service reaching a certain level. The Government was reviewing the continuous contract requirement and would prudently and thoroughly explore how to strike a reasonable balance between the benefits of employees and the affordability of employers in the overall interests of Hong Kong. The LD planned to

discuss the matter at the Labour Advisory Board (LAB) meetings within this year.

(e) Increase in statutory holidays

The labour sector had been fighting for an increase in statutory holidays for many years. Following the completed legislative amendments, there would be additional statutory holidays in the future. The number of statutory holidays would be increased progressively to 17 days from 2022 onwards. The newly added statutory holiday from this year onwards was the Birthday of the Buddha. The other statutory holidays to be added in sequence would be the first weekday after Christmas Day, Easter Monday, Good Friday and the day following Good Friday. The LD used legislative means to remove the disparity between statutory holidays and general holidays in the long term so that employees in different industries could enjoy the same number of holidays. It was a breakthrough in labour rights. More than one million employees were expected to benefit from it.

(f) Sickness allowance and employment protection under anti-epidemic measures

In the light of the epidemic development, the LD amended the EO earlier to strengthen the protection of the employment rights and benefits of employees when they were absent from work due to their compliance with a specific anti-epidemic requirement with a movement restriction, including sickness allowance and employment protection. After the relevant legislative amendments had taken effect on 17 June, employers were required to grant sickness allowance to eligible employees who were absent from work due to their compliance with the above-mentioned restriction. It would be unreasonable for employees to be dismissed or to have the terms of their employment contracts changed because of their absence from work in such circumstances. The LD had conducted publicity through different channels and networks to give the public a better understanding of the new arrangement under the legislative amendments. The LD would continue to keep tabs on the implementation of the legislation and make adjustments in line with the Government's overall anti-epidemic policy when necessary.

(g) Statutory minimum wage (SMW)

Since the implementation of the SMW in 2011 and after four upratings, in June to August 2022, the average monthly nominal employment earnings of full-time employees of the lowest decile group had risen cumulatively by 78.8 per cent compared with the pre-SMW period, translating into an increase of 29.6 per cent in real terms after discounting inflation. As announced in the CE's Policy Address

delivered recently, the Government would invite the Minimum Wage Commission to study how to enhance the review mechanism of the SMW rate, including the review cycle, how to improve efficiency, and balancing a host of factors such as the minimum wage level and sustained economic development, and make proposals to the Government.

(h) Abolition of the “offsetting” arrangement under the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) System

(i) The relevant legislation was enacted in June this year. The LD would finalise the details of the “offsetting” arrangement. The abolition of the “offsetting” arrangement, which involved hundreds of thousands of employers and millions of employees, was a mammoth task. The Mandatory Provident Fund Authority was working at full steam on the development of the eMPF Platform to facilitate the implementation of the abolition of the “offsetting” arrangement by, among others, assisting employers in calculating the amounts of employees’ pre-transition portion of severance payments (SP) or long service payments (LSP) and enabling them to apply for government subsidies in the future. The Government was conducting a wide range of publicity in an effort to give employers and employees a better understanding of the arrangement under the new system in a simple manner. To tie in with the implementation of the new arrangement, the Government would provide employers with subsidies totalling over \$30 billion over a period of 25 years. The LD hoped to help enterprises (especially micro, small and medium-sized enterprises) adapt to the policy change by sharing employers’ expenses on the post-transition portion of SP/LSP through provision of subsidies. The LD had consulted the bodies concerned on the subsidy scheme, including the LAB and the relevant panels of the Legislative Council (LegCo), whose members generally supported the relevant arrangement. The LD was working out the details and would provide the specifics to Members in a timely manner.

(ii) Another supporting measure was the Designated Savings Accounts Scheme. The LD was studying the details and would consult the stakeholders after finalising the arrangement.

(i) Foreign domestic helpers (FDHs)

Currently, there were around 330 000 FDHs working in Hong Kong. With the epidemic situation stabilising and inbound control measures gradually relaxed, the number of FDHs had gradually rebounded. Over the last two years, in the light of the Government’s anti-epidemic work,



the LD had been maintaining close liaison with employer groups, FDH groups, Consulates-General of FDH-sending countries in Hong Kong and employment agencies (EAs) to ensure that FDHs and employers understood the latest anti-epidemic information. The LD would strike a balance between the interests of employers and employees and review the FDH-related policies in due course.

(j) Employment agencies

For effective regulation of EAs, the LD had been processing applications for issue and renewal of EA licence in accordance with the relevant legislation and carrying out surprise inspections from time to time to combat illegal operations. Where there was sufficient evidence to substantiate an offence, the LD would initiate prosecution against the offending EA. If an EA breached the Code of Practice for Employment Agencies (CoP), the LD would consider revoking or refusing to issue or renew its licence. In order to enhance the transparency of EAs' track records and help job seekers and employers make informed decisions when engaging EA services, the LD systematically published EAs' records of conviction of overcharging and unlicensed operation, revocation or refusal of renewal of licence and written warnings issued for non-compliance with the CoP on the dedicated EA Portal.

(k) The Protection of Wages on Insolvency Fund (PWIF)

The LD had reviewed the application and processing procedures of the PWIF to rationalise the workflow with a view to shortening the time required for issuing ex gratia payment. The PWIF Board had agreed to the direct provision of legal services by the PWIF to assist applicants in filing bankruptcy or winding-up petitions against their insolvent employers, which would save the applicants from having to apply for legal aid and undergo means test. It was envisaged that the measure would shorten the processing time for applications by up to 12 weeks. Under the new mechanism, the LD estimated that ex gratia payments for straightforward cases could be released from the PWIF within three months upon receipt of applications.

(l) Reimbursement of Maternity Leave Pay Scheme

Since the launch of the Scheme, over 10 000 applications had been approved and over \$200 million had been reimbursed. The LD would continue to publicise the Scheme widely to foster a better understanding of the Scheme among employers, employees and the public.

(m) Occupational safety

(i) The LD attached great importance to occupational safety and had

been enhancing the protection of employees' occupational safety and health (OSH) through inspection, enforcement, publicity and promotion as well as training. In 2021, the number of occupational injuries and deaths totalled over 30 000, which was 14.5 per cent lower than 2017. The number of fatal industrial accidents had been hovering around 20 cases per year in recent years. The construction industry always had a higher number of fatal industrial accidents than other industries. 23 out of the 25 fatal industrial accidents in 2021 occurred in the construction industry. In 2022 (as at 25 October), there had been 18 fatal industrial accidents, 14 of which occurred in the construction industry. The overall number of injuries and deaths remained high despite a drop in recent years. The LD therefore had introduced a series of targeted measures, especially for the construction industry, with a hope to improve the OSH performance in various industries.

- (ii) One of the measures was the amendments to the penalties under OSH legislation. The relevant bill was currently being scrutinised by the LegCo. The LD wished to enhance the deterrent effect by raising the penalties. The relevant legislation had not been reviewed for more than two decades, and the maximum fine under the existing provisions was only \$500,000. After an extensive consultation, the LD considered it necessary to raise the fine and proposed in the bill that the maximum fine be set at \$10 million. The LD hoped that the scrutinising committee would pass the bill as soon as possible so that penalties with a greater deterrent effect could be implemented early.
- (iii) The LD was reviewing the training courses on the use of fall arrest equipment for bamboo scaffolding workers with the Construction Industry Council. The LD would also revise the Code of Practice for Bamboo Scaffolding Safety in order to set out the relevant work requirements in more detail.
- (iv) Currently, contractors who undertook construction works lasting for six weeks or longer and engaging more than ten workers should notify the LD of the construction works. Amendments to the relevant regulation was underway to require contractors to notify the LD of construction works with shorter durations and fewer workers but involving higher risks, including truss-out scaffolding works, so that the LD could carry out surprise inspections of works with higher risks in a timely manner. Under the current regulation, contractors were only required to notify the LD within seven days after the commencement of works. The LD proposed that the deadline be changed to

“before the commencement of works”, which would enable the LD to carry out inspections as early as possible.

