

**Minutes of the 4th Meeting of  
the Social Services, Housing and Development Planning Committee of  
the Kowloon City District Council**

Date: 1 August 2024 (Thursday)  
Time: 2:30 p.m.  
Venue: Conference Room, Kowloon City District Office

**Present:**

Chairman: Mr NG Po-keung, MH  
Vice-chairman: Ms FUNG Mo-kwan  
Members: Mr TING Kin-wa, MH  
Mr CHO Wui-hung, MH  
Mr LEE Chiu-yu  
Mr NG Fan-kam, MH  
Dr Rizwan ULLAH, MH  
Mr HE Huahan, MH  
Mr LAM Pok  
Mr LAM Tak-shing, MH  
Ms LEUNG Yuen-ting  
Mr CHAN Chi-wah  
Mr CHEUNG King-fan  
Ms WONG Man-lei, Vivian  
Mr WONG Man-kong  
Mr WONG Chi  
Ms LAU Yuen-yin  
Mr PUN Kwok-wah, JP  
Mr LAI Yin-chung  
Mr KWAN Ho-yeung  
Co-opted Members: Mr WU Ming-tai  
Mr SIU Tin-hung  
Mr CHAN Hing-tat, Rudy

Secretary: Mr CHIU Tai-wai, David      Executive Officer I (District Council), Kowloon City District Office

**In Attendance:** Miss MAK Wai-man, Sandy      Senior Liaison Officer (Building Management), Kowloon City District Office

Ms YAU Lai-shan, Carol	Assistant District Social Welfare Officer 2, Kowloon City and Yau Tsim Mong District, Social Welfare Department
Miss KWAN Wai-size	Social Work Officer 2 (Planning and Coordinating), Social Welfare Department
Ms KWOK Sui-ki, Suki	Senior Engineer/ 5 (East), Civil Engineering and Development Department
Mr FUNG Chi-man, Ernest	Senior Town Planner/ Kowloon 3, Planning Department
Mr CHAN Wai-wa	Senior Housing Manager/ Kowloon West and Sai Kung 1, Housing Department

Attendance by Invitation:

Items 3 to 4	Ms Agatha NG	Senior Manager, Acquisition and Clearance, Urban Renewal Authority
	Mr Stanley LAW	Senior Manager, Community Development, Urban Renewal Authority
Item 5	Ms YAN Sin-wah	Senior Manager, Community Development, Urban Renewal Authority
	Mr CHEUNG Sai-yik	Manager, Building Rehabilitation, Urban Renewal Authority
Items 8 to 9	Mr HO Ming-fai, Dick	Senior Manager, Hong Kong Housing Society
	Mr CHONG Kai-tung, Tony	Manager, Hong Kong Housing Society
Item 10	Mr WONG Wing-hung, Stephen	Project Director (Task Force on Transitional Housing), Housing Bureau
	Mr CHAN Kwok-ho, Terence	Senior Project Manager (2)B, Housing Bureau

	Mrs Regina LEUNG	Founder and Patron, Food for Good Limited
	Mr HUI Chak-pan, Ivan	Project Manager, Food for Good Limited
Item 13	Ms HO Mei-ling	Cluster Coordinator (Medical Social Collaboration), Kowloon Central Hospital Cluster

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### **Opening Remarks by the Chairman**

1. **The Chairman** of the Social Services, Housing and Development Planning Committee (SSHDPC) welcomed all Members and representatives of government departments to the forth meeting of the SSHDPC, as well as welcomed the three co-opted members to the meeting.

2. **The Chairman** reminded Members to register their interests in accordance with Order 22 of the Kowloon City District Council Standing Orders (the Standing Orders) and stated that if the matters to be discussed had any connection or potential conflict of interests with their personal interests such as property rights, profession or investment, Members should make a declaration proactively at the meeting so that he could make a decision in accordance with the Standing Orders.

3. **The Chairman** stated that in accordance with Order 80(1) of the Standing Orders, the quorum at any meeting of a committee should be half of the total number of members of the committee provided that District Council members must constitute half or more of the members attending the meeting. If the quorum was not present at the commencement of the meeting or in the course of the meeting, he would direct the Secretary to summon the absentees. If the quorum was still not present 15 minutes thereafter, he would adjourn the meeting. According to Order 13 of the Standing Orders, he then set out that each attendee was allowed to make a maximum of three speeches during a discussion on an agenda item and the time limit for each speech was two minutes. He also reminded the attendees to switch off their mobile phones or to turn the ringers to vibration notification to avoid causing disturbances.

**Item 1****Confirmation of Minutes of the 3rd Meeting**

4. **The Chairman** announced that the minutes of the third meeting were unanimously endorsed by the committee without amendments.

**Item 2****Annual Work Plan of Kowloon City and Yau Tsim Mong District Social Welfare Office of the Social Welfare Department in 2024 to 2026**

(SSHDPC Paper No. 23/2024)

5. **The representative of the Social Welfare Department (SWD)** introduced Paper No. 23/2024 with presentation slides and supplemented as follows:

- (i) as regards family and child welfare services, the SWD would continue to conduct related publicity under the theme of “Love guards the family – Protecting children begins with the family”. Besides, the SWD had implemented the territory wide “Social Work Service for Pre-primary Institutions” on 1 August 2024. In Kowloon City District, the Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Welfare Council Limited, the Salvation Army and the Church of United Brethren in Christ would assist in operating the relevant service;
- (ii) as regards services for young people, the SWD would liaise with youth service units to organise “Youths in Action, Put Hobbies into Practice Programme – Phase II” to enable young people to connect with the mainstream social environment through hobbies; and
- (iii) as regards services for the elderly and rehabilitation services, the SWD was now carrying out the “ ‘Care the Carers Campaign’ 2024-25 Short Video Competition” with the theme of “Walk with Carers”.

