

(Translation)

Minutes of the 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Tsuen Wan District Council (2/16-17)

Date: 26 July 2016

Time: 2:30 p.m.

Venue: Main Conference Room, Tsuen Wan District Office

Present:

Mr CHUNG Wai-ping, SBS, MH (Chairman)

Mr WONG Wai-kit (Vice Chairman)

Mr MAN Yu-ming, MH

The Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael, BBS, JP

Mr KOO Yeung-pong, MH

Mr NG Hin-lung, Norris

Mr LI Hung-por

Ms LAM Yuen-pun, Phyllis

Ms LAM, Lam Nixie

Mr LAM Faat-kang, MH

The Hon CHAN Han-pan, Ben, JP

Mr CHAN Chun-chung, Jones

Mr CHAN Sung-ip, MH

Mr CHAN Yuen-sum, Sumly

Mr WONG Ka-wa

Mr KOT Siu-yuen

Mr CHOW Ping-tim

Mr CHENG Chit-pun

Mr LO Siu-kit

Mr TAM Hoi-pong

In Attendance:

Miss YIP Kam-ching, Jenny, JP	District Officer (Tsuen Wan), Tsuen Wan District Office
Mr CHONG Kong Sang, Patrick	Assistant District Officer (Tsuen Wan), Tsuen Wan District Office
Mr CHAN Shiu-man, Simon	Senior Executive Officer (District Management), Tsuen Wan District Office
Mr HUEN Yeuk-hon, John	Senior Liaison Officer (1), Tsuen Wan District Office
Ms LEE Lai-kiu, Winnie	Senior Liaison Officer (2), Tsuen Wan District Office
Mr KWOK Ho-yea, Anthony	District Commander (Tsuen Wan), Hong Kong Police Force
Ms LAU Chui-ying, Bo	Police Community Relations Officer (Tsuen Wan), Hong Kong Police Force

Mr WONG Kwok-chun, Alex	District Social Welfare Officer (Tsuen Wan/Kwai Tsing), Social Welfare Department
Mr TSE Hing-chit	Administrative Assistant/Lands (District Lands Office, Tsuen Wan and Kwai Tsing), Lands Department
Mr YUEN Hong-shing, Honson	Chief Transport Officer/NT South West, Transport Department
Mr WONG Hon-kit	Chief Manager/Management (Wong Tai Sin, Tsing Yi, Tsuen Wan and Islands), Housing Department
Mr CHAN Kwok-hung	Chief Health Inspector 1, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Mr TSANG Lap-kei, Freddie	Senior Engineer/NTW 2 (New Territories West), Civil Engineering and Development Department
Mr CHAN Ming-cheong, Horman	District Leisure Manager (Tsuen Wan), Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Mrs TSANG CHAN Mi-fong	Chief School Development Officer (Tsuen Wan & Kwai Tsing), Education Bureau
Miss LAM Siu-yung, Daisy (Secretary)	Senior Executive Officer (District Council), Tsuen Wan District Office
Mr PUN Chung-chak, Michael	Executive Officer I (District Council) (Atg.), Tsuen Wan District Office

For discussion of item 3:

Mr LO Wai-chung, Stephen, PDSM, PMSM	Commissioner of Police, Hong Kong Police Force
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For discussion of item 4:

Mr Peter DY	Senior Manager, Building Rehabilitation, Urban Renewal Authority
Mr Clyfford CHING	Manager, Building Rehabilitation, Urban Renewal Authority
Mr Mig FU	Manager, Community Development, Urban Renewal Authority

For discussion of item 5:

Ms HO Wai-yee, Ella	Chief Executive Officer (2)2, Home Affairs Department
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For discussion of item 6:

Dr LOH Lai-ting, Taron	Senior Medical & Health Officer (Community Liaison)1, Department of Health
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For discussion of item 7:

Mr KWONG Wang-ngai, Walter	Senior Town Planner/Tsuen Wan, Planning Department
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For discussion of item 8:

Mr LAW Hon-fai Senior School Development Officer (Tsuen Wan) 2,  
Education Bureau

For discussion of item 9:

Mr LAM Chun-cheuk Engineer/Tsuen Wan 1, Transport Department  
Ms CHIK Shun-kwan Head of Consumer Protection Bureau, Customs and Excise  
Department  
Mr TSE Siu-fai Deputy Head (Weights and Measures), Consumer  
Protection Bureau (Atg.), Customs and Excise  
Department

For discussion of item 10:

Ms TAM Mee-ye, Greta Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Water Policy &  
Science)5, Environmental Protection Department  
Mr MAK Shui-wing Marine Officer/Licensing & Port Formalities (2), Marine  
Department  
Mr CHEUK Kwan-kin Marine Officer/Pollution Control Unit, Marine Department

For discussion of item 11:

Mr LAM Chun-cheuk Engineer/Tsuen Wan 1, Transport Department

I Opening Remarks and Introduction

The Chairman welcomed the Members and representatives from the government departments to the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of Tsuen Wan District Council (TWDC) and introduced:

- (1) Mr TSE Hing-chit, who replaced Mr LAM Chi-fai to assume the post of Administrative Assistant/Lands (District Lands Office, Tsuen Wan and Kwai Tsing), Lands Department;
- (2) Mr CHAN Kwok-hung, Chief Health Inspector 1, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department who attended this meeting on behalf of Ms KHATTAK Nasreen, District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Tsuen Wan); and
- (3) Mr TSANG Lap-kei, Freddie, Senior Engineer/NTW 2 (New Territories West), Civil Engineering and Development Department who attended this meeting on behalf of Mr LAM Lap-tak, Daniel, Chief Engineer/NTW 2 (New Territories West).

He also welcomed the Commissioner of Police (CoP), in particular, for his visit to the TWDC.