- (v) In September this year, the LD introduced a three-year Pilot Rehabilitation Programme for Employees Injured at Work (Pilot Programme) under which a case management approach was adopted to provide injured construction employees with speedy private out-patient rehabilitation treatment services. The LD expected that by 2023 the Pilot Programme would help at least 50 per cent of the participating employees recover within five months after the commencement of rehabilitation treatment. The LD would explore the further development of the Pilot Programme having regard to its effectiveness.
- (vi) The LD was formulating more specific guidelines based on the Hong Kong Heat Index from the Hong Kong Observatory, requiring employers to take preventive measures in accordance with prescribed criteria to protect employees from heat stroke in extremely hot weather. The LD would consult the stakeholders on the proposal later with the hope to promulgate the guidelines in April next year.
- (vii) The LD had taken different measures to raise OSH awareness in various industries, such as participating in site safety management committee meetings of public works projects to exchange views on OSH with contractors directly at construction sites and devising more focused inspection strategies. The LD would carry out in-depth surprise inspections to examine the safe systems of work and safety management systems at construction sites.
- (viii) The LD would promote the concept of “construction design and management” to stakeholders of the construction industry, with a hope to incorporate OSH considerations into the design stage of construction works, so as to eliminate or reduce OSH risks during repairs and maintenance at source.
- (ix) The LD also launched the Promoting the Use of Light-duty Working Platforms Scheme, providing suitable light-duty working platforms to contractors and workers free of charge for carrying out minor repair works in residential buildings, so as to minimise the risk of using ladders for above-ground works.

4. Mr Eric KWOK said he had received an enquiry from a resident of Yat Tung Estate about the EO last week. The resident, who worked as a security guard, was required by his company to work eight and a half hours per day without meal breaks. In other words, he was not allowed to eat during the eight and a half hours he was at

work. When Mr Eric KWOK searched information for the resident, he found that meal breaks were not prescribed in the EO. The resident said even though he was dissatisfied that the contract he signed did not specify the meal breaks, he had no choice but to accept it in order to sustain his living. Regarding the case, Mr Eric KWOK enquired whether the employer had violated the EO and whether the provision of a meal break for every eight hours of work was stipulated in the EO.

5. Ms May CHAN said the general arrangements for employees' meal breaks or rest breaks were not expressly provided under the relevant legislation. Owing to the varied circumstances of different trades, arrangements for employees' meal breaks generally had to take into account factors such as the circumstances of the trades, working environments and locations. Suitable arrangements would be made through consensus between employers and employees. If there were any specific cases requiring the LD's assistance, Members were welcomed to reach out to the LD.

6. Mr Eric KWOK opined that the above situation was extremely harsh for employees. The said resident had to move around working as a security guard, and yet he could not even eat a single bun at work due to the epidemic. He would rather take a pay cut in exchange for a meal break, but his employer disagreed. Mr Eric KWOK asked whether the LD could take the initiative to propose an amendment to the EO to prescribe the provision of a meal break of 30 to 45 minutes for every consecutive eight hours of work, so as to protect employees' basic rights.

7. Ms May CHAN said one of the LD's key targets was to enhance employee protection. In this connection, the LD reviewed the labour legislation from time to time. In addition to Mr Eric KWOK's views, the LD had also received much other feedback on the enhancement of employee protection. For example, the issue of working hours had always been of concern to the labour sector. In fact, when it came to the improvement of employees' rights, only with a consensus between employers and employees would it be easier to facilitate the relevant work. Given the large number of labour issues, the LD had to give holistic consideration to them in order to set priorities. The LD noted Members' concern and would listen extensively to the views of the relevant sectors.

8. The Chairman said the resident refrained from lodging a complaint in order to keep his job. He suggested that Members could consider speaking out on behalf of the resident without disclosing his identity. Members could request that the LD communicate with and ask the employer to consider arranging meal breaks.

9. Mr CHAN Lin-wai asked how to calculate the LSP of an FDH.

10. Ms May CHAN said the LD would explain the calculation method to Mr CHAN in detail after the meeting.

11. The Chairman thanked Ms May CHAN for attending the meeting.

(Mr HO Siu-kei arrived at around 2:05 p.m.)

(Post-meeting note: On 9 November, the LD had explained to Mr CHAN Lin-wai the calculation of LSP under the EO, which was also applicable to FDHs.)

## II. Confirmation of the Minutes of Meeting held on 5 September 2022

12. 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.

13. Members had no other amendment proposals. The minutes were confirmed unanimously.

(Members who voted in favour included: the Chairman Mr Randy Yu, the Vice-chairman Mr WONG Man-hon, Mr CHOW Yuk-tong, Mr YUNG Chi-ming, Mr CHAN Lin-wai, Mr Ken WONG, Mr HO Chun-fai, Mr HO Siu-kei, Ms WONG Chau-ping, Mr Eric KWOK, Mr FONG Lung-fei and Ms LAU Shun-ting.)

## III. Tung Chung New Town Extension Project - Conceptual Design of Open Space at Tung Chung East (Paper IDC 51/2022)

14. The Chairman welcomed Mr CHENG Yuk-lung, Stanley, Chief Engineer/Lantau 1, Mr TSANG Chi-yui, Derek, Senior Architect (Lantau), Ms PONG Nga-tuen, Jaime, Senior Landscape Architect (Lantau) and Mr CHAN Chun-ho, Landscape Architect/3 (Lantau) of the CEDD, Ms LIM Ting-ting, Sylvia, Chief Leisure Manager (New Territories West), Ms SIU Kit-ping, Currie, District Leisure Manager (Islands) and Ms LEUNG So-ping, Selina, Senior Executive Officer (Planning)<sup>21</sup> of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) and Mr CHAN Cho-sing, Joel, Group Director, Ms MAK Kam-kwan, Sharon, Director and Mr TAN Kee-long, Nexus, Senior Associate of P&T Architects Limited to the meeting to present the paper.

15. Mr Stanley CHENG briefly presented the paper.

16. Mr Joel CHAN briefly presented the paper with the aid of PowerPoint presentation.

17. Mr WONG Man-hon said the overall layout of the project was all-encompassing except the planning for land transport in Tai Ho was missing. He opined that the CEDD should not only focus on the development of new towns and neglect the rural areas. The Government designated Tai Ho Stream and its estuary area as a Site of Special Scientific Interest several years ago, but the area had always lacked supporting facilities. He suggested that the CEDD enhance the supporting facilities and introduce new elements to attract more people to visit Tai Ho. He

stressed that the CEDD should make good use of land resources instead of simply relying on reclamation development. The departments had to strike a balance between conservation and development by with a multi-faceted approach, in order to achieve a win-win situation.

18. Mr Eric KWOK expressed his views as follows:

- (a) The paper stated that the new extension area would accommodate a population of around 200 000, and land had been reserved for sports, recreational and social purposes. Meanwhile, Tung Chung East and Tung Chung North had only one 7-a-side hard-surfaced football pitch in Tung Chung North Park, which was used as a mobile specimen collection station previously. Although the station had been moved to the Chinese Herb Garden in the park recently, the football pitch had to undergo repair. Residents complained that there had not been any suitable venues for playing football in the past two years. Besides, ethnic minorities also relayed that there were no cricket venues in Tung Chung. In respect of the overall layout of the project, the CEDD did not take into account ethnic minorities' needs for sports facilities. He asked whether cricket grounds would be built.
- (b) According to the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (HKPSG), one 7-a-side and one 5-a-side football pitch should be provided per 30 000 people. Taking the future population size of the new extension area as approximately 184 000, six 5-a-side football pitches meeting the standards should be provided. Moreover, it was mentioned in the 2021-22 Budget that \$318 million would be earmarked to implement a five-year plan for upgrading football pitches. It would be against the HKPSG and the planning intention of the Budget to provide only one 5-a-side football pitch under the extension project.
- (c) According to Attachment 2, a cycle park cum skatepark was proposed for the new extension area. In this connection, he asked whether the LCSD had organised any competitions or activities related to extreme sports and skateboarding since the establishment of the skateboard ground in Tung Chung North Park in 2010. He worried that the skatepark would attract a low number of users due to the ineffective promotion by the LCSD. He therefore would like to know the number of visits to the skateboard ground in Tung Chung North Park over the past year. He also suggested that the CEDD and the LCSD study which kinds of sports facilities could benefit the most people.
- (d) It was mentioned on the Sustainable Lantau Office's website that a standard sports ground would be built in the new extension area, but there was no relevant information in the paper. School principals in Tung Chung had consistently reflected to him over the years that they had to look for suitable venues in Tsing Yi or even Wan Chai for holding

inter-school sports competitions. Besides, photos of sports grounds were printed on the cover of the Progress Report of Major Projects in Islands District submitted to the IDC by the CEDD every year, so he hoped that the department could provide the relevant information.