6. **Members** raised the following views and enquiries:

- (i) Members enquired whether the SWD would brief ethnic minorities (EM) on the Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse Bill through the “Collaborative Platform on Support Services for Ethnic Minorities” (Collaborative Platform);

- (ii) “The Chief Executive’s 2023 Policy Address” mentioned the establishment of EM Care Teams and the provision of two additional support service centres for EMs in Kowloon Central and New Territories East. Members enquired about the modes of collaboration among the aforementioned care teams, service centres and district organisations;
- (iii) Members suggested the SWD to collaborate with tertiary institutions in the research and development of gerontechnology and use Kowloon City District as a pilot promotion point, so as to alleviate the pressure on elders and their carers in the district;
- (iv) Members suggested that the SWD to maintain communication with the Housing Department (HD) to identify singleton and hidden elders at an early stage, make timely referrals and provide them with appropriate services;
- (v) Members pointed out that some street sleepers had been living on the streets for as long as ten years. Therefore, Members requested the Department to review the work practices and effectiveness of the Integrated Service Teams for Street Sleepers;
- (vi) as regards special educational needs (SEN), Members suggested the SWD to provide speech therapy and related services for pre-primary children and more support measures to the relevant families, so as to improve the communication and learning abilities of the relevant children and alleviate the pressure on the relevant families;
- (vii) Members enquired about the definition of young people from a disadvantaged background under the “Tomorrow’s Leaders Job-shadowing Programme” and the details of the co-organising enterprises; and
- (viii) Members enquired about the publicity work and usage situation of the “Residential Care Service Voucher Scheme for the Elderly”.

7. **The representative of the SWD** thanked Members for their views and replied as follows:

- (i) as the Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse Bill had just been passed, the SWD Headquarters was working on the training content of the relevant ordinance. In addition, the SWD would review the training needs with the stakeholders of the Collaborative Platform and make adjustments in coordination with the Headquarters and taking into account the situation of the district;
- (ii) the Home Affairs Department was responsible for setting up the support service centres for EMs. The SWD would review the room for cooperation between the two parties so as to use the related resources more effectively;
- (iii) as regards support measures for SEN children, eligible children might apply for disability allowance, training subsidy and cash assistance under the District Support Scheme for Children and Youth Development of the SWD;
- (iv) as for the “Tomorrow’s Leaders Job-shadowing Programme”, the definition of young people from a disadvantaged background included families on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance, low-income families, single-parent families, families with members with chronic illnesses and even young people with their own emotional health problems. The co-organising enterprises came from different trades and industries, including Chinese medicine practitioners, doctors, restaurants, pet grooming and sports. The SWD would supplement the committee with information on the relevant programme after the meeting; and
- (v) the SWD would also supplement the committee with information on the current projects on gerontechnology, training subsidy provided to SEN children and the “Residential Care Service Voucher Scheme for the Elderly” after the meeting, and would get to understand with Members the situation of the related street sleepers. As regards matters on services to the elderly, she suggested discussing together with Items 12 and 13 later.

**Item 3****Arrangements for the Future Redevelopment in Kowloon City District**

(SSHDPC Paper No. 24/2024)

8. **A Member** introduced Paper No. 24/2024.
9. **The Chairman** invited Members to refer to the written reply jointly furnished by the Development Bureau and the Urban Renewal Authority (URA) i.e. Document No. 2 tabled.
10. **Members** enquired about the progress of the redevelopment plans for Chun Seen Mei Chuen and Ma Tau Wai Estate as well as the timetable for relocation.
11. **The representative of the URA** replied and stated that the URA had introduced the progress of its projects in the district in the written reply. However, it could not provide the relevant information since the URA was not responsible for the redevelopment plans for Chun Seen Mei Chuen and Ma Tau Wai Estate.
12. **The representative of the HD** replied and stated that the redevelopment plan for Ma Tau Wai Estate had not been formally announced. Therefore, the Department did not possess the related information for the time being.
13. **Members** expressed understanding that the Government had to prudently plan for the matter on development in the district and adjust its housing policy but expressed disappointment that the related departments were unable to adequately respond to Members' enquiries.
14. **The Chairman**, after consulting Members, instructed the Secretariat to enquire with the related departments on behalf of the committee.

[Post-meeting note: The Secretariat sent emails to the Hong Kong Housing Society (HKHS) and the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA) on 19 August 2024 for making further enquiries.]

**Item 4****Request for Optimising the Timetable for the Acquisition and Redevelopment Plans of Old Buildings and the Civil Servants' Co-operative Building Society in Kowloon City District**

(SSHDPC Paper No. 25/2024)

15. **A Member** introduced Paper No. 25/2024 and supplemented the following views and enquiries:

- (i) Members enquired that prior to the completion of the two pilot projects to redevelop buildings under the Civil Servants' Co-operative Building Society (CBS) Scheme, whether the URA would take forward other CBS redevelopment projects, such as the former CBS at 148 Ma Tau Wai Road in Hung Hom, which had successfully been dissolved and whose residents had a strong willingness to redevelop ;
- (ii) former CBS members required a few months to enquire about the details of land premium when selling the property; if they could not pay the land premium, they could only sell the property to civil servants who were employed under the former pension schemes. As the Government replaced the former pension schemes with a new scheme in 2000, there were not many civil servants who were still employed under the former pension schemes, leaving them in the dilemma of not being able to sell the property and not having sufficient funds to carry out repairs and maintenance;
- (iii) most CBSs had not fully utilised their plot ratio. If the CBS buildings were redeveloped, the number of units to be provided after redevelopment would certainly be higher than that before the redevelopment; and
- (iv) structural problems in the buildings such as concrete spalling would not cease because of the downturn in the property market. Members suggested the Government to formulate a timetable for the redevelopment of CBS buildings. If the Government did not have a related plan, Members suggested reporting the situation to the upper echelons on behalf of the committee.



16. **The Chairman** invited Members to refer to the written reply furnished by the URA, i.e. Document No. 4 tabled.