2. The Chairman reminded Members that according to sections 17(1) and 27 of the Tsuen Wan District Council Standing Orders (the “Standing Orders”), Member who wished to move a motion or ask any question at a meeting of the Council was

required to give the Secretary a notice in writing ten clear working days before the meeting. Thus, he reminded Members that the date of the next meeting was 27 September 2016 and the deadline for submission of paper was 9 September 2016. In addition, according to section 28 of the Standing Orders, unless otherwise agreed by the Chairman, Members could speak and make supplementary remarks once for each agenda item at the meeting and each Member could speak up to 3 minutes.

II Item 1: Confirmation of Minutes of the 4th Meeting held on 31.5.2016

3. The Chairman said that the Secretariat had not received any proposed amendments to the minutes before this meeting. The minutes were confirmed without amendment.

III Item 2: Matters Arising from the Minutes of the Previous Meetings

(A) Paragraphs 68-80 of the Minutes of the Meeting held on 31 May 2016: Request for Enhancing the MTR Fare Adjustment Mechanism

4. The Chairman said that Members had discussed the above issue at the TWDC meeting held on 31 May 2016. The response documents submitted by the Transport and Housing Bureau and MTR Corporation Limited on 23 June 2016 and 29 June 2016 respectively had been distributed to Members for perusal.

IV Item 3: Visit of Commissioner of Police to Tsuen Wan District Council

5. The Chairman welcomed the CoP of the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) for his visit to the TWDC and introduction of the work of the HKPF to the Members.

(Note: The Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael joined the meeting at 2:43 p.m.)

6. CoP introduced the work of the Police in the first half 2016, including the crime situation in the first half 2016, serious drug offences and offences committed by the non-Chinese people with recognisance forms, etc. He also thanked the TWDC for its trust and assistance to the Police. He wished that everyone would continue to join hands to combat crimes in order to ensure that Tsuen Wan would continue to remain as a safe and stable community.

7. The Hon CHAN Han-pan, Ben stated that the HKPF and Tsuen Wan community had cooperated with each other closely, so the public order in Tsuen Wan district was good and the crime rate was decreasing. He was concerned about the prostitution problem in Tsuen Wan because the prostitutes had affected the residents' lives in the old areas of Tsuen Wan. Women were asked for their "prices" and girls needed to be escorted by their parents when they reached or left the old areas of Tsuen Wan. Even worse, visitors would press the door bells wrongly during midnights. He hoped that the Police would step up its effort to combat the prostitution problem. He had raised a question at the meeting of the Legislative Council (LegCo) on 28 October 2015. At that time, the department responded that pursuant to the offences stipulated in Part XII of the Crimes Ordinance (Chapter 200), the operation of vice establishments were regulated and according to section 153A of the Ordinance, the Police could apply to the court for a closure order. He opined that the

prostitution problem could be improved if the HKPF stepped up the combating actions.

8. Mr CHAN Yuen-sum, Sumly said that he was concerned about the problem of on-street gambling. Some people lost the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) or Old Age Living Allowance (OALA) because of on-street gambling. They were recovered debts by creditors after borrowing money from the loan sharks. The surrounding environment would also be affected by the on-street gambling. Noise nuisance and environmental hygiene problems would occur. He remarked that on-street gambling not only took place in Tsuen Wan, so he enquired the HKPF if any large-scale operation against on-street gambling would be carry out so as to raise public awareness on this problem. Besides, he was concerned about the problem of juvenile drug trafficking. Although the number of prosecution of youth drug trafficking decreased, the situation was still worrisome. Young people did not really know the consequences and penalties of drug trafficking. Some young people were the traffickers of the drugs of over \$1 million. It could be seen that the drug trafficking activity was controlled by someone else. Yet, the targets of arrests in the past were the young people, instead of the culprits. He hoped that the Criminal Intelligence Bureau of the HKPF would do more work so as to prevent the young people from being scapegoated due to ignorance. He had heard about some culprits who provided the information of the juvenile drug traffickers to the Police to take arrests and report the relevant figures to the public. He hoped that the HKPF would work hard on dealing with the problems concerned.

9. Mr CHOW Ping-tim stated that in Tsuen Wan district, domestic violence criminal cases increased by 37.5%; criminal intimidation cases increased by 30.8%; gambling cases increased by 64% and drug cases increased by 36.4%. Although the crime detection rate of the drug cases was 100%, there were difficulties in detecting other types of cases. He expected that the Police would strictly enforce the law and uphold justice and impartiality. He added that during the district council election last year, some police officers from the police quarters relayed to him that they were instructed to vote for certain designated candidates. Besides, he pointed out that the investigation results of some of the criminal damage cases were available after the Police had carried out the investigation for about one month. However, if localities, who probably knew the staff of the HKPF, were involved in the cases, the investigation results of these cases would be available only after the Police had carried out investigation for six or seven months. Recently, regarding a case processed by the Tsuen Wan Magistrates' Courts, he received the relevant notice only two days before attending the court. He was informed that the defendant was willing to give compensation and was asked if he accepted the relevant arrangements. He opined that such an arrangement made the informant feel disrespected and he had no confidence in Complaints Against Police Office of the HKPF. He added that during the district council election last year, the electioneering teams of some candidates made use of mobile phones to take photos or videos but they were disturbed by the police officers. He hoped that the CoP would maintain discipline strictly.

10. Mr LI Hung-por was concerned about the situation that the finance companies charged very high intermediary fees when lending money. According to the information given by Caritas Family Crisis Support Centre, the intermediary companies charged about \$260,000 on average. A victim who earned some \$10,000 a month needed to borrow money time and again to repay a debt of \$14,000 each month for ten years. Property owners would be induced to make application for mortgage, even though the property was a co-owned property. Another victim who borrowed \$200,000 from a finance company needed to sell half of the property title, which worth about \$1.5 million, at a price of \$700,000. In a case which was dealt by him, after the victim had sold his 50% of the shares of the property, the owner obtaining that 50% of the shares forced the other owner to sell the remaining 50% of the shares of the property. As a result, the owner who gained all the shares of the property changed the main door lock of the flat and disposed the furniture from the flat before moving in. Subsequently, the victim reported the case to the Police to seek assistance. The Police advised the victim to resolve the matter through civil proceedings. However, the matter was too complicated for the victim to resolve through civil proceedings. Feeling that the complaint was not entertained at all, the victim became moody and would probably think of committing suicide.