- (e) He suggested that the CEDD could consider providing catering facilities and venues suitable for holding outdoor concerts and arts activities in the proposed Central Green and waterfront promenade. Furthermore, he asked why there were no plans to build theatres (like Kwai Tsing Theatre and Tsuen Wan Town Hall) in the new extension area.

19. Ms WONG Chau-ping said in addition to Yat Tung Estate and Mun Tung Estate, ten more public housing blocks would be built in Tung Chung West. She asked whether the future development of Tung Chung West, which also had a large piece of coastal land, would draw on the design of Tung Chung East.

20. Mr HO Siu-kei said there were not enough recreational and sports facilities in Islands District. As leisure facilities were the public's basic need, the department should carry out planning having regard to the population growth. The Government should balance the development of different aspects of the community. Aside from residential housing, the Government should also provide various cultural and leisure facilities for the public. He suggested that the LCSD consider building a sports complex for holding athletic meets and concerts.

21. Mr Ken WONG said the well-designed new extension area was in stark contrast to the neighbouring underdeveloped Tai Ho. He hoped that the Planning Department (PlanD), when carrying out large-scale planning, would keep in mind the development of the neighbouring areas as well. Islands District had a wide spread of areas. While the Government had the goal of beautifying Tung Chung East, it overlooked the problem that there were not enough facilities in the older areas of Tung Chung. The department should consider how to integrate the older areas like Tung Chung West with the new extension area. The Government often put rural development on hold due to opposition from environmental groups, but in fact, the reclamation works of Tung Chung East were more damaging to the environment. He therefore hoped that the CEDD would not leave rural areas out of the overall development, otherwise it would be unfair to rural residents.

22. Mr FONG Lung-fei suggested that the design of the proposed waterfront viewing platform could incorporate a statue resembling a giant dragon spitting out a pearl on the roof. As tourists might be able to see Tung Chung East when planes were landing at the Hong Kong International Airport, statues as such could draw the attention of tourists and attract members of the public. He said the LCSD should grow plant species that were suitable for the local environment. He suggested that the LCSD could refer to the tree species and the tree planting methods in Discovery Bay, so as to create a tree-lined avenue serving as shelter for the public. Besides, he asked whether the CEDD would use solar lamp poles to enhance energy efficiency. As for leisure

facilities, he hoped the department would take into account the needs of people of different ages.

23. Mr HO Chun-fai said Lantau residents supported the Tung Chung New Town Extension project, whereas the Government refused to develop the neighbouring rural areas by making all sorts of excuses. It was unfair to Lantau residents. Currently, people could ride bicycles to Tung Chung and Sunny Bay along Cheung Tung Road, but cycling facilities were not provided in the Tai Ho section of Cheung Tung Road. He hoped that the department would take into account the neighbouring rural areas when developing new towns.

24. The Chairman reminded Members that they should give their views on the conceptual design of open space in the Tung Chung East extension area only.

25. Mr Stanley CHENG said the PlanD had reserved sites for providing recreational and sports facilities in the 130-hectare new reclamation area during the planning stage. The futsal pitch mentioned was provided at the request of the LCSD. He asked the representatives of the LCSD to provide supplementary information later.

26. Mr Joel CHAN gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) The consultant would consider the needs of people of different ages and design inclusive playgrounds and recreational and sports facilities suitable for different people, from children to the elderly, during the initial conceptual design stage to the detailed design stage.
- (b) The consultant would attempt to grow plants of different species in the new reclamation area with consideration given to the plants' adaptability to the environment and the principle of environmentally friendly design for biodiversity.
- (c) Regarding solar and green installations, the design concept of the open space in Tung Chung East was in harmony with nature, which was aligned with the direction of urban design and new town development in the future. The consultant would apply the concepts of greening, low carbon and environmental protection to the details, so as to integrate residents' daily life with nature.
- (d) The designs and the materials of the buildings in the new extension area would embody the characteristic of Tung Chung East which was the integration of nature with everyday life. The consultant's design work would be premised on that with consideration given to whether the buildings could become a landmark. As for the proposal of creating a distinctive appearance for the viewing platform, the team would also study its suitability.



27. Ms Selina LEUNG gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) The LCSD had reserved sites in Tung Chung East for building a sports ground and two sports centres. Since there were no standard sports grounds in Islands District at present, the LCSD attached great importance to the project, hoping to provide a standard sports ground equipped with an 11-a-side football pitch for the public. To cope with the population growth in the district, the LCSD was actively in preparation for the joint-user complex in Area 107 in Tung Chung. The complex would provide a sports centre with an arena that could be used as a futsal pitch to encourage the development of football in the district. The LCSD would report the progress of the complex to the IDC in due course and commence the works projects in Tung Chung East progressively.
- (b) As for cultural and entertainment facilities, the site in Area 1 in Tung Chung had been reserved for building a civic centre. When planning civic centres, the LCSD would take into account the relevant facilities and their utilisation rate on a territory-wide basis. The LCSD would also review the project in due course in the light of the overall planning of Tung Chung new town and the development of cultural facilities in the district.

28. Ms Currie SIU said the LCSD had submitted a paper to the District Facilities Management Committee under the IDC in September 2022. The paper mentioned that the 7-a-side hard-surfaced football pitch in Tung Chung North Park would be converted to three futsal pitches. The works had already commenced. As the CE expressed in the recently published Policy Address that the Government wished to promote urban sports that were popular among young people, the LCSD hoped that the above three futsal pitches could be open to the public within the current financial year in order to attract more young people to play football. Besides, the LCSD noted the playing of cricket in Tung Chung North Park, so the new futsal pitches would be open for multi-purpose use, allowing people to do different kinds of sports such as cricket. The LCSD would also consider providing different kinds of recreational, sports and leisure facilities in the Central Green and the waterfront promenade in the Tung Chung East extension area for public use.

29. The Chairman asked the representative of the PlanD to give a response on the lack of proper planning for the Three Villages; the double standards applied to the development of the old and new areas in Tung Chung; and the overall planning for rural areas.

30. Ms Caroline TANG said she could provide some brief information to facilitate Members' understanding of the situation and, if necessary, PlanD could provide further supplement afterwards. The planning of Tung Chung West focused on nature conservation, which was the public consensus when the planning and engineering study was carried out. In the early stage, the Government had proposed to reclaim in Tung

Chung West, but was not pursued in view of concerns for environmental conservation and impact on ecosystem and the fishing-village ambience in order to maintain the rural character of the area. Some of the works projects in Tung Chung West and its rural areas had to be taken forward by private developers and land owners. As some rural areas were not currently connected to public sewerage systems, the Government had included some projects in the new town extension works, where appropriate. Relevant departments would also carry out sewerage works for the villages concerned to improve the facilities. For example, the improvement works for Ma Wan Chung Village, Shek Mun Kap Village and Shek Lau Po Village were scheduled for commencement in 2025 and completion in 2029. Besides, the improvement works for some attenuation and treatment ponds had already commenced and were anticipated for completion in 2025. The Government had also planned to carry out beautification works for the river park which would commence in 2024 and was anticipated for completion in 2028.

31. The Chairman said Members could make further remarks on the recreational and sports facilities later. As for the Three Villages not having a similar development plan, the development of Tung Chung West, rural facilities or other issues that Members were concerned about, he suggested that Members submit their questions at the next meeting for follow-up or ask the Secretariat to request a written reply from the relevant departments. Alternatively, Members could communicate directly with the departments to solve the problems.

32. Ms WONG Chau-ping said when the department carried out improvement works for the sewerage systems of villages such as Shek Mun Kap, Shek Lau Po, Lam Che and Nim Yuen under the new town extension project, it neglected five nearby villages, namely Wong Ka Wai, Lung Tseng Tau, Sheung Ling Pei, Ha Ling Pei and Pa Mei. She stressed that she had raised the issues with the department on many occasions. She hoped that no village would be left out.