17. **Members** raised the following views and enquiries:

- (i) the buildings at “13 Streets” were in very poor conditions and the Buildings Department (BD) had also from time to time requested owners in that area to follow up on various problems of the buildings. Therefore, Members requested the URA to accord priority to commencing the redevelopment project of “13 Streets” at the soonest ;
- (ii) Members requested the related departments to expedite the pace of redevelopment in the district and set a timetable for the redevelopment of old buildings in the district. Besides, they enquired about the feasibility of redeveloping the CBS buildings and the adjacent old buildings together, so as to improve the planning and development of the district more effectively. Members also enquired whether the URA would plan a new round of redevelopment projects after the passage of the Land (Compulsory Sale for Redevelopment) (Amendment) Bill 2023 by the Legislative Council, and whether related information had been provided to the owners of the relevant old buildings;
- (iii) regarding Kau Pui Lung Road/ Chi Kiang Street Development Scheme (CBS-2:KC), Members considered that the related departments could not postpone the project indefinitely. Therefore, Members enquired whether the URA had drawn up a timetable and about the details of the options in case the CBSs in the project could not be successfully dissolved;
- (iv) Members considered that the practice of repeated postponement of the CBS-2:KC project was extremely unfair to the seven former CBSs which had been successfully dissolved. Members enquired whether the URA would raise the acquisition price subsequently offered or provide additional support measures;
- (v) Members pointed out that Shing Tak Street/ Ma Tau Chung Road Development Project (CBS-1:KC) was being taken forward in an

orderly manner. As the conditions of some CBS buildings were relatively poor, there was an urgent need for redevelopment. Members suggested the related departments should not to postpone the commencement of other CBS redevelopment projects because of the CBS-2:KC project;

- (vi) Members expressed appreciation that the URA had streamlined some of the procedures and deployed dedicated personnel to assist households in handling the related documents when the CBS-1:KC project commenced. Although the URA had recorded a loss of nearly \$1.5 billion in the CBS-1:KC project, given the situation of downturn in the property market, Members considered the loss was not the responsibility of the URA and the project was a successful case; and
- (vii) as many affected households were not aware of the work progress of the URA and even had the feeling of being abandoned, Members requested the Authority to raise transparency and regularly report the work progress to the households.

18. **The representative of the URA** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) upon accepted the Government's invitation to look for and redevelop CBSs suitable for high density development, the URA had taken forward a total of two pilot projects, namely the CBS-1:KC and CBS-2:KC projects. Among them, the acquisition and site clearance work of the CBS-1:KC project had been completed;
- (ii) as regards the CBS-2:KC project, the Government had approved the related development scheme plan and was preparing for the acquisition arrangements. The acquisition timetable would be determined having regard to various factors, including project scale, district characteristics, the number of households affected, distribution of ownership titles and compensation and rehousing arrangements. As CBS redevelopment projects were subject to transfer restrictions on building and land titles, as well as matters related to land premium payment, it took time for the URA to discuss the details of the relevant acquisition offer with departments such as the Lands Department and the Civil Service Bureau. Therefore, the

matter on the dissolution of CBSs was also one of the factors that the URA considered when deciding the time to propose the acquisition offer;

- (iii) when the URA commenced the CBS-2:KC project, there were still nine CBSs which had not yet been dissolved, and the ownership titles involved accounted for about 40 per cent of the project in total. After the support and active follow-up actions provided by the URA, seven CBSs had now been formally dissolved and the former members were now handling the procedures for reclaiming the ownership titles to their properties and land (such as signing related documents, signing and making the Deed of Mutual Covenant of the building, registering as owners and establishing Owners' Corporations (OCs)); the remaining two CBSs were also currently undergoing the procedures for dissolving CBSs. Upon completion of the aforementioned procedures, the former members could immediately consider the acquisition offer proposed by the URA and sell their properties as owners;
- (iv) with respect to the URA's timetable for proposing the acquisition offer estimated earlier, it was the estimated earliest time for the project to propose the acquisition offer base on the circumstances at the time. According to the latest estimate, the URA would propose the acquisition offer in the first quarter of 2025 the earliest;
- (v) "The Chief Executive's 2018 Policy Address" invited the URA to take forward the redevelopment work of CBS buildings. Subsequently, the URA selected two groups of CBS buildings in Kowloon City District suitable for redevelopment as pilot sites. Upon completion of the projects, the URA would conclude the experience and difficulties encountered in taking forward the two projects, so as to enable the related departments to study the future direction of CBS redevelopment; and
- (vi) the URA received views on the redevelopment of "13 Streets" and had been maintaining communication with the residents of that area. The URA had been carrying out related work from the perspective of the overall planning for the district to explore feasible options for redeveloping "13 Streets" that could bring greater benefits to the

community.

19. **Members** raised the following views and enquiries:

- (i) Members considered that the URA's response did not answer to Members' enquiries, including the lack of response to the situation of unsuccessful dissolution of CBSs by the first quarter of 2025. Members also pointed out that as the URA did not send the relevant information to the affected households in a timely manner, it was difficult for the households to make suitable arrangements regarding the matter on moving out; and
- (ii) Members expressed understanding on the background and development of the two projects and pointed out that since the Policy Address was not a legal provision and the existing law did not prohibit the URA from taking forward other CBS redevelopment projects, Members considered that the Authority could commence projects that were easier to take forward on its own such as 148 Ma Tau Wai Road. If the URA was unable to take forward a project due to certain constraints, Members suggested the Authority to take the initiative to raise the relevant views to the related departments.

20. **The representative of the URA** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) the procedures for dissolving the remaining two CBSs under the CBS-2:KC project were almost completed. As it took time for the former CBS members to deal with the procedures for reclaiming their properties and land titles upon formal dissolution of CBSs, the URA expected to propose the acquisition offer in the first quarter of 2025 at the earliest. The URA had concluded the experience in taking forward the CBS-1:KC project. Therefore, the URA was maintaining close communication with residents of the CBS-2:KC project and discussing the relevant matters with the related departments with a view to expediting the related process as far as possible; and
- (ii) the URA had received views on the commencement of other CBS redevelopment projects and would convey them to the related departments. Regarding Members' view that the opportunity of the

current consultation period on the Policy Address could be taken to convey the related views to the Chief Executive, the representative of the URA suggested Members to consider raising the matter with the Policy Address Team of the Chief Executive's Policy Unit (CEPU).

21. **The Chairman**, after consulting Members, instructed the Secretariat to convey the views on the commencement of other CBS redevelopment projects to the Policy Address Team of the CEPU on behalf of the committee.

[Post-meeting note: The Secretariat had conveyed the relevant views to the Policy Address Team of the CEPU on 9 August 2024.]