11. Ms LAM, Lam Nixie thanked the police officers in Tsuen Wan district for assisting in coordinating various district affairs and their quick response on dealing with unforeseen incidents. She pointed out that as the parking spaces were insufficient in Tsuen Wan district, the problem of illegal parking was very serious, particularly in the vicinity of City Point and Belvedere Garden. It was hoped that the HKPF would provide additional manpower to handle the problem. She understood that public meetings were frequently held recently, so it would be difficult for the HKPF to deploy manpower. It was hoped that the HKPF would make efforts to coordinate the manpower deployment as far as possible. Besides, the prostitution problem occurred in Tsuen Wan town centre and Tsuen Wan West. Residents living nearby were worried and she had already relayed the situation since last year but improvement had not been made. She added that someone threw bricks from the footbridge when she set up a booth on the street on 19 July 2016. She had reported the case to the Police for assistance. The Criminal Investigation Bureau of the HKPF had started investigation and the police officers had already assisted in taking statements as soon as possible. As the children would go past the footbridge when they went to school, she hoped that the Police would follow up the case actively. She stated that starting from the district council election last year, the level of violent incidents was on the rise. The Police would also probably confront with the members of the public verbally or physically when handling the violent incidents. She hoped that the Police would pay attention to such situations.

12. The Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael was concerned about the morale of the Police. A driver who was summoned spoke rudely to the police officer when he handled an illegal driving case in Ma On Shan. Recently, some firemen passed away unfortunately during execution of duties. It was told that the starting salaries of the firemen were lower than those of the police officers. The starting salaries of the

firemen should be levelled with those of the police officers due to the job nature and dangers encountered by the firemen. Lately, the general public would probably be dissatisfied with the police officers because the Police strictly enforced the combating of illegal parking. He saw some vehicles parking off the Greenfield Garden in Tsing Yi but the drivers were not inside the vehicles, thus causing traffic congestion. He expected that the police officers would arrange for moving away the vehicles but they looked awkward. He pointed out that, currently, it was difficult for the police officers to carry out their work. He enquired about the moods of the police officers and how the HKPF managed the emotion of them. He enquired whether it would be easier for the police officers to take law enforcement actions if the laws and regulations were clearly enacted. He also enquired about the use of discretion by the Police.

13. CoP responded as follows:

- (1) regarding the on-street soliciting activities, the main targets of the HKPF were those people or syndicates which controlled over the sex workers or kept the vice establishments. The act of prostitution itself was not illegal, unless soliciting for an immoral purpose in public places or taking up illegal prostitution by people coming to Hong Kong as visitors. Apart from prosecution, the HKPF also provided the information of prostitution for the Mainland authorities so that the women involved would not be allowed to come to Hong Kong again, and exchanged intelligence with the Mainland authorities in order to combat the prostitution syndicates. The HKPF would conduct the joint operations with the Immigration Department on a regular basis in order to combat the sex workers who stayed in Hong Kong illegally. During the first six months this year, the HKPF had arrested a total of 132 Mainland sex workers in Tsuen Wan district. In handling the cases, the HKPF would appropriately invoke the power under the Crimes Ordinance (Chapter 200) to apply to the court for a closure order to close the premises in question for six months. The HKPF also enhanced reporting intelligence mutually with the owners' corporations of the buildings as well as the building management and security staff and gave them advice in order to minimise the nuisances caused by prostitution. District Commander (Tsuen Wan) (DC(TW)) would follow up on the matters concerned and consider combating the illegal prostitution at certain targetted places;
- (2) regarding the gambling, the HKPF chiefly combated the syndicated gambling which was one of the main sources of income for triads. According to the information collected from investigations, the participants of the street gambling were generally the elder people who were not controlled by any syndicates. But street gambling was an offence which brought adverse impact on public order and street management. The Police adopted four approaches to deal with the problem of gambling, including educating the public of zero gambling at any sites in housing estates or black spots of gambling; making

requests to the security officers of housing estates, Housing Department (HD) and management companies to increase the number of inspections and inform the HKPF of any gambling activities for taking actions as soon as possible; considering reporting to the HD when gambling activities were detected so that the HD could apply the Marking Scheme for Estate Management Enforcement in Public Housing Estate to curb the tenants from gambling in the housing estates; and carrying out the anti-gambling operations. During the anti-gambling operations, if triad members were found involved in gambling, the Police would handle the problem of money laundering as well. It was hoped that their properties would be confiscated. If Members found that there were serious gambling problems particularly in certain places, they could inform the DC(TW) for follow-ups;

- (3) youth drug problem was one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities. Currently, the number of drug offences decreased and the situation was improved. However, the HKPF would stay vigilant on combating drug offences. The HKPF would never tolerate that the cultivates provided the information of the young people for the Police to take arrests and report the relevant figures to the public. At present, the youth drug trafficking cases would be referred to the Crime Unit for follow-ups after the Police had taken up them in order to carry out investigation on the syndicates controlling the drug trafficking. As it took time for the investigation work, the cases involving larger and more complicated drug trafficking syndicates would be referred to the Narcotics Bureau for follow-ups;
- (4) the HKPF would not instruct the police officers to cast their vote to particular candidates in the elections. Instead, the HKPF would encourage them to fulfil their civic responsibility by making voter registration and casting a vote on the election day;
- (5) Members could complain against the police officers who failed to handle cases impartially or the Tsuen Wan Police District would follow up the cases concerned;
- (6) if the venue of the cases about the intermediary companies reported to the HKPF as mentioned by Members was in Tsuen Wan district, DC(TW) would be able to follow up on the matters. The HKPF had mounted operations to combat the intermediary companies. Many intermediary companies persuaded the owners to apply for mortgage and collect very high intermediary fees after swindling the title deeds from them. The Commercial Crime Bureau of the HKPF had already taken up the investigation of the cases involving the intermediary companies. Upon the enhancement of the Money Lender Ordinance (Chapter 163) by the government departments concerned, the intermediary companies would be under regulation;
- (7) shortage of parking spaces was a territory-wide problem. The HKPF was responsible for taking law enforcement actions and dealing with illegal parking, including the issuance of summons for penalties and