33. Mr FONG Lung-fei said recreational and sports facilities were very important to the public. He suggested opening an open area similar to the amphitheatre in Yat Tung Estate for people of different ages to engage in various kinds of activities, such as roller-skating, skateboarding and dancing. He also suggested providing dynamic family play facilities for children aged one to three years and ample space for children aged three to eleven years, who were generally active, to do physical activities, whereas what young people mostly needed was simple outdoor fitness facilities. Considering the lack of appeal of conventional recreational and sports facilities, the LCSD should not resist innovation and could review the facilities after conducting a trial. He stressed that the LCSD should cater for the exercise needs of people of different ages and help them improve their health, thereby reducing the burden on the medical system.

34. Mr Eric KWOK was worried that the skatepark in Tung Chung East would attract a low number of users like the skateboard ground in Tung Chung North Park. He therefore hoped that the LCSD could provide statistics on the trainings or competitions it had provided for the public for the promotion of extreme sports. The Budget stated that \$318 million would be earmarked to implement a five-year plan for upgrading football pitches, which focused on providing football pitches that met

international standards. The LCSD's representative just said that an 11-a-side football pitch would be provided, but one football pitch would not be enough to meet the demand since Tung Chung East would have an additional population of almost 200 000. He opined that the LCSD had to build more football pitches meeting international standards to achieve the objectives of the Budget of providing enough venues for district football clubs and schools to hold football games, encouraging young people to do different sports and nurturing elite athletes.

35. Mr HO Chun-fai said Tung Chung East would have an additional population of 200 000, many of whom might flock to go cycling in Tung Chung Road and South Lantau. He therefore hoped that the department could study whether there were enough cycling facilities.

36. Mr WONG Man-hon hoped that the PlanD would not neglect the three indigenous villages in Tung Chung East. He also hoped that the department would consider carrying out improvement works for the sewage treatment facilities in the villages and providing access roads for villagers as part of the development.

37. Ms Currie SIU said the LCSD organised four to six skateboarding fun days at the skateboard ground of Tung Chung North Park every year so that members of the public could engage in skateboarding at an elementary level under the guidance of instructors, so as to enhance their interest in skateboarding. The users of the skateboard ground of Tung Chung North Park were mainly young people as observed on weekdays, and the venue was bustling on weekends and holidays. If needed, the LCSD would organise different activities with the sports associations concerned to promote the cycle park cum skatepark in Tung Chung East in response to the measures put forward in the Policy Address. Furthermore, the LCSD noted that the 2021-22 Budget allocated about \$300 million for upgrading football pitches across the territory. Given that a standard football pitch was required to be at least 106 metres long and 60 metres wide, in addition to the standard 11-a-side football pitch to be provided in the proposed sports ground in Tung Chung East, the LCSD was actively exploring whether there were other suitable locations in Islands District for providing football pitches for people in the district.

38. Mr Joel CHAN said the consultant's design concept would adhere to the principle of "single site, multiple use" and Members' views would be taken into consideration in the detailed design stage.

39. The Chairman hoped that the PlanD would not forget the rural areas and would carry out planning and improve the drainage facilities for the Three Villages in Tai Ho as well as the old villages in Tung Chung. Regarding Ms WONG Chau-ping's proposal to conduct on-site inspections at different villages with the District Planning Officer and Members, the Chairman asked the Secretariat to assist in following up and discussing the arrangement with the PlanD and the relevant departments.

IV. Question on medical arrangements for residents of the Islands District identified as confirmed cases  
(Paper IDC 52/2022)

40. The Chairman said the written replies of the Hospital Authority (HA) and the Transport Department (TD) had been distributed to Members for perusal.

41. Ms LAU Shun-ting briefly presented the question.

42. Ms LAU Shun-ting said she was dissatisfied that the HA and the TD did not respond to her question directly in their written replies. She said the Department of Health (DH) and the Centre for Health Protection had published guidelines explicitly stating that COVID-19 patients were not allowed to take public transport, and yet the hospital ignored the guidelines and ask patients to return to their homes in Islands District by ferry. She was dissatisfied with the HA's arrangement.

43. Mr CHAN Lin-wai said when COVID-19 patients were discharged, the admitting doctors would ask them to take a taxi home, but residents of outlying islands had to take the ferry. Perhaps the patients could return home smoothly if they concealed their conditions from the ferry staff, but he believed that the staff would refuse to let them board the ferry if they told the truth. He hoped that the HA could provide clear guidelines instructing the TD and ferry staff how to deal with passengers tested positive and help them return home.

44. Mr YUNG Chi-ming said Cheung Chau had faced a similar situation. The practice then was that the Fire Services Department (FSD) arranged a vessel to carry the COVID-19 patients back to their residences in Cheung Chau.

45. Mr Ken WONG said the departments had only considered land transport and forgot about water transport when formulating guidelines for providing point-to-point transport services for COVID-19 patients. While it was feasible, for now, for the patients to take the ferry and sit at an open-air cabin with fewer people without telling the ferry staff that they were tested positive, they would pose a greater risk of spreading the virus in the cabins of new ferries which adopted an enclosed design. He hoped that the relevant departments could pay attention to the transport arrangements for COVID-19 patients residing on outlying islands.

46. Ms LAU Shun-ting said she had discussed the matter with Mr Ken WONG at the onset of the epidemic. She opined that the HA had the responsibility to provide transport services for COVID-19 patients travelling to and from the outlying islands, but the relevant departments did not take the problem seriously.

47. The Chairman suggested that Ms LAU Shun-ting contact the Secretariat after the meeting and highlight in detail that the departments' written replies did not address the water transport arrangement for islands without land connections (including Lamma Island, Cheung Chau and Peng Chau). The IDC would write to the Health Bureau (HHB) to ask how to deal with the said situation.

(Post-meeting note: The Secretariat had written to the HHB on 8 December 2022.)

V. Question on the entry of urban designated taxis into Southwest Lantau  
(Paper IDC 53/2022)

48. The Chairman welcomed Mr LEUNG Wai-lok, Ricky, Deputy Chief Fire Officer (Corporate Strategy) and Mr LAI Kin-man, Assistant Divisional Officer (Management Group) 4 of the FSD to the meeting to respond to the question.

49. Mr HO Siu-kei briefly presented the question.

50. Mr Ricky LEUNG responded as follows:

- (a) In February 2022, the FSD established the FSD Director's Command Post dedicated to arranging transfers of persons tested positive to community isolation facilities, such as the Penny's Bay Community Isolation Facility. After a person who had tested positive submitted their personal information to the DH's electronic platform, the DH would assess whether the person should be admitted to a community isolation facility and then notify the FSD. After receiving the notification, the FSD would be responsible for conveying the person to a community isolation facility.
- (b) In addition to the DH's electronic platform, the FSD had also established its own electronic platforms (including a WhatsApp hotline, a WeChat account and an email account) for persons tested positive to make a direct request to the FSD via different communications software for admission to a community isolation facility as soon as possible. Upon receiving the message, the FSD would call the person concerned to verify their personal information and gain an understanding of their latest situation (including their age, symptoms and ability to self-care). The case would then be referred to the designated fleet providing the transport services.
- (c) As the department needed to transport a large number of infected persons to the community isolation facilities, the TD had set up a designated anti-epidemic fleet of coaches and urban taxis during late February to May 2022 to support the department. In early June 2022, the number of confirmed cases showed an upward trend. Therefore, in addition to the designated fleet provided by the TD, the FSD also engaged additional designated minibuses and designated taxis through tendering, so as to enhance its transport capacity and convey the infected persons to the community isolation facilities as early as possible.
- (d) Regarding the incident of an urban taxi (taxi registration number

TF2226) picking up passengers in South Lantau on 19, 26 and 28 to 31 July 2022 mentioned in the question, having looked through the relevant information, the department confirmed that the taxi concerned belonged to the designated fleet of the FSD and was arranged to pick up infected persons in South Lantau on the above dates and at the times specified in the question. Records of the department also showed that the taxi was arranged to pick up infected person(s) in South Lantau on 25 July instead of 26 July.