### **Item 5**

#### **Intensification of Government-led Efforts and Request for Expediting the Building Rehabilitation in Kowloon City District**

(SSHDPC Paper No. 26/2024)

22. **A Member** introduced Paper No. 26/2024.
23. **The Chairman** invited Members to refer to the written replies furnished by the BD and the URA, i.e. Documents No. 1 and 3 tabled.
24. **The representative of the URA** replied with the main points as follows:
- (i) the URA launched the “Smart Tender” to provide a series of professional support services, which included acting as an agent to engage independent professionals for the applicants to provide them with independent third party opinion, assisting the applicant in engaging maintenance works consultants and registered contractors through the electronic tender platform, as well as providing a series of standardised sample documents. The URA would also brief the applicant on the content of the relevant documents before the applicant proceeded with the tender exercise. Upon completion of the tender exercise, the URA would arrange for the certified professional accountant to witness the tender opening process together with the representative of the applicant and record the related tender prices. Independent professionals would also provide an independent assessment on the cost of works based on information such as the cost and data of the project items in the market and the

scale of the works to be tendered for the owners' reference. In addition, the applicant was required to convene relevant meetings in accordance to the requirements of the legislation to discuss and pass resolutions on matters related to the appointment of maintenance works consultants and registered contractors; and

- (ii) the URA also provided "promotion service of building rehabilitation" for Kowloon City District. The service provider would provide services to related applicants under the "Integrated Building Rehabilitation Assistance Scheme", including providing venues for holding owners' meetings, preparing related documents for the meetings and writing up minutes of the meetings.

25. **Members** stated that the focus of concern was that there were private dealings among maintenance works consultants and contractors, leading to different problems in the buildings concerned. Members also cited cases where owners lacked relevant knowledge about the works quality and therefore requested the URA to provide more assistance.

26. **The representative of the URA** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) under the BD's Mandatory Building Inspection Scheme, the maintenance works consultants and contractors appointed should be registered inspectors and registered contractors on the BD's registers, and the relevant personnel and contractors should carry out the repair works in accordance with the law and contractual requirements. If there were disputes during the works or the works failed to meet the standards required under the contract, both parties could seek assistance from the related departments; and
- (ii) the URA would coordinate with the OCs of buildings to handle relevant disputes on maintenance works. If a consensus could not be reached between the two parties eventually, arbitration or adjudication by the court in accordance with the provisions of the contract might be required. As the URA was not familiar with the details of the cases mentioned by Members, the URA was not able to respond for the time being.

**Item 6****Matters Regarding the Refurbishment of Railings at Hung Hom Estate**

(SSHDPC Paper No. 27/2024)

27. **A Member** introduced Paper No. 27/2024.

28. **The Chairman** invited Members to refer to the written reply furnished by the HD, i.e. Document No. 6 tabled.

29. **The representative of the HD** replied and stated that the HD had been regularly inspecting the conditions of the estate facilities to ensure that the facilities were operating properly and well maintained. Regarding the matter on the peeling paint on some railings in Hung Hom Estate, the Hung Hom Estate Property Services Management Office had completed the inspection and assessment and would arrange for the repainting of the railings and the necessary repairs in phases to ensure that the facilities were safe and in good condition. The Office had communicated with the relevant Members and had completed the refurbishment of some of the railings.

**Item 7****Improving Cockroach Infestation in Tak Long Estate at the Soonest**

(SSHDPC Paper No. 28/2024)

30. **A Member** introduced Paper No. 28/2024.

31. **The Chairman** invited Members to refer to the written reply furnished by the HD, i.e. Document No. 7 tabled.

32. **Members** raised the following views and enquiries:

- (i) since cockroaches would develop resistance to baits used for a long period of time, Members enquired about the locations for placing the baits as well as the frequency of changing the baits and the types of baits;
- (ii) residents reported that cockroaches would crawl into their homes through the drain intakes. Therefore, Members requested the Department to step up the cleaning of manholes and other locations during summer;

- (iii) at present, the Department could only carry out pest control work in the public areas of housing estates, but could not eliminate cockroaches hidden in residents' homes or even in "cockroach-infested houses", making it impossible for the Department's pest control work to tackle the problem of cockroach infestation at root. Members enquired whether the Department would assist residents in eliminating cockroaches in their homes. Members also requested the Department to streamline the procedures for following up the problem of "cockroach-infested houses" as well as to collaborate with the related departments to assist in clearing the miscellaneous items in the relevant units, while providing support to the relevant households, so as to resolve the problem of "cockroach-infested houses" caused by the relevant households in the long run; and
- (iv) Members would like the Department to make good use of new technology to improve the problem of cockroach infestation.

33. **The representative of the HD** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) the HD had all along attached importance to the environmental hygiene and cleanliness of public rental housing (PRH) estates. The Tak Long Estate Property Services Management Office (Office) would regularly arrange pest control work to be carried in the estate. In response to Members' concerns, the Office had stepped up inspections and cleaning work in public areas of the estate, including increasing the frequency of applying insecticides at locations such as refuse rooms and drains, changing baits regularly and following up on newly discovered cockroach hideouts in a timely manner. The Department would arrange for the Office to supplement the committee with information on the frequency of applying insecticides and changing baits after the meeting;
- (ii) the Office would change the type of baits from time to time and step up cleaning of manholes; and
- (iii) regarding the issue of "cockroach-infested houses", some households were unable to clean their homes due to their physical conditions. The estate office would deal with individual cases according to the actual circumstances, including first contacting social workers or



local organisations to provide assistance, then considering following up in accordance with the Marking Scheme for Estate Management Enforcement in Public Housing Estates (Marking Scheme). The Department would arrange for the Office to liaise with Members after the meeting for following up on the matter regarding individual units more effectively.

34. **Members** expressed understanding that the Department would liaise with social workers for intervention in accordance with the situation and pointed out that the problem of cockroach infestation might not be resolved expeditiously as it took time for the Department to handle the relevant procedures and cockroaches would not stop infesting while the Department was taking time to handle the procedures. Members enquired about the time required for the Department to handle the relevant procedures and whether there was any feasibility of streamlining the procedures.

35. **The representative of the HD** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) the time required for the procedures depended on the actual circumstances of individual cases. Before obtaining the consent of referral from the relevant households, the staff would, if necessary, apply insecticides outside their units and in the corridors to prevent cockroaches from getting into public areas; and
- (ii) to help families in need to resolve the problem of cockroach infestation, the HD would work with the SWD and/ or local organisations to handle with the aid of the Marking Scheme.

## **Item 8**

### **Proposal for the Provision of Barrier-free Access at Lok Man Sun Chuen**

(SSHDPC Paper No. 29/2024)

36. **A Member** introduced Paper No. 29/2024 and supplemented that although the HKHS had provided additional lifts at Lok Man Sun Chuen, residents of individual blocks still had to use the staircases or make a longer detour to access Lok Man Sun Chuen.