towing away the vehicles causing serious traffic congestions on the roads. However, manpower was required for towing away the vehicles. That means the police officers should follow the vehicles being delivered to the Police Vehicle Pounds with limited accommodation which could not contain a large amount of vehicles. Hence, the HKPF would generally issue summons for penalties instead of towing away the vehicles. The HKPF would strictly combat the illegal parking on a regular basis. In the long run, the problem should be solved by increasing parking spaces and reducing the number of vehicles;

- (8) the HKPF needed to deploy manpower flexibly to take up different tasks from time to time and retain sufficient manpower in various districts to maintain public order;
- (9) police officers of the districts would pay attention to the situation that the candidates canvassed votes in the elections. If Members found any violent incidents, they should inform the HKPF for follow-ups; and
- (10) thanked Members for their appreciation of the police officers who gave quick response when handling the cases. Concern was raised about the morale of the HKPF. The police officers encountered different challenges or difficulties when taking the frontline law enforcement work at the moment. The HKPF had arranged a series of psychological training courses to enhance the psychological resilience of the police officers and strengthen their psychological quality, so that they were able to sustain a tolerable attitude when taking law enforcement actions. As shown from the videos on the internet, the police officers were restrained and professional, gaining applauses from the members of the public. The HKPF had been established for over 170 years. The morale of the police officers would be high or low under different circumstances but the law enforcement actions had never been affected. The HKPF had all along strived to protect the lives and properties of members of the community, maintain the public order and make Hong Kong a safe and stable city. The HKPF had arranged psychological training for the police officers and the management had shown support to the frontline police officers, thus poor work attitude of the police officers was not found. In addition, the recruitment of police officers proceeded smoothly. Since the illegal occupation of Central in 2014, the large-scale recruitment exercises of police officers got a higher popularity status than those in the past, indicating that the members of the public showed their respect to the profession of police officers.

14. Mr TAM Hoi-pong opined that the traffic condition of Sai Lau Kok Road was chaotic in the morning and evening. He had mentioned the problem at the meetings of the TWDC for a number of times. The HKPF had responded that it would help improve the problem. But he did not find that the HKPF had ever made

any adjustment on its manpower. He worried that the traffic accident would take place in the above site and the coaches parking there were in chaos. He hoped that the HKPF would handle the problem seriously. He was also concerned about the bogus beggar issue in Hong Kong. Some of the beggars probably had the travel documents, two-way permits or forged travel documents. He had seen the able-bodied persons pretending to be disabled persons at the footbridge in Tsuen Wan. He enquired the HKPF about how the problem was to be handled. He added that regarding the case of Mr CHU King-wai who was suspected to beat someone up with the baton, it had been 600 days already since the case happened. He enquired about the progress of communication between the HKPF and the Department of Justice (DOJ) as well as the reasons for not taking actions accordingly. He considered that the HKPF should not hold double standard, i.e. handling the cases involving the participants in social movements in a faster pace while handling the cases involving the police officers in a slower pace.

(Note: Mr CHAN Yuen-sum, Sumly left the meeting at 3:30 p.m.)

15. Mr LAM Faat-kang was delighted to learn that Tsuen Wan was a relatively safe place in Hong Kong. He said that the police community relations were good in Tsuen Wan Police District. It was built on community harmony and good communication maintained among the Members, localities and organisations in the community. The Tsuen Wan District Fight Crime Committee (TWDFCC) had functioned well and relayed to the HKPF regularly on the matters of concern from the community. He opined that the morale of the Police was of paramount importance and he was happy to note that many young people were willing to join the Police for serving Hong Kong. Besides enthusiasm, he thought that it was equally important for the police officers to make commitment to Hong Kong people.

16. Mr NG Hin-lung, Norris was concerned about the problem of illegal parking in Tsing Lung Tau and Sham Tseng which caused traffic congestion. He stated that a lot of people would drive to Sham Tseng during holidays and weekends. Some drivers parked their vehicles at the bus stations or slow lanes, probably for convenience sake or due to shortage of parking spaces. As a result, Castle Peak Road was obstructed and traffic congestion was caused. After the HKPF had taken the actions of issuing summons against illegal parking earlier, the situation was improved. He hoped that the HKPF would continue to strengthen the law enforcement actions in future. He pointed out that sports car racers often drove on the Castle Peak Road and Tuen Mun Road. The sports cars or modified vehicles would make loud noises when they speeded up. This caused nuisance to the residents living along Castle Peak Road and Tuen Mun Road and their sleeping quality was affected. He hoped that the HKPF would plan for taking actions and carrying out law enforcement work to address this problem. Besides, he was also concerned about the confrontations of bicycles and vehicles on the road. Castle Peak Road (Tsing Lung Tau) was a popular place for cyclists to practise and it was good to see the road cycling become popular. However, Castle Peak Road was a major trunk road. Traffic accidents would occur easily when the bicycles and vehicles did not

give way to each other on the roads or at the roundabouts. There were a number of such accidents this year and he enquired the HKPF if there was any plan to deal with this problem.