- (e) Before arranging the designated vehicles to enter the closed roads (prohibited zones) in South Lantau to transport infected persons, the department had applied to the relevant departments, such as the Hong Kong Police Force or the TD, for Lantau Closed Road Permits (Closed Road Permits) for the vehicles concerned to enter the prohibited zones in South Lantau.
- (f) The department had also provided working and anti-epidemic guidelines for the contractors and drivers of the designated fleet. All designated vehicles under the FSD were required to have specific labels affixed at prominent positions on both sides for easier identification by passengers and other persons. The relevant vehicles could only carry infected persons during their service hours. In order to reduce the risk of infection, all the drivers of the designated vehicles were required to wear protective equipment in the course of work.

51. Mr HO Siu-kei expressed his understanding of the measures implemented by the department under these unusual circumstances, but he opined that the key issue was the criteria used in approving the Closed Road Permits. He said that there were two designated taxis that had been issued with a Closed Road Permit in Southwest Lantau. If the department also issued Closed Road Permits to urban taxis for entering South Lantau, it might cause confusion among residents and foreigners. In addition, if the department arranged urban taxis to carry infected persons in Lantau without giving priority to the two designated taxis of the island, it would cause conflicts in the trade. He added that an urban taxi entered Tong Fuk on Lantau Island that day. There was no specific labels on the body of the taxi, neither was the driver wearing any protective equipment. Meanwhile, the urban taxi was surrounded by dozens of Lantau taxis, and the situation was very chaotic. The Police had arrived at the scene for conciliation, but no follow-ups were made thereafter. He opined that the department often failed to grasp the special circumstances and actual operation of individual districts when formulating policies. As a result, problems often arose in the implementation process. He opined that the relevant departments should consider the details in depth, including whether designated urban taxis should be allowed to transport infected persons to and from Lantau Island, so as to avoid confusion.

52. Mr Ken WONG asked whether there were currently two types of designated taxi services on Lantau Island, of which one was for carrying members of the public to and from clinics, and the other was provided by contractors of the department for

transporting infected persons to the community isolation facilities. In addition, he asked whether the taxi drivers concerned were required to wear protective equipment when transporting infected persons to the community isolation facilities.

53. Mr HO Chun-fai said that after the incident of Tong Fuk took place, the Rural Committee received many complaints about the departments' failure to prioritise the two designated taxis of Lantau Island when arranging transport services for infected persons. He said that although villagers later learned that the other vehicle involved was also a designated taxi and was working as instructed by the department at the time, villagers did not understand why the driver did not wear any protective equipment in accordance with the guidelines. In this regard, he asked the FSD whether any penalty provisions were in place for punishing drivers who violated the guidelines. In addition, he asked whether the departments had confirmed that the two designated taxis on Lantau Island were providing services before notifying other designated taxis under their purview to provide services on Lantau Island, and he also asked about the order of priority of tasking the Lantau designated taxis and the urban designated taxis.

54. Mr Ricky LEUNG made a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) The two anti-epidemic taxis serving the Lantau Island (taxi registration number WK 6086 and UD 350) should be designated taxis engaged by the HA to provide the public with transport services between their residences and the designated clinics or the accident and emergency departments. Members of the public were required to make an appointment online on their own. As for the designated taxi service arranged by the FSD, point-to-point transport services were provided to convey infected persons from their residences to the community isolation facilities (such as the community isolation facilities in Penny's Bay, Kai Tak and Tsing Yi) for isolation. The persons concerned were required to stay in the isolation facilities. Therefore, the service targets of the two types of designated taxis were different.
- (b) The FSD had made it clear during the tender exercise that any company that was able to provide the services specified in the tender document should be eligible to submit a tender. The department did not specify that the vehicles providing the service had to be taxis, but the successful tenderer in the tender exercise happened to be a taxi operator.
- (c) Regarding the wearing of protective equipment, the department had conducted checks and inspections from time to time. Generally speaking, drivers would not take off their protective equipment during the conveyance of infected persons on the premise of protecting their personal health. However, drivers might not have put on protective equipment on their way to pick up infected persons and before coming into contact with them. In the Tong Fuk incident, since the infected person(s) had boarded the taxi, the driver should be wearing protective equipment to avoid infection. If any driver was found to have violated

the guidelines during an inspection, the department would issue a warning to the driver concerned and might consider disqualifying the relevant operator in the next tender exercise.

55. Mr HO Siu-kei expressed his understanding of the department's response. He also understood the operation of the designated taxi fleet. However, he did not want to see a repeat of urban taxis entering South Lantau. He emphasised that the entry of urban taxis into the prohibited zones on Lantau Island was likely to mislead foreigners that they could take an urban taxi to access South Lantau freely, which would also lead to dissatisfaction and confusion among residents. He opined that the department should take into account the environment and customs of different districts in formulating and implementing policies, and should take proper measures to avoid affecting the lives of residents. He hoped that when preparing for the next tender exercise, the department would clearly specify in the contract the guidelines on the exclusion of designated urban taxis from South Lantau.

56. Mr Ken WONG commended the FSD for enhancing its transport capacity by increasing the number of designated vehicles via tender, but he opined that the department's publicity was insufficient. He said members of the public knew that the HA provided designated taxi service for infected persons and the taxi drivers concerned were required to wear protective equipment, but they had never heard of the designated taxi service provided by the FSD. He opined that if the FSD had notified the local rural committees or Members of the constituencies concerned of its plan to allow certain vehicles to enter the prohibited zones in advance, the Tong Fuk incident could have been avoided. He hoped the FSD or the departments concerned would take note of this.

57. Ms WONG Chau-ping said apart from the need to improve the procedures, the departments should also pay attention to the importance of publicity. She pointed out that the department should keep members of the local community informed through briefings, so that the public would be aware of the relevant arrangements, and deep-rooted conflicts could be avoided.

58. Mr Ricky LEUNG made a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) After the occurrence of the Tong Fuk incident on 31 July 2022, the department had immediately stopped arranging designated urban taxis to transport infected persons from South Lantau to the community isolation facilities. Instead, designated minibuses were used to avoid misunderstandings.
- (b) In addition, the department had ceased the transport service for infected persons provided by designated taxis from 2 October 2022. From the same day, the designated taxi fleet providing transport services was replaced by designated minibuses.
- (c) With regard to publicity, the department had promoted the designated



taxi service to the public through interviews with news media and posts on the FSD's Facebook page. If the department was to introduce similar services again in the future, it would contact members of the local community as early as possible to promote the services to the public.

59. Ms KWAN Ka-mun, Karen said that the TD currently assisted in the provision of two types of anti-epidemic transport services to the public. One was the designated taxi fleet which was responsible for transporting infected patients under home quarantine to designated clinics for medical services. At least one Lantau taxi was included in the fleet. If residents of South Lantau made an appointment for the transport service through the dedicated online booking system or the hotline, the operator would dispatch a Lantau taxi to transport the infected patient(s) to the designated clinic for medical treatment. The other was the designated bus fleet set up by the department and the non-franchised bus trade to assist the FSD in transporting infected persons to the community isolation facilities. The bus fleet was under the deployment of the FSD. According to the information of the department, as far as the anti-epidemic fleets were concerned, the TD had only issued Closed Road Permits to registered vehicles in the designated bus fleet.

VI. Question on the handling of cases in which contractors fail to complete the works as scheduled  
(Paper IDC 54/2022)

60. The Chairman welcomed Ms HO Chung-yin, Engineer/Islands(3) of the Highways Department (HyD) and Mr CHAN Tak-hong, Eric, Senior Engineer/5 of the CEDD to the meeting to present the paper. The written replies of the TD and the HyD had been distributed to Members for perusal prior to the meeting.

61. Mr FONG Lung-fei briefly presented the paper.

62. Ms HO Chung-yin responded that the department understood Members' concerns over the construction of the new bus bay on Yat Tung Street. The construction of bus bay was completed on 14 October this year and was opened for use on the same day. Adverse weathers and unrecorded underground utilities had affected the construction works. The department apologised for the inconvenience caused to the elderly living in Kui Yat House during the construction of the bus bay.