37. **The Vice-chairman** invited Members to refer to the written reply furnished by the HKHS, i.e. Document No. 10 tabled.

38. **The representative of the HKHS** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) Lok Man Sun Chuen was built in the early 1970s as a hillside housing estate, among which Blocks A to E were located on a sloping site. As the provision of an additional barrier-free access on sloping sites was an extremely complicated works that might even affect the existing buildings and underground facilities, the HKHS, after consideration, would not consider carrying out large-scale works to provide additional barrier-free access in the area of Blocks A to E for the time being;
- (ii) the HKHS had constructed a transfer lift tower at Block F and improved the lift equipment of some blocks; and
- (iii) if residents whose daily access was affected by health factors, they might apply to the estate office for transfer to Blocks G to I which had more even roads. Last year, the HKHS had received and approved a total of about 20 applications.

39. **Members** were worried that if more residents applied for transfer to Blocks G to I, it might be difficult for vacant units in the three blocks to meet all the demand. Therefore, they enquired about the average time taken by the HKHS to handle applications for transfer and whether there were other solutions. Members also suggested the HKHS to provide residents with stairs climber service before solutions were found, and resolve the relevant problem completely in the future redevelopment of Lok Man Sun Chuen.

40. **The representative of the HKHS** replied and stated that the estate office had provided stairs climber service to residents.

## **Item 9**

### **Proposal for Flexible Arrangements for Returning Former Public Rental Housing Flats after Purchasing Home Ownership Scheme Flats**

(SSHDPC Paper No. 30/2024)

41. **A Member** introduced Paper No. 30/2024.

42. **The Vice-chairman** invited Members to refer to the written reply furnished by HKHS, i.e. Document No. 11 tabled.

43. **Members** enquired with the HA and the HKHS on the definition of “successfully applied and purchased Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) units”. For example, whether it was based on the signing and making of the provisional agreement for sale and purchase (PASP) or the delivery of vacant possession of the property.

44. **The representative of the HKHS** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) it was stated in the HOS application form that if the applicant and any family member listed in the application form was on the household register of the HKHS, they must move out from the original unit and have their names deleted from the related household register or record within two calendar months upon the date of taking over the HOS unit. Therefore, if households of HKHS rental estates purchased HOS units by any means (including uncompleted units), the HKHS would receive a notification from the Home Ownership Centre on double housing benefits after the family had signed the PASP, i.e. family members with a record of tenancy duplication. According to the current policy, the HKHS must delete the household records of the relevant family members with the HKHS; and
- (ii) according to records, the family under discussion was allocated an extra PRH unit as a result of its successful application for the “Cross Generation Living Scheme” (the Scheme). After the family had successfully purchased an HOS unit, the family no longer met the requirement of the Scheme that the three generations should live together as some of the family members’ household records had been deleted as a result of the aforementioned policy. As stipulated under the Scheme, the HKHS must request the relevant family to surrender one of the units so as to make good use of PRH resources and allocate the unit to people in need.

45. **The representative of the HD** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) it was stipulated in the HOS application form (White Form) that should the applicant and/ or the family members listed in the application form be on the household register of PRH under the HA, they had to move out from the original unit and have their names deleted from the respective household register within 60 days upon taking over of the HOS unit. Should he/ they be on the whole

households of sitting PRH tenants on the household register, he/ they had to vacate the relevant PRH units and return to the HA. If applicants were unable to return their units within the specified period, they had to apply in advance to the HA for an extension of stay for not more than 30 days. If the extension was approved, they had to pay an occupation fee equivalent to three times the net rent of the PRH unit plus rates;

- (ii) the cases mentioned in the Paper involved the Scheme, which was a HKHS policy. The HA did not have a related policy, but the relevant situation resembled those of households living in the HA's PRH units were required to move out of their original units and have their names deleted in the relevant household register after successfully purchased HOS units through the "White Form"; and
- (iii) according to the current Well-off Tenants Policies (WTP), the family was required to move out of their PRH unit if any PRH family member owned a residential property in Hong Kong (including those who had signed and made a PASP). If a PRH tenant of the HA successfully purchased an HOS unit as a whole family, the HA would recover the unit within 60 days from the date of the family's taking over of the HOS unit. As the Scheme was not a HA policy, the HA did not provide similar arrangements for relevant situations.

46. **Members** expressed understanding of the aforementioned policy and pointed out that the objective of the Scheme was to improve the living environment of tenants including three generations or more. Therefore, Members suggested that the HKHS could deal with this incident in a humane manner. For example, by referring to the HA's related policy of allowing the family to return one of its units only upon taking over the HOS unit.

47. **The representative of the HKHS** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) generally speaking, families purchasing HOS units as a whole family would use the "Green Form", while the "White Form" could only be used when some family members had to opportunity to purchase HOS units; and

- (ii) regarding the case under discussion, the HKHS received the relevant notification on the double housing benefits in April 2024 and had been discussing the relevant arrangements with the family since then. The HKHS would allow a reasonable period of time for the family to return one of the units, but the family could not return the unit only after taking over its HOS unit in order to make good use of PRH resources.

## **Item 10**

### **Concern over the Quality of the Transitional Housing of Kai Fook Kui**

(SSHDPC Paper No. 31/2024)

- 48. **A Member** introduced Paper No. 31/2024.
- 49. **The Chairman** invited Members to refer to the written reply furnished by the Housing Bureau (HB), i.e. Document No. 8 tabled.
- 50. **The representative of the HB** replied with the main points as follows:
  - (i) the HB disagreed with the claim that there were problems with the works quality of T-Loft@Kai Tak (“T-Loft”). Taking the water mains burst incident as an example, the major cause was that a number of projects in Kai Tak area had not yet been completed or taken in residents. The water pressure in the area currently was higher than expected and reached a pressure of 8 bars, which was higher than the general design of a pressure of 5 bars. Additional pressure-relief devices had to be installed to stabilise the water pressure. The relevant works were completed on 30 July this year and residents had not reported the occurrence of the aforementioned problem of water pipes so far. Upon completion and residential intake of the projects in the area, the water consumption would increase and the water pressure would drop to the level designed for the project;
  - (ii) regarding the problem of water seepage under the “Modular Integrated Construction” method, the HB confirmed that the problem of slanting rain had occurred at the locations of semi-open corridors in individual projects. The problem of water seepage also occurred on the walls in a small number of units in “T-Loft” due to inadequate

waterproofing work in the bathrooms;