17. Mr LO Siu-kit stated that he had expressed concern over the problem of “One-woman Brothel” since 2008. There were mainly single-block buildings in his constituency. There were also a lot of “One-woman Brothels” in those buildings. He had requested the LegCo to follow up on the problem and the LegCo replied that the act of “One-woman Brothel” itself was not illegal. He enquired about how “one brothel” was defined. If a flat with only one electricity meter was owned by one owner, whether the sex workers in different rooms in the flat were considered to be working in the “One-woman Brothels”. Members and owners’ corporations of the buildings with “One-woman Brothels” had all along lodged complaints about the problems. Some of the rooms were installed with neon lights and provision of the service was displayed at the main doors of the buildings. However, neither the police officers were able to take any actions after inspecting those places nor any enclosure of buildings was made. The owners’ corporations of the buildings with “One-woman Brothels” had tried to install the closed-circuit television cameras and the main gates but it was not very effective in getting rid of the problem. The main gates were even kicked open by someone else. He hoped that the HKPF would consider the solutions to the problem and make amendments to the relevant ordinances.

18. Mr WONG Ka-wa learnt that the police officers were under great pressure. He hoped that the HKPF would increase manpower and provide training courses on emotions. Besides, he was concerned about the problem of gambling in housing estates in Tsuen Wan, especially in the vicinity of Lei Muk Shue Estate and Shek Wai Kok Estate. The HKPF and HD had carried out the combating actions but people still gambled on the chess tables, table tennis tables and self-prepared card boards. He did not know whether it was syndicated gambling but he learnt that someone would keep watching at the sites. He suggested that the HKPF should step up actions for twice or thrice a month and collaborate with the service provided by the Social Welfare Department to improve the problem. He added that recently, the police officers served summons immediately without prior warning in the actions of consecutive issuance of summons against illegal parking. Some of the vehicles were privately-owned goods delivery vehicles which were served four or five summonses consecutively by the police officers. He did not mean to raise objection to the action but thought that it did not help solve the problem from its origin. He hoped that the HKPF would make suggestions to the authority on provision of additional parking meters.

19. Mr KOT Siu-yuen was concerned about the problem of gambling in Fuk Loi Estate. He hoped that the HKPF and the management company of Fuk Loi Estate would cooperate with each other to solve the problem, such as making use of the Marking Scheme for Estate Management Enforcement in Public Housing Estate to reach a deterrent effect. He pointed out that the foreign domestic helpers gathered at

Lo Tak Court and caused street obstruction. The HKPF was required to assist in making coordination for certain circumstances. He hoped that the HKPF could enhance the work on this aspect. He thanked the Kowloon West Regional Police Headquarters of the HKPF for handling the problem of intermediary companies. He noted that the number of such cases decreased. Regarding the problem of prostitution, he hoped that he would have an opportunity to conduct a site visit with the Commissioner of Police. Besides, he worried that terrorist attacks would occur in Hong Kong and hoped that the HKPF would make preparations for this. Recently, people gathered around at different locations over the territory because of a mobile phone game. He hoped that the HKPF would arrange manpower to maintain public order at those locations.

20. Mr MAN Yu-ming opined that the police community relations in Tsuen Wan were good. The HKPF had kept a good liaison with the localities which was conducive to maintain public order. In addition, the problem of gambling in Shek Wai Kok Estate was improved after the HKPF made efforts to handle it consistently. He worried that gambling would make people borrow money from the loan sharks. He had handled this type of cases and found that family problems arising from debts would be created. He hoped that the HKPF would pay more attention to the problem of loan sharks and handle the problem together with the HD. He noted that when dealing with certain social incidents, the police officers of Police Public Relations Branch (PPRB) under the HKPF were required to execute frontline duties. In this connection, he enquired whether the HKPF would provide the civilian staff who were required to execute frontline duties with sufficient protective device and tools.

21. Mr CHAN Chun-chung, Jones appreciated the police community relations in Tsuen Wan and the work efficiency of the Police District. He opined that the problem of illegal gambling in housing estates was improved after the HKPF and the HD made efforts to tackle it consistently. At present, there was no gambling activity in Cheung Shan Estate. He hoped that the HKPF would keep up its work to get rid of the illegal gambling completely. Besides, he recognised the HKPF for according priority to technology crime. The problem of youth technology crime might become more serious because the social networking software in the mobile phone would simply facilitate the offence of deception. Under the peer influence, young people might think that deception was not a big deal. However, such thoughts would affect their growth. He hoped that the HKPF would enhance publicity and make the young people become aware that deception was a serious offence.

22. The Vice Chairman applauded for the performance of the DC(TW) and police community relations in Tsuen Wan. He noted that the police officers had demonstrated their professionalism and dedication when handling the conflicts among the members of the public or those between departments and members of the public. He added that the localities had done a lot of work for crime prevention via the TWDFCC, including the work against telephone deception which was carried out several years ago. At that time, the DC(TW) had tied in with the action by exchanging the information with the TWDFCC and conducting publicity for the

general public. Members of the public currently had learnt how to prevent and manage the telephone deception. He spotted that the internet crime, including deception and naked chat was on the rise. It was hoped that the HKPF would enhance the publicity in order to prevent the general public from being cheated. He also opined that some drivers preferred illegal parking due to shortage of parking spaces or for saving money. The action to issue summons taken by the Police recently was very effective. He hoped that the HKPF would maintain the strength of law enforcement actions.

23. The CoP responded as follows:

- (1) the HKPF had already noted the problem of chaotic traffic in Sai Lau Kok Road and would make efforts to follow up the problem;
- (2) the HKPF had already taken actions against the bogus beggar issue, including handling complaints and checking the identity cards of the suspicious people who begged on the streets. When the HKPF found people staying in town illegally or were the holders of Two-way Permit, referral would be made to the Immigration Department;
- (3) regarding the case of Mr CHU King-wai, DOJ's advice was pending;
- (4) he thanked the Members for their appreciation to the PPRB staff and police officers of Tsuen Wan district. He thought that good communication was very important. As the frontline police officers were under great pressure, their psychological resilience would be enhanced in order to keep up professional work performance when being blamed. He would pay attention to the morale of police officers and remind the police officers to maintain politically neutral. The objectives of the HKPF were to protect Hong Kong people and keep Hong Kong safe and stable;
- (5) the HKPF would continue to pay attention to illegal parking and take law enforcement actions impartially. To address the problem of illegal parking, a good district planning should be made. The HKPF would continue to take law enforcement actions to assist in dealing with illegal parking;
- (6) the concern on cycling was one of the Commissioner's Operational Priorities. As the cyclists had less protective equipment. There were relatively more bicycle accidents last year, including serious injuries and death. The HKPF focused on combating illegal cycling this year, including cycling on pedestrian roads and cycling without switching on the lights on the bicycles, etc.;
- (7) the HKPF had already noted the problem of modified vehicles. Currently, corresponding actions had already been taken. More efforts would be given to tackle this problem if the situation was getting worse;
- (8) all along, the term "One-woman Brothel" had neither specifically referred to "one brothel" nor "one room". On legislation, if there were more than one sex worker in a flat, the flat was defined as a vice establishment. The HKPF would enforce the enclosure order for the