63. Mr Eric CHAN responded that the works (No. ISL004-02) at Chung Yan Road outside Mei Yat House of Yat Tung Estate was one of the greening proposals under Greening Master Plan for Islands District. The contractor commenced the tree pit excavation works at Chung Yan Road on 15 August 2022 and completed on 16 September, which matched with the anticipated completion date. However, the contractor encountered difficulties in the tree delivery arrangement. There was indeed room for improvement. The department opined that the contractor should schedule the tree delivery in the light of the proceeding of the tree pit excavation works to avoid idling the tree pits. The department had instructed the contractor to closely monitor

the tree delivery arrangement and cover the tree pits where necessary while waiting for the tree plantation. At the contract level, the contractor was required to complete all the prescribed works (including the planting of eight *litsea cubeba* at Chung Yan Road) within the contract period in accordance with the terms of the contract. The resident site staff (RSS) would closely monitor the progress of the contractor. If the works progress was found too slow or the works quality was found unsatisfactory, the RSS would urge the contractor to make improvements and propose mitigation measures. If the contractor failed to make improvements, the department would issue warning letters to the contractor and duly reflect their performance in the “Report on Contractor’s Performance”, which would affect their chances of being awarded other public works projects in the future. In addition, if the contractor failed to complete the work as stipulated in the contract within the contract period, the department might impose liquidated damages on the contractor in accordance with the terms of the contract.

64. Mr FONG Lung-fei expressed his views as follows:

- (a) He opined that the above delay was a result of the lax work attitude of the contractors and the ineffective supervision on the part of the departments. He said that apart from the departments, the public also monitored the work of the contractors. He had once observed the work performance of the contractor’s employees from a position outside Kui Yat House on the first day of construction works. At 9 a.m. that day, there were three employees working at the site, but then one employee left shortly after the work was started. At around 10 a.m., all the employees disappeared. He opined that members of the public were the taxpayers and therefore the Government should attach most importance to serving the community when engaging contractors for works with public funds. It was undesirable if the lives of residents were affected due to delays in the works.
- (b) With regard to the tree planting works at Chung Yan Road, in addition to the progress of the works, another focus of public concern was that the contractor did not cover the excavated tree pits properly and the iron frames around the planting pits protruded from the ground, tripping passers-by and causing accidents. He cited a construction accident on Tat Tung Road in which a member of the public was tripped and injured because the works area was not enclosed properly. The injured citizen had once intended to claim compensation from the contractor, but then gave up after obtaining legal advice and realising that the litigation costs would be much higher than the compensation amount. He said that if members of the public were harmed due to negligence of a contractor, they might not be able to claim compensation through legal proceedings. He hoped the department would do its best to monitor the work of the contractors.

65. Mr Eric KWOK said that the works at the bus bay of the Yat Tung Street bus stop had been repeatedly delayed, for which he had complained to the TD many times.

He hoped the HyD would learn from the experience of this works delay and do its best to monitor the progress of the works in the upcoming widening of the taxi stand on Yat Tung Street. If the completion date of the taxi stand widening project was also delayed repeatedly, he would express his strong dissatisfaction with the department at the working group meeting of the Traffic and Transport Committee.

66. Mr FONG Lung-fei said that several Members had conducted a site visit to Yat Tung Street together with the representatives of the department on 23 August 2022. The department had confirmed during the visit that the project could be completed on 30 September, but in the end the project was delayed and was not completed until mid-October. He suggested that the department should always reserve a longer construction period. If the works were completed ahead of schedule, it was easy for the public to accept it; on the contrary, if the works had multiple delays, it would cause dissatisfaction among the public. He hoped the department would reserve sufficient construction time when determining the expected completion dates in the future.

67. Ms HO Chung-yin said that with regard to the works at the bus bay of the Yat Tung Street bus stop, the department had sent site staff for closely monitoring of the progress and held site meetings with the contractor on a regular basis to discuss the construction programme. If the works progress remained unsatisfactory, the department would consider to issue a warning letter to the contractor and would reflect its unsatisfactory performance in its appraisal report.

68. Mr Eric CHAN said that there were three planting proposals at Chung Yan Road and Yu Tung Road to be completed under the Greening Master Plan. The department would remind the contractors again to closely monitor the scheduling of the excavation and planting works, so as to avoid the tree pits from being left idle for a long time. If necessary, the department would also instruct the contractor to properly cover the idle tree pits to avoid affecting the public.

VII. Question on the stool bottles for compulsory testing for babies  
(Paper IDC 55/2022)

69. The Chairman said the HHB had provided a written reply for Members' perusal prior to the meeting.

70. Mr FONG Lung-fei briefly presented the question.

71. Mr FONG Lung-fei said the HHB mentioned in its written reply that special arrangements had been made by the IsDO to provide stool specimen bottles at the community testing centres or community testing stations. However, many residents had complained to him that no stool specimen bottle was provided at the mobile testing stations. He asked whether the Islands Home Affairs Enquiry Centre in Tung Chung had a stock of stool specimen bottles. In addition, the reply of the HHB also mentioned that the Housing Department (HD) would distribute stool specimen bottles to residents of public housing estates, but some residents of public housing estates other

than Yat Tung Estate had visited his office at night to ask for stool specimen bottles. He enquired about the other channels for obtaining stool specimen bottles so that he could advise the residents.

72. Mr Thomas LI said that there were currently two regular testing stations in Tung Chung which were located next to the Exhibition Hall at the Tung Chung North Park and the Tung Chung Road Soccer Pitch respectively. The former contractor of the two testing stations used to provide stool specimen bottles for residents, but there might have been some misunderstanding by the new contractor. After realising the situation, the IsDO had followed up with the new contractor. As for public housing estates, the HD would assist in the mandatory testing arrangements. According to his understanding, a public housing block subject to compulsory testing would be provided with stool specimen bottles at the security guard post at the ground floor lobby of the public housing estate. However, the public housing residents who sought assistance from Members might need to undergo testing for reasons other than compulsory testing requirement for their residential buildings. In that case, the estate offices might not be able to provide them with stool specimen bottles.

73. Mr Eric KWOK said there used to be a vending machine at exit D of Tung Chung MTR Station, which allowed members of the public to collect specimen bottles for free with their Octopus cards, but the machine had been removed. He opined that the vending machine could be convenient to residents in private housing to collect specimen bottles. He hoped that it would be reprovisioned.

74. Mr Thomas LI said that vending machines at MTR stations and the arrangement for the provision of stool specimen bottles were different matters. He would learn about the arrangement for the provision of the above-mentioned vending machines after the meeting.

(Post-meeting note: The Secretariat had contacted Mr Eric KWOK on 23 November and provided him with the information on the provision of a vending machine for the distribution of COVID-19 specimen collection packs at Tung Chung MTR Station.)

VIII. Question on the environmental hygiene condition in the vicinity of the pool in Wong Lung Hang  
(Paper IDC 56/2022)

75. The Chairman welcomed Mr IP Sai-yau, Senior Land Executive/Land Control of the District Lands Office, Islands (DLO/Is) and Mr YAN Ka-kit, Ric, Chief Health Inspector (Islands)1 of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) to the meeting to present the paper. The written replies of the DLO/Is and the FEHD had been distributed to Members for perusal prior to the meeting.