- (iii) regarding the aforementioned situation, according to the information provided on 25 July by the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals, the operator of “T-Loft”, there were about 85 affected households. Among which, the repair works for 42 cases had been completed. The another 25 cases were expected to be completed on or before mid-August 2024. The HB and the project’s operator were discussing with the remaining 18 households in a bid to enter the units to carry out repair works at the soonest. The HB was actively following up the aforementioned cases;
- (iv) the operator and contractor of “Kai Fook Kui” were different from those of “T-Loft”. “Kai Fook Kui” was completed on 28 June 2024 and residential intake in batches was expected in August. The project did not receive water seepage report so far after the successive rainstorms in recent months; and
- (v) transitional housing projects were meant to provide adequate housing for eligible persons. Therefore, the HB and the operator would ensure that the works quality of the projects met the related standards. Prior to the residential intake of “Kai Fook Kui”, Food for Good Limited (“Food for Good”), the operator, had conducted tests and immediately followed up on the building defects identified to ensure that the works quality was up to standard.

51. **The representative of “Food for Good”** replied and briefed on the facilities of “Kai Fook Kui” with the main points as follows:

- (i) in view of the problem of water pipe occurred at “T-Loft”, “Food for Good” had put in place measures to ensure that similar incidents would not occur at “Kai Fook Kui”;
- (ii) the “Kai Fook Kui” project included a three-storey clubhouse building providing a community kitchen, a canteen, a multi-purpose activity room (including gymnastic and dancing facilities), a study room, a reading room and recreational facilities. Different courses would also be organised. There was also shared space in “Kai Fook Kui”, including a shared refrigerator, a community garden, food

waste recycling facilities and a convenience store; and

- (iii) the community kitchen would provide meals for free or at low cost mainly to households of “Kai Fook Kui”, followed by residents of nearby projects such as “T-Loft” and even residents of other estates such as Tak Long Estate.

52. **Members** raised the following views and enquiries:

- (i) Members requested the Bureau to assist the remaining households of “T-Loft” in replacing the water pipes and carrying out repairs at the soonest;
- (ii) Members suggested “Food for Good” to deploy more manpower to assist the households in resolving the problems identified during the residential intake of “Kai Fook Kui”;
- (iii) the drainage system of “T-Loft” had a total of two parts, namely the indoor part which was assembled by the contractor and the outdoor part which was responsible by the Department. As the problem of water seepage occurred in the indoor area, Members enquired about the total repair expenditure on the problem of water seepage, whether the relevant expenditure would be calculated in the ceiling of the works subsidy as well as the total unspent amount under the ceiling of the works subsidy;
- (iv) Members stated that “T-Loft” had passed the acceptance inspection of the related departments but the repairs for the problem of water seepage subsequently occurred had not yet been completed so far. The affected households still had to pay a monthly rent of nearly \$5,900, occasioning loads of grumbling among them. As a lesson learnt from the past and given that the “Kai Fook Kui” project was the first of its similar works in Hong Kong carried out by China Harbour Engineering Co Ltd, its main contractor, Members requested the related departments to carry out the acceptance inspection work properly prior to the residential intake of “Kai Fook Kui” to ensure that the works quality of the project met the related standards;

- (v) the limited quotas for meals provided in the community kitchen and the courses organised at “Kai Fook Kui” could hardly cater the demand of the households of “Kai Fook Kui” as well as the households of nearby projects. Therefore, Members enquired about the arrangements for the aforementioned resources;
- (vi) Members suggested “Food for Good” to allow the public in the area to participate in the activities as volunteers or service providers, so as to promote community integration and raise the number of quotas for the relevant services; and
- (vii) Members would like the “Food for Good” to invite Members to visit “Kai Fook Kui” to inspect its quality and the services provided.

53. **The representative of the HB** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) the Water Supplies Department (WSD) would ensure that all locations in the region met the minimum standard for water pressure during the supply of water. As other projects in the area had yet been completed or to take in residents, it was inevitable that the water pressure in some regions of the area would vary slightly than expected, resulting in the occurrence of an unpleasant experience for “T-Loft” due to excessive water pressure. Therefore, the HB expressed understanding to Members’ concern about the works quality of the “Kai Fook Kui” project. However, the HB reiterated that the Bureau disagreed with the claim that the relevant incident was a mistake. The HB had learnt from the “T-Loft” experience to ensure that the works quality of the project met the related standards. The successive rainstorms in recent months had also proved that the works quality of the project was up to standard;
- (ii) as both the indoor and outdoor drainage systems were assembled by the same contractor, the contractor was required to bear the related maintenance expenditure in accordance to the contract. The ceiling of subsidy for newly built transitional housing projects was \$550,000 per unit. If the contractor had already borne the ceiling amount, the “Food for Good” would have to bear the remaining expenditure. As the ceiling of subsidy on relevant works was a one-off subsidy for the use by the construction works of transitional housing projects only,



the “Food for Good” would not be able to use the unspent amount. The HB would review the situation of fulfilment of the contract to ensure that public money was well spent;

- (iii) generally speaking, the priority of social welfare services provided in transitional housing projects would be given to residents of the project. If the relevant services were extremely well received, the operator would raise the service frequency or quotas; and
- (iv) upon completion of the project, the operator had to use its rental income to pay for the expenses incurred during the operation. Therefore, the occupancy rate of the project was of paramount importance. At present, “Kai Fook Kui” had received more than 300 applications.

54. **The representative of “Food for Good”** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) “Food for Good” was committed to the promotion of green diet culture. Under the “Kai Fook Kui” project, “Food for Good” would take care of the dining and housing needs of the residents and provide various services. Households of “Kai Fook Kui” would be accorded priority to the quotas of various services, followed by households of transitional housing projects such as “T-Loft”, and finally to households in nearby PRH estates. If the relevant service was extremely well received, “Food for Good” would raise the service frequency or quota. Taking “Tsuen Fook Kui”, another project, as an example, the opening hours of its clubhouse were from 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. to best meet the demand of the public in the area;
- (ii) in future, “Food for Good” would try to cooperate with Kai Tak Sports Park to organise sports-related courses. In addition, “Food for Good” would also organise training classes, tutorial classes and music practice rooms;
- (iii) “Food for Good” would hire a professional property management company (PMC) and set up a management office. Dedicated staff and the PMC would handle matters related to property management and social welfare facilities. Besides, residents would be recruited

to form a volunteer group, which residents of “Kai Fook Kui” were encouraged to participate in. “Food for Good” would also like to collaborate with Members to liaise with the district networks at different levels, so that more members of the public could participate in the activities on behalf of volunteers; and

- (iv) “Food for Good” stated that the clubhouse of “Kai Fook Kui” was optimising and welcomed Members to visit “Kai Fook Kui” when the relevant works were completed, and looked forward to meeting Members at “Kai Fook Kui”.