vice establishments operated by someone else. However, if there was only one sex worker in a flat, the flat was not regarded as a vice establishment. Thus, enclosure order could not be enforced. The HKPF would carry out investigation on whether the cases of vice activities involving the “subdivided flats” were controlled by the same single syndicate;

- (9) in the previous two years, the HKPF had already increased the manpower. The HKPF would continue to increase its manpower and arrange psychological training for the police officers;
- (10) Tsuen Wan Police District would follow up on the problem of gambling if this problem was getting worse at some locations in the district;
- (11) the foreign domestic helpers gathering around might not be illegal. But if the public order was affected or the traffic was blocked due to their gathering, the HKPF had the power to take law enforcement actions. Members were welcome to contact the HKPF if they found that the foreign domestic helpers gathered around;
- (12) the HKPF would spare no efforts in combating the problem of intermediary companies;
- (13) the HKPF attached importance to anti-terrorist actions and had already got prepared for this. As the relevant actions should be kept confidential, the HKPF did not explain to the public frequently. The HKPF had already conducted the collection of intelligence and security spot checks for the infrastructure, such as the power stations, reservoirs, banks, railways and airport. Everyone could put their mind at ease;
- (14) the HKPF had already noted the mobile phone game as mentioned by a Member and made public notice that members of the public were not allowed to play the game inside the police stations. The Police would continue to pay attention to the situation and the places where many people gathered for playing the game;
- (15) the HKPF would continue to combat the illegal gambling and focus on combating the problem of loan sharks by the triads. Members were welcome to provide the intelligence, if any, to the HKPF for follow-ups;
- (16) the HKPF had already carried out publicity on prevention of technology crime. For example, the Junior Police Call had organised a competition through which the guidance on prevention of internet crime or avoidance of committing relevant offences was given to the members of the public;
- (17) the number of telephone deception was decreased; and
- (18) he considered that communication was of great importance and indicated that the HKPF maintained politically neutral, with the aim of making Hong Kong people enjoy a safe living environment. The HKPF also respected the civil right of expression of opinions.

24. The Chairman stated that the CoP had time and again asked Tsuen Wan Police District to follow up on various matters for solving problems when he made the above remarks. He thanked the CoP for visiting Tsuen Wan and making a safe community for Tsuen Wan.

25. As the Chairman was required to take up other urgent matters, the meeting would be temporarily chaired by the Vice Chairman.

V Item 4: Introduction of “Smart Tender” Building Rehabilitation Facilitating Services (Pilot Scheme) by Urban Renewal Authority  
(TWDC Paper No. 32/16-17)

26. The Acting Chairman stated that the Urban Renewal Authority (URA) introduced the “Smart Tender” building rehabilitation facilitating services (“Smart Tender”) to Members. The representatives from the URA attending the meeting were Mr Peter DY, Senior Manager, Building Rehabilitation, Mr Clyfford CHING, Manager, Building Rehabilitation, and Mr Mig FU, Manager, Community Development.

27. Manager, Building Rehabilitation of the URA introduced the details of the “Smart Tender”.

28. Mr LO Siu-kit said that the URA had made improvements on building maintenance continuously in recent years. He pointed out that each participating building covering 400 units or below would be deemed as a payment group under the “Smart Tender”. The participating buildings under the “Smart Tender” not only made payment for the service charge to the URA, but also had to engage the consultancy firms and contractors. In general, the single block buildings only consisted of 10 or 20 units. These buildings would engage someone who provided similar services as the URA did. Hence, he hoped that the number of units of the participating buildings of the payment group under the “Smart Tender” would be lowered to 100 or less than 100 and that the charges would be lowered, so that it would be easier for the single block buildings to apply for the “Smart Tender”. Besides, he opined that the URA never intended to take up the management of the consultancy firms or take actions against them. The consultancy firms were responsible for inspecting and acceptance of the quality of works and monitoring the remedial works for irregularity items carried out by the contractors. On the other hand, the contractors had to rely on the consultancy firms when collecting the works fees after completion of works. Problem would therefore easily be arising from the consultancy firms. He hoped that the URA would be decisive and competent in considering the adoption of the marking system of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) in order to regulate the consultancy firms.

29. Ms LAM Yuen-pun, Phyllis considered that the services of “Smart Tender” and “Operation Building Bright” (OBB) had the similar features. She enquired whether the “e-tendering platform” would be used for the “Smart Tender” only to proceed with the tendering of the contractors, instead of balloting for selection of

contractors as used by the Buildings Department (BD) to prevent bid-rigging. She pointed out that during the tendering process, the role taken and the advice given by the independent professionals were very important. She therefore enquired how to make people believe that the independent professionals were reliable and how to offer greater protection. She pointed out that under OBB, the Hong Kong Housing Society (HKHS) would give suggestions to the owners' corporations of participating buildings for consideration and making amendments to the documents after reviewing the contents of the tender documents and ground investigation reports submitted by the consultants several times. She enquired if service alike would be provided under the "Smart Tender". In addition, she enquired if the "e-tendering platform" would be set up for engaging consultancy firms. She worried that the flat owners would fail to protect their own interest and rights through entering contracts. Regarding the fulfilment of obligations in monitoring the contractors' work by consultancy firms ultimately, she believed that the flat owners were in quest of the terms and provisions in relevant contracts that would protect their own interest and rights, such as the ways to hold the consultancy firms and contractors responsible when problems aroused in future. Hence, she hoped that the URA would provide assistance under the "Smart Tender" and reminded the participating buildings of how to prepare the terms and provisions in the contracts for protecting themselves.