76. Mr FONG Lung-fei briefly presented the question.

77. Mr IP Sai-yau said that he had nothing to add to the written reply of the DLO/Is.
78. Mr Ric YAN said that he had nothing to add to the written reply of the FEHD.
79. Mr FONG Lung-fei expressed his views as follows:
- (a) He noticed that in the handling of problems, if only one government department was involved, the problem could be solved quickly; if multiple departments were involved, their performance of problem solving needed to be improved.
  - (b) He pointed out that apart from affecting the environmental hygiene and increasing the risk of hill fire, the pool in Wong Lung Hang also had a potential impact on the epidemic situation. Some residents had sought assistance from him, saying that many foreign domestic helpers were infected with COVID-19, which made them very worried, especially the threat to young children. He suspected that foreign domestic helpers gathering at the pool in Wong Lung Hang on holidays and played with their masks off was one of the reasons of their infection as it increased the risk of cross-transmission.
  - (c) He pointed out that all the relevant departments had taken measures in response to the problem: the DLO/Is had put up warning signs; the IsDO had hung banners to urge the public not to swim in the pool in Wong Lung Hang; the FEHD had sent staff for clearing of rubbish, etc. He thanked the departments for their efforts, but said the problem had not yet been solved at root.
  - (d) He said that if penalty was imposed to solve the problem, it would be unaffordable to the foreign domestic helpers because a fine of \$5,000 was equivalent to one month's salary of a foreign domestic helper. He supported handling the problem with mercy before resorting to law enforcement actions. He hoped the relevant departments could mount joint operations to record the identity card number of the persons concerned and issue warnings to them, and to prosecute and issue fines to repeat offenders.
  - (e) He pointed out that the current epidemic situation was still serious, and there were still buildings in Tung Chung covered by compulsory testing notices every day. He did not want the gathering activities at the pool in Wong Lung Hang to become a source of infection. He said that he had visited the pool in Wong Lung Hang to give advice to the foreign domestic helpers but to no avail. He hoped the departments could mount joint operations and ensure that members of the public fulfil their civic responsibilities by giving advice before punishment and taking legal actions when necessary.

80. Mr Eric KWOK expressed his views as follows:

- (a) He said that he often received complaints from local residents about the environmental hygiene in the vicinity of the pool in Wong Lung Hang. He understood that there was quite a lot of rubbish at the pool in Wong Lung Hang. It seemed not cost-effective to spend Government resources to deal with it every time. He understood that the FEHD had established mechanisms to take measures against rubbish accumulation or environmental hygiene blackspots after departmental studies and would install solar closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems for monitoring.
- (b) He took the long-standing accumulation of rubbish at Pui O Beach as an example. The situation had improved after a solar CCTV system was installed there by the FEHD. He hoped the department would seriously consider this solution and use technology to monitor the environmental hygiene blackspots in the face of manpower shortage.

81. Ms WONG Chau-ping expressed her views as follows:

- (a) She was concerned about the environmental hygiene in the vicinity of the pool in Wong Lung Hang. The FEHD replied to her on 25 October that the department had conducted joint operation with the DLO/Is on 16 September, sending a special team to clear the rubbish in the vicinity of the pool in Wong Lung Hang. In addition, staff of the DLO/Is had posted notices on structures such as the changing sheds set up by tourists, and staff of the IsDO had conducted a site inspection.
- (b) The FEHD would conduct another operation at the pool in Wong Lung Hang again on 6 November to educate visitors on the proper disposal of rubbish. In addition, the notice of the DLO/Is had expired on 1 November, and the DLO/Is would continue to work with other departments concerned to conduct joint operations.
- (c) Regarding the proposal to demolish the unauthorised swimming pool in Wong Lung Hang, the DLO/Is would consult the Drainage Services Department. It was suspected that there was unauthorised occupation of government land and a notice would be posted by the DLO/Is in this regard. The FEHD would also continue to conduct joint operations with the DLO/Is to clear the rubbish. She appreciated the dedication and positive attitude of the FEHD staff in the endeavour to overcome difficulties, and expressed her gratitude to the department for the assistance rendered.
- (d) She proposed to address the root of the problem by enclosing Wong Lung Hang from an appropriate position along the road to prevent tourists from entering and damaging the water source or occupying

government land. She pointed out that Tung Chung was in lack of leisure facilities, and as a result, residents looked for spaces for leisure activities everywhere, such as swimming, barbecuing and farming in the mountain areas. However, these activities affected the environmental hygiene. She suggested that the relevant departments should consider the above approach of enclosing the area.

82. Mr IP Sai-yau said the department noted the views of Members and would continue to liaise with the relevant departments to consider follow-up actions.

83. Mr Ric YAN responded as follows:

- (a) The FEHD would continue to actively cooperate with relevant departments in joint operations in the vicinity of the pool in Wong Lung Hang to maintain the environmental hygiene by clearing the rubbish there and taking prosecution actions against the litterers.
- (b) CCTVs could be of help to the FEHD officers in the law enforcement and seizure of exhibits in littering cases involving vehicles, so as to hold the vehicle owners liable. However, as the littering cases in Wong Lung Hang did not involve vehicles, CCTVs would not be able to play the above functions. Therefore, the FEHD would step up its inspections at the pool in Wong Lung Hang. If any littering offences were found, evidence collection and prosecution actions would be carried out immediately.
- (c) He said that when the FEHD staff were conducting routine inspections at locations in the vicinity of the pool in Wong Lung Hang, such as the refuse collection point on Wong Lung Hang Road or the nearby villages, they would also visit the pool to promote environmental hygiene messages to the tourists there and to advise them to keep the area clean and not to litter. If accumulation of rubbish was found during the inspections, clearing would be arranged as soon as possible. If littering offences were found, law enforcement actions would be taken immediately.

84. Mr FONG Lung-fei opined that there was insufficient coordination among various departments in dealing with problems. He hoped the departments could work together to solve problems. As an example, he pointed out that the tree problem which arose earlier involved two departments, and eventually the two departments had to work out the solution together. He hoped that relevant departments would address people's livelihood issues actively.

85. The Chairman hoped the new-term Government would improve inter-departmental collaboration, and Members would continue to monitor the work of the Government.

IX. Question on the interference to TV reception in Yat Tung Estate  
(Paper IDC 57/2022)

86. The Chairman welcomed Mr WOO Pak-ming, Senior Controller of Telecommunications (Enforcement) and Mr NG Kar-lai, Patrick, Controller of Telecommunications (Monitoring) of the Office of the Communications Authority (OFCA); Mr YAN Man-chi, Robin, Property Service Manager/Service (Hong Kong Island & Islands)<sup>3</sup> of the HD; and Mr CHAN Ka-kam, Senior Manager (Network Maintenance Department) and Mr POON Wai-lam, William, Senior Manager (Access Department) of Hong Kong Cable Television Limited (HKCTV) to the meeting to respond to the question.

87. Mr Eric KWOK briefly presented the question.

88. Mr WOO Pak-ming gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) In support of the telecommunications and smart city developments in Hong Kong, the spectrum in the 700 MHz band originally used for television broadcast had been re-assigned for the provision of mobile telecommunications services. Starting from 30 June 2022, the relevant mobile network operators had gradually activated their base stations in the 700 MHz band for the provision of 5G services to the public. As the spectrum in the 700 MHz band was used for television broadcast in the past, the common antenna broadcast distribution (CABD) systems of some buildings, tenement buildings, or self-provided antenna system of detached houses and village houses might still be able to receive signals in that particular band. If an antenna system was in close proximity to a base station and had not been installed with suitable protective equipment (i.e. filters), the reception of television signals would likely be affected by the mobile network signals. Therefore, the OFCA had issued a consumer alert on its webpage earlier, and started distributing leaflets from July 2022 to remind the public to pay attention to their television signal reception.
- (b) In the case that an antenna system was found to have problems with the reception of television signals or in the event of any abnormal images on the television, the owner might engage CABD contractor or relevant technicians to check the system, during which an adjustment of the system or installation of suitable equipment might be required to ensure that the system would not be affected by the mobile network signals operating in the 700 MHz band. Generally speaking, the reception of mobile network signals operating in the 700 MHz band by an antenna system could be avoided by installing a suitable filter, using a television receiving antenna with a built-in filter or with suitable frequency band. The cost of adding the above equipment to an antenna system ranged from tens to hundreds of dollars.