55. **Members** replied and stated that the Bureau had neither admitted that there were problems with the works quality of the “T-Loft” project, nor agreed to the claim that the relevant incident was a mistake. Therefore, they considered that the Bureau had spun its response. Members reiterated their request for the related departments to carry out acceptance inspections properly to ensure that the works quality of the project met the related standards.

56. **The representative of the HB** replied and stated that the Bureau had always attached importance to the quality of transitional housing projects and would therefore continue to carry out acceptance inspections properly to ensure that the works quality of the projects met the related standards.

57. **The Chairman** thanked the representatives of “Food for Good” for the invitation and would like Members to attend enthusiastically by then.

### **Item 11**

#### **Promoting Inclusive Housing Policies and Supporting Services for Ethnic Minorities**

(SSHDPC Paper No. 32/2024)

58. **A Member** introduced Paper No. 32/2024.

59. **The Chairman** invited Members to refer to the written replies furnished by the Equal Opportunities Commission and the HD, i.e. Documents No. 5 and 9 tabled.

60. **The representative of the HD** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) to ensure that people of diverse race had equal opportunities to enjoy estate services, the HD had implemented different measures and programmes to promote equality, harmony and inclusion;
- (ii) since 2009, the HD published pamphlets every two years in English and seven diverse race languages (including Bahasa Indonesia, Hindi, Nepali, Punjabi, Tagalog, Thai and Urdu) and sent to the identified households of diverse race living in public housing estates proactively to inform them clearly of the related support services provided by non-profit-making organisations with funding from government. Vietnamese had even been added to the pamphlets distributed starting from 2021;
- (iii) when conveying important messages (such as health and safety information) to households of diverse race, the HD would supplement with appropriate pictures, maps and figures in the relevant letter or notice to enable households of diverse race to understand and comprehend the messages easier. Apart from that, the Estate Newsletters regularly delivered to estate households were printed in both Chinese and English to foster harmonious integration between residents of diverse race and local residents and promote messages on various support services. Housing policies in Chinese and English were also uploaded onto the HA/ HD website. Meanwhile, policies related to estate management such as addition/ deletion of family members from the household register, the Marking Scheme, the WTP and the Rent Assistance Scheme were also available in eight diverse race languages for tenants' reference/ information;
- (iv) the HD had instructed all frontline housing estate management staff to properly handle the matter on households of diverse race, strengthen communication with them and put up posters at conspicuous locations in the estates to promote the free telephone interpretation service of Centre for Harmony and Enhancement of Ethnic Minority Residents (CHEER). A CHEER language identification card had also been put at customer service assistant counters/ enquiry counters/ interview booths/ interview rooms of the estate office to facilitate staff's appropriate arrangement for diverse

race households in need of interpretation service. In addition, the HD enhanced mutual understanding and promoted the harmonious relationship between residents of diverse race and local residents through partnering with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to organise community building projects.; and

- (v) the HD conducted the Public Housing Recurrent Survey biennially to collect households' views on housing management services. At present, other than the Chinese questionnaire, an English questionnaire was also available to conduct the survey. In addition, for a more effective communication with the households of diverse race, the interviewers would bring the CHEER language identification card so that interpretation services required could be arranged appropriately when non-Chinese/ English speaking respondents were met. The relevant survey result would facilitate the HD to review and enhance the service quality provided as well as to cater for the needs of the households of diverse race.

61. **Members** enquired about the way in which the Department assisted EMs in dealing with issues related to the WTP such as whether dedicated staff had been deployed and suggested the inclusion of clauses that supported EMs in the contracts for hiring management companies.

62. **The representative of the HD** stated that due to the relatively large number of diverse race languages involved, the HD could only take note of Members' suggestions. He then replied and stated that since the Public Rental Housing Applications Section was provided at the HA's Customer Service Centre at Lok Fu, there were relatively more families of diverse race to handle procedures there. The HD had arranged staff who spoke individual diverse race languages at the Centre as support, but it was difficult for the Department to arrange dedicated staff to support all diverse race languages at all estate offices. The HD had placed CHEER language identification cards in estate offices to facilitate staff in making appropriate arrangements for households of diverse race in need of interpretation service. In most cases, these EM households were able to communicate with the estate staff in either Cantonese or English. Individual households would invite their clansmen to visit the estate office together to assist in interpretation when handling procedures.

**Item 12****Encouraging the Non-profit Organisations in Kowloon City District to Participate in the Provision of Escort and Community Care Services**

(SSHDPC Paper No. 33/2024)

63. **A Member** introduced Paper No. 33/2024.
64. **The Chairman** invited Members to refer to the written reply furnished by the SWD, i.e. Document No. 12 tabled.
65. **The representative of the SWD** replied with the main points as follows:
- (i) “ageing in place as the core, with institutional care as back-up” was the policy direction of the Government for elderly services. To facilitate elders to enjoy their golden years in a familiar environment, the SWD had all along been providing care and support services to people in need in the community (in particular the elders) through subvention to welfare NGOs in order to help them continue to live in the community;
  - (ii) for home-based care and support services, frail elders aged 60 or above who were assessed by the “Standardised Care Need Assessment Mechanism for Elderly Services” (SCNAMES) as suitable for receiving community care services or residential care services might apply for the Enhanced Home and Community Care Services (EHCCS) or Integrated Home Care Services (IHCS) (Frail Cases). The home care and support services provided included personal care, basic and special nursing care, rehabilitation exercises, home respite service, household cleaning, meal services and escort services. At present, there were a total of three IHCS teams and one EHCCS team providing services in Kowloon City District. There were also three IHCS teams in Kowloon City District providing either the Home Care and Support Services for Elderly Persons with Mild Impairment or the IHCS (Ordinary Cases), which provided support to elders with mild impairment and their carers;
  - (iii) the Government had regularised the Community Care Service Voucher (CCSV) Scheme on 1 September 2023 and adjusted the relevant details of the co-payment category on 1 April 2024. Under

the “money-following-the-user” mode, the CCSV Scheme allowed elders to freely choose among recognised service providers (RSPs), service items, service packages and service volumes according to their needs. Elders could choose to use “home-based” service, “centre-based” service or “mixed mode” service which was a combination of the two types of services. The recognised service scope of the CCSV covered elders’ general care and nursing needs, including rehabilitation exercises, speech therapy, nursing care, escort services, rental of assistive technology products and residential respite. As at June 2024, there were a total of 102 RSPs providing services in Kowloon City District;