30. Senior Manager, Building Rehabilitation of the URA responded as follows:
- (1) the charges of the "Smart Tender" was calculated based on the expenditure cost of provision of service as recovered by the URA. The internal administrative cost of the URA was not included;
  - (2) although the service provided under the "Smart Tender" and OBB were similar, some brand new initiatives were introduced in the "Smart Tender" to offer more assistance to the flat owners. For example, the "e-tendering platform" was an enhanced arrangement;
  - (3) it had to be stressed that the quality of the professional consultant was of paramount importance. The flat owners should hold the consultants responsible for their poor performance. He pointed out that the consultants engaged by the URA were also the registered persons as authorised by the Buildings Ordinance (Chapter 123) who would also be regulated by the BD pursuant to the Buildings Ordinance. On regulation of the consultants, the URA would disseminate educational messages to the flat owners that they could report to the BD if the performance of the independent consultant was poor;
  - (4) the purpose of incorporating balloting into the OBB was to slim the opportunity of manipulation of tendering documents. Alike OBB, the problem of manipulation of tendering documents would also be addressed under the "Smart Tender" through the "e-tendering platform" which was an enhanced approach. Without manual operation, it would be more difficult for people to manipulate the process. The contractors would be assured to participate in tendering;
  - (5) in the "Smart Tender", the URA had selected and engaged the independent consultants according to the internal mechanism. Criteria

- on various aspects such as whether the people concerned were professionals, the names and seniority of the licensees, etc., were taken into consideration. Besides, the URA would monitor the independent consultants regularly in order to ensure the quality of the service;
- (6) the OBB involved two execution authorities, including the HKHS and the URA, which provided assistance to the flat owners in different districts by territories. As the relevant service for Allway Gardens were provided by the HKHS, the URA was not informed of the details of the cases. Yet, it was assumed that the details of service were more or less the same as those provided by the URA because they were under the OBB scheme. Alike giving advice to the flat owners by the independent consultants, the flat owners could redirect the advice to the consultants for follow-ups, so that the consultants could follow the practice as appropriate and make arrangements for improvements;
  - (7) the “e-tendering platform” of “Smart Tender” was applicable to the engagement of contractors only. In addition, the flat owners of the “Smart Tender” were provided with a set of DIY tool-kit, including the standard templates and provisions for engaging the consultants and contractors, as recommended for use by the professional institutes and Independent Commission Against Corruption; and
  - (8) the flat owners of the “Smart Tender” should enter two contracts in total; one with the URA to confirm that the URA would make arrangements, and the other, which was a tripartite agreement with the parties including the independent consultant. The independent consultant concerned engaged via the URA would then had a contractual relationship with the flat owners for provision of service to them.

31. Mr KOO Yeung-pong said that the “Smart Tender” had been launched since 10 May 2016 and the quota for the first year was 50 only. He enquired about the deadline for the “Smart Tender”, number of applications currently received and when would the effectiveness of the “Smart Tender” be reviewed. He also enquired whether the “Smart Tender” would be implemented across the territory if it was found effective and the eligibility for renewal of the “Smart Tender”.

32. Mr LO Siu-kit stated that giving guidelines for flat owners to change the consultants had been discussed for years. He pointed out that a building comprised of less than 50 units preferred engaging a consultant by paying very high consultancy fees to adopting the consultants at low prices. As the consultant performed very poorly, he anticipated that the works concerned could not be completed. He therefore had a strong wish that the departments concerned could regulate these consultants. Besides, he pointed out that even though the “e-tendering platform” was adopted and the identities of the tenderers were kept confidential before opening the tenders, the contractors who had interest in tendering would pay a site visit to the buildings concerned. Thus, everyone would get to know the identity of the consultant of the building. He enquired how the URA selected the consultant companies and whether the consultant companies could make registration after getting

the relevant licences. Unfortunately, two of the well-established consultant companies causing the biggest problem had already obtained the relevant licences. They were even the approved contractors of the BD. He hoped that the URA would regulate the consultant companies so that the flat owners would not be forced to make payment. He opined that the URA could make reference to the lift and escalator contractors' performance rating system adopted by the EMSD's for regulating the consultant companies. Currently, the Rehabilitation Scheme Areas formerly managed by the HKHS were taken over by the URA in full. He thought that the Government had a high expectation on the URA because the URA was assigned to take charge of the building rehabilitation service. Under these circumstances, he hoped that the URA would consider how to do the work better.

33. The Hon CHAN Han-pan, Ben stated that he had a high expectation on the "Smart Tender" before it was implemented. At present, the minority owners felt helpless on tendering for building maintenance works, so they normally needed to get advice. After the "Smart Tender" was implemented, he found it was not very conducive in solving different problems for the flat owners. Currently, the URA had already taken over the Rehabilitation Scheme Areas formerly managed by the HKHS. He opined that the URA should increase its manpower in order to provide assistance for the flat owners. Thus, he enquired about the additional manpower required for this scheme by the URA. He thought that the reputation of the URA would be affected if the URA's scope of services was expanded but manpower was not increased correspondingly. He considered that the slightly enhanced scheme was not conducive in providing assistance for many flat owners, so he could not make any comments. He thought that the approach of anti-bid-rigging should be taken for follow-up work in order to provide assistance for the public. In this connection, he suggested that a dedicated department for following up the anti-bid-rigging work should be set up. As long as the URA was empowered by the Government, the URA could take up the work against bid-rigging with the power of making policies and plan for execution of anti-bid-rigging actions to support the minority owners. He was of the view that the flat owners would still be forced to make payment if the URA failed to provide additional resources and manpower and take flat owners' problem into account fully.