- (c) Regarding the complaints about the problems with the reception of signals of Channels 76 and 77 from the residents of Yat Tung Estate, the Interference Investigation Team of the OFCA had conducted an investigation at Yung Yat House jointly with the HKCTV, the CABD contractor of Yat Tung Estate and the China Overseas Property Holdings Limited (COPL), the property management company of Yat Tung Estate on 11 October 2022. The HKCTV transmitted its digital television broadcast signals of Channels 76 and 77 through fixed network and re-distributed to relevant households by CABD system at Channel No. 57. During the investigation, the Interference Investigation Team found that the signals of Channel No. 57 in the CABD system were normal, however, mobile network signals operating in the 700 MHz band was found injected into the TV inlet cables used to connect in between the television set and the households TV outlet socket which interfered normal television reception. Since there was a mobile radio base station operated in the 700 MHz band established at Yat Tung Estate for the provision of 5G services to the public, OFCA believed the cause of the problem was that the TV inlet cables used by the relevant households could not completely screen out the mobile network signals. In view of this, the technicians of the HKCTV replaced the TV inlet cables of the relevant households with a RG6 coaxial cables and the television reception problems were resolved immediately.
- (d) In the long run, the HKCTV suggested to receive Channel 22 off-air digital terrestrial television broadcast signals of Channels 76 and 77 by deploying the spare channel amplifier of the CABD system of Yat Tung Estate.
- (e) The OFCA held a meeting with the HD, the HKCTV and the COPL on 19 October 2022 to discuss the suggestion, and no objection was raised at the meeting. The OFCA was notified by the HD on 26 October that the HKCTV had completed the reconfiguration and adjustment of the CABD system of Yat Tung Estate. Thereafter, the OFCA and the estate office of Yat Tung Estate had not received further complaints from residents.

89. Mr FONG Lung-fei said that many residents of Yat Tung Estate were still complaining that they could not watch Channels 76 and 77. He was also a resident of Yat Tung Estate and the problem had not been improved. He suspected that the OFCA had not solved the problem completely. He asked if replacement of TV cables was needed, whether assistance would be provided by the HD and the OFCA or the residents should do it on their own.

90. Mr Eric KWOK expressed his views as follows:

- (a) Some residents expressed on social media platforms, saying they were

able to watch Channels 76 and 77 since the end of October. He thanked the OFCA, the HKCTV and the HD for their joint efforts to improve the public antenna system, especially the HKCTV's active response to the problem. Yat Tung Estate had over 12 000 households in total. Assuming that a quarter of the households were affected by the problem, that meant 3 000 households would have their television reception interfered. Replacement of TV inlet cables and installation of filters were not easy for residents. He thanked the relevant departments for solving the problem through reconfiguration and adjustment the CABD system, and hoped the departments would follow up on the situation of the Yat Tung Estate residents and villagers who still suffered from the television signal reception problem.

- (b) Some residents of Yu Tung Court had reported to him that they could not watch Channels 76 and 77 since August and September, and the problem remained unsolved up to 28 October. He hoped the OFCA and the HKCTV could conduct a site inspection at Yu Tung Court to determine whether the situation was the same as Yat Tung Estate. In addition, some residents reflected that the mobile network signal of the China Mobile could not be received within the JoysMark and the Mun Tung Estate Market, which had never happened before. Since the problem coincided with the television signal reception problem at Yat Tung Estate, he asked whether it was the impact of the spectrum re-assignment and hoped the OFCA would follow up.

91. Ms WONG Chau-ping said some villagers reported to her that there were problems with their television signal reception. The affected villages included Sheung Ling Pei, Ha Ling Pei, Wong Ka Wai and Lung Tseng Tau. These villages were separated from Yat Tung Estate by a road, and were unable to access Channels 76, 77 and the channels of TVB. The villagers told her that the problem was caused by the interference of the 5G network. She hoped the OFCA could conduct a site inspection to these villages when they came to Yat Tung Estate again for following up on the problem.

92. Mr Ken WONG said that the OFCA had conducted a number of site inspections to Peng Chau. Following the re-assignment of the spectrum, the television signal reception at many places in Peng Chau had deteriorated, especially in the rural areas. Taking the situation at his mother's home as an example, on the next day following the passage of a typhoon, only four channels could be watched and signals of the channels of TVB could not be received. Moreover, the signals had become more and more unstable. He said that it was impractical for the residents to contact the OFCA every time, lamenting that it had become difficult to watch television in the rural areas.

93. Mr HO Siu-kei said that there were also television signal reception problems in Tai O. Local residents reported that the signal reception often became unstable suddenly and it always took a while for the signal to recover. He opined that the OFCA should resolve the problem and minimise the impact on the lives of residents.

It was unacceptable if residents of the Islands District could not watch television.

94. Mr HO Chun-fai said that there were four villages in Pui O, among which, Lo Uk Tsuen used the service of SmarTone and Ham Tin Tsuen used the service of the CSL Mobile Limited. He asked whether the networks of the telecommunications operators would affect the reception of television signals. In addition, he said that two different types of antennas were used at the upland and lowland areas in Ham Tin Tsuen respectively, and urged the Communications Authority to study whether the antennas used would affect the reception of television signals.

95. Mr WOO Pak-ming made a consolidated response that the information of the cases in Yat Tung Estate was provided by the HD. The OFCA had a hotline for reporting radio interference complaints, but so far no such complaint was received from the residents of Yat Tung Estate or Yu Tung Court. Therefore, the OFCA was unaware of the television signal reception problems in Tung Chung or the Islands District. He asked Members to collate the information of the areas affected by the problem and forward it to the OFCA for follow-ups through the Secretariat. If there were still households in Yat Tung Estate experiencing the problem of television signal reception, he would discuss with the HD and the HKCTV to look for solutions.

96. Mr Robin YAN said that some residents of Yat Tung Estate had complained to the estate office before. If the residents were willing to leave their contact information, the HD would keep a record of the relevant cases. After the adjustment works were carried out by the department on 26 October, the estate office and the HD made phone calls to the affected residents according to the records to follow up on their situations. Most residents responded that the problem had been solved, and only a few said they had not yet checked their television signal reception, the department would continue to follow up with them. He would later ask Mr FONG Lung-fei and Mr Eric KWOK for information of the households for which follow-ups were still required.

(Post-meeting note: The department had dealt with the cases mentioned earlier. If more cases were referred by Mr FONG Lung-fei and Mr Eric KWOK, the department would take further follow-up actions.)

97. The Chairman said that with regard to the problem at Yat Tung Estate, if Members opined that it was not yet resolved by the OFCA, they could collate the relevant information and pass it to Mr YAN and Mr WOO for follow-up by the department. In addition, with regard to the television signal reception problem in rural areas mentioned by other Members, he asked Members to collate information on the locations and issues, and pass it to the Secretariat for coordination after the meeting. The Secretariat would then forward the information to the OFCA, so that the OFCA could follow up and make a reply to Members. If Members opined that long-term follow-ups were necessary, they might consider setting up a working group to deal with the problem.

(Post-meeting note: The Secretariat had forwarded the information on the locations to the OFCA on 5 December 2022 for follow-ups.)

98. Mr Eric KWOK said the problem had been solved after the adjustment of the antenna system. If there were new cases, he would refer them to the department. In addition, he urged the department to follow up on the signal reception problem in relation to Channels 76 and 77 of Cable TV at Yu Tung Court.

99. Mr WOO Pak-ming added that Yu Tung Court was a Home Ownership Scheme estate, therefore the department needed to contact its relevant CABD contractor through the estate office to understand its situation. In addition, as the various mobile network operators had gradually activated their 5G base stations, television signal reception problems might occur in some village houses, residents needed to install filters to their antennas systems to solve the problems. It was different from the situations of large housing estates such as Yat Tung Estate, where the television signal reception problems could be solved by enhancement of the CABD systems.

100. The Chairman said the situation of Yu Tung Court needed to be clarified. He asked the OFCA to provide Members with information on the installation of filters for antennas in village houses, so that Members could convey the information to residents.

(Post-meeting note: The Secretariat had forwarded the information on the installation of filters for antennas in village houses to Members on 7 December 2022.)

X. Reports on the Work of the IDC Committees  
(Papers IDC 58-61/2022)

101. Members noted and endorsed the papers unanimously.

(Members voted in favour included: the Chairman Mr Randy YU, the Vice-chairman Mr WONG Man-hon, Mr CHOW Yuk-tong, Mr YUNG Chi-ming, Mr CHAN Lin-wai, Mr Ken WONG, Mr HO Chun-fai, Mr HO Siu-kei, Ms WONG Chau-ping, Mr Eric KWOK, Mr FONG Lung-fei and Ms LAU Shun-ting.)

XI. Date of Next Meeting

102. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:12 p.m. The next meeting would be held on 19 December 2022 (Monday) at 2:00 p.m.

-END-