- (iv) District Elderly Community Centres (DECCs) and Neighbourhood Elderly Centres (NECs) provided a wide array of support services for the elders and their carers in the district, including counselling, outreaching, referrals, assistance in processing long-term care service applications, emotional support, arrangement for socialising and recreational activities, retirement planning, promotion of gerontechnology and carer trainings. At present, there were a total of three DECCs and nine NECs in Kowloon City District; and
- (v) apart from government-subsidised services, private organisations and self-financing organisations also provided various community care and support services to meet the needs of different people. The content of the SWD’s Informational Gateway for Carers (the Informational Gateway) had already covered services and caring skills for elders, persons with disabilities (PWDs) (including persons in mental recovery) and their carers, as well as providing community activities and resources for carers.

66. **Members** suggested that the Department to make good use of technology to pair up people in need with organisations willing to provide services, as well as step up the promotion of gerontechnology such as subsidising the use of gerontechnology for people in need.

67. **The representative of the SWD** stated that they noted Members’ suggestions and would explore the ways to implement the relevant suggestions.

**Item 13****Request for the Establishment of a Carer Support Centre in Kowloon City District to Provide More Support for Carers**

(SSHDPC Paper No. 34/2024)

68. **A Member** introduced Paper No. 34/2024.

69. **The Vice-chairman** invited Members to refer to the written replies furnished by the SWD and Kowloon Central Hospital Cluster, i.e. Documents No. 13 and 14 tabled.

70. **The representative of the SWD** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) the SWD provided diversified community support services for elders/ PWDs and their carers according to their different needs in different districts in Hong Kong through service centres across the territory. The 24-hour Designated Hotline for Carer Support 182183 commissioned by the SWD and operated by the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals also came into operation in September last year. Answered by professional social workers, the dedicated hotline had 30 lines in total. Social workers of the dedicated hotline could instantly assess the callers' conditions and needs, provide information to carers in need, refer and pair up with appropriate services in the community, as well as provide outreaching visits to cases with urgent needs, with a view to providing carers with timely support and alleviating their pressure in caring;
- (ii) the Labour and Welfare Bureau and the SWD publicised and promoted the aforementioned dedicated hotline through various channels, such as the territory-wide "Care the Carers" publicity campaign. The SWD had carried out publicity and promotional work in the social welfare service briefing sessions organised by the 18 district councils in Hong Kong. Kowloon City and Yau Tsim Mong District Social Welfare Office also organised briefings for KCDC Members and the care teams on 5 February and 13 March 2024 respectively to introduce and encourage assistance in promoting the dedicated hotline;

- (iii) the content of the Information Gateway covered services and caring skills provided for elders and PWDs (including persons in mental recovery) and their carers, as well as community activities and resources provided for carers. The website had been linked to the Dedicated Hotline for Carer Support 182183 and the Vacancy Enquiry System for Respite Services/ Emergency Placement to facilitate carers to seek support at any time; and
- (iv) since December 2023, the SWD had requested 134 private residential care homes for the elderly (RCHEs) participating in the Enhanced Bought Place Scheme (EBPS) and 20 care homes in the Bought Place Scheme (BPS) for Private Residential Care Homes for PWDs (RCHDs) to make good use of the designated residential respite places subsidised by the Government to provide day respite services for elders and PWDs in need. The aforementioned care homes were located in various districts across the territory, providing a total of 231 day respite places. As at 1 August 2024, there were a total of 39 quotas for respite care places for elders in Kowloon City District, which were provided by one Subvented Care and Attention Home for the Elderly and 19 private homes participating in the EBPS (EA) respectively, together with the two day care centres for the elderly in the district which provided a total of seven day respite services. In addition, there were a total of four quotas for day respite places for PWDs in Kowloon City District, which were provided by one subsidised day centre for PWDs and one care home participating in the BPS for RCHDs respectively.

71. **The representative of the Kowloon Central Hospital Cluster** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) upon receipt of referrals, medical social workers (MSWs) would follow up by filing a case. The MSWs would assess the needs of the patient as well as their family from the physical, psychological, social and spiritual perspectives, then formulate a welfare plan in collaboration with healthcare professionals. If the patient and their family had urgent needs, the MSWs would also accord priority to following up their case;



- (ii) taking Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH) as an example, there were social workers from both the SWD and the Hospital Authority in the hospital. Social workers from both sides would communicate closely and collaborate with each other to provide different services in view of different needs of patients;
- (iii) MSWs would formulate the arrangements for the discharge care plan and make referrals to appropriate community services so that patients could age in place; and
- (iv) the Patient Resource Centres and Cancer Patient Resource Centres in hospitals provided consultation and referral to community resources for patients and their families to help them grasp information on community resources. Taking the QEH as an example, the centres would organise activities such as adjustment groups, stress relieving workshops, sharing and exchange sessions with patients and family members, volunteer activities, ward visits and health talks. The centres would also organise talks and group activities on carer support, such as caring skill workshops, talks on physical and mental health, stress reducing workshops and introductions to community resources, so that carers were able to obtain support in terms of knowledge, skills, peer support networks and even community support networks.

#### **Item 14**

##### **Any Other Business**

72. No other items were raised by **Members**.

#### **Item 15**

##### **Date of Next Meeting**

73. **The Chairman** announced that the next meeting would be held at 2:30 p.m. on 8 October 2024 and the closing date for submission of papers would be 20 September 2024.

74. **The Chairman** announced the adjournment of the meeting at 5:30 p.m.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed on 8 October 2024.

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The Chairman

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The Secretary

KCDC Secretariat  
October 2024