34. Ms LAM Yuen-pun, Phyllis was concerned about the performance of the consultants. She pointed out that the Allway Gardens had engaged consultants twice. However, these consultants failed to gain trust from the flat owners and the engagements were vetoed by the flat owners. As a result, tendering for the works contractors was suspended. She agreed that the consultants should be ranked according to their records in the past, so that the flat owners could choose the consultants as appropriate. Moreover, the URA had never mentioned about how bid-rigging could be prevented in the arrangement for independent professionals under the "Smart Tender". She enquired if the URA could provide the ways to prevent bid-rigging for strengthening confidence of the general public. Besides, she enquired about the credibility of the independent professionals engaged by the URA; and whether the owners' corporation could request the independent professional to

review the relevant reports and documents time and again.

35. The Chairman remarked that as the URA had a good reputation. He suggested that the URA should be authorised to take up the responsibility and provide the relevant plans for tackling the problems such as bid-rigging for the benefits of the general public.

36. Senior Manager, Building Rehabilitation of the URA finally added that the URA had received 23 applications so far and the review on the “Smart Tender” would be conducted in 12 to 18 months after implementation. The URA would take Members’ views into account.

37. The Acting Chairman thanked the representatives from the URA for attending the meeting and requested the URA to take Members’ views into consideration.

38. The Chairman resumed chairing the meeting.

VI Item 5: Enhancing Self-Reliance Through District Partnership (ESR) Programme  
(TWDC Paper No. 50/16-17)

39. The Chairman stated that the Home Affairs Department (HAD) introduced the Enhancing Self-reliance Through District Partnership (ESR) Programme to Members. The representatives from the HAD attending the meeting was Ms HO Wai-ye, Ella, Chief Executive Officer (2)2 (CEO(2)2).

40. CEO(2)2 introduced the ESR Programme and its latest development.

41. Mr WONG Ka-wa was delighted to note that the ESR Programme had entered the third stage. He had handled three cases of business closure due to deficit. One of the cases was about a second hand furniture shop which was operated by the disadvantaged group. The shop was closed due to soaring rents and operational difficulties. He pointed out that the maximum amount of grant for each item under the ESR Programme was \$1 million annually and the amount of grant for the maximum of three years was \$3 million only. He opined that the grants were not sufficient for supporting the operation of the social enterprises (SEs). As the SEs were non-profit-making, the capital was mainly used in logistics, rents and staff salaries, etc. However, as the shop rents were too high, the SEs should change to rent the upper floor shops or run on-line business to support their operation. Hence, he suggested increasing the amount of grant for increasing the flexibility of the ESR Programme.

42. Ms LAM Yuen-pun, Phyllis opined that it was expected that the non-profit-making SEs might not be able to become commercially sustainable after the first three years because these SEs provided assistance to the underprivileged on one hand and kept the business running the other. She enquired if the HAD would include the existing business companies into the target organisations which were

eligible for the ESR Programme and actively invite or encourage the companies which had successfully created their own brands to set up affiliated shops in the form of SEs with employees exclusively recruited from the disadvantaged groups to sell the companies' products. She believed that by doing so, the chance for the SEs to become commercially sustainable would be increased.

43. CEO(2)2 responded that as shown in the experience gained from the implementation of the ESR Programme over the past decade, the SEs would start to be on track in the fourth or fifth year after its operation and about 60% of the SEs would become self-financing and sustainable, although they did not make a profit at the early stage of operation due to the pursuit of dual objectives. By comparison, only 14% of the SEs in Korea could become self-financing and sustainable. It could be seen that the development of SEs in Hong Kong were more successful. As regards the parties from commercial sector joining the operation of SEs, although only non-profit-making organisations or institutions which were SEs could apply for the ESR Programme, these organisations were encouraged to collaborate with people from different sectors under the ESR Programme. For example, people from different sectors would support the SEs by giving advice on the operation or offering discount for the orders received from the SEs. In considering the applications under the ESR Programme, the HAD would give priority to the eligible and practicable projects involving cross-sector partnership.

44. The Chairman thanked the representative from the HAD for introducing the ESR Programme.

(Note: The Hon CHAN Han-pan, Ben left the meeting at 5:10 p.m.)

VII Item 6: Promotion of Organ Donation  
(TWDC Paper No. 33/16-17)

45. The Chairman stated that the Department of Health (DH) introduced the organ donation to Members. The representatives from the DH attending the meeting was Dr LOH Lai-ting, Taron, Senior Medical & Health Officer (Community Liaison)<sup>1</sup> (SMO(CL)<sup>1</sup>).

46. SMO(CL)<sup>1</sup> introduced the paper.

47. Mr LO Siu-kit supported organ donation and registered in the "Centralised Organ Donation Register" (CODR). As the donors' wish had not been made known to the family members of half of the donors who had registered in the CODR, he enquired how the DH promoted "telling family members about your wish" in this promotional campaign. He hoped that the Government would enhance the publicity, for example, by organising activities to remind the donors who had registered in the CODR that they wished to donate their organs after passing away and give them an opportunity to join the activities with their family members. As a result, their family members could learn that the donors wished to donate their organs after passing away. He believed that it would be more preferable, compared to donors' wish being disclosed by the donors to their family members. The Chinese considered that the body should remain intact after death, so people opted for coffin burial in early years, but nowadays many people accepted cremation. He opined that organ donation well

deserved promotion because many people would be benefitted from it. The Government ought to take care of the donors who had registered in the CODR and let their wish come true. By doing so, it was believed that a better outcome would be yielded for the promotion of organ donation.

48. Mr WONG Ka-wa said that he had signed the Organ Donation Card. He pointed out that the life of a university undergraduate was saved recently due to organ donation. The Chinese hoped that the body would remain intact. Nowadays, however, they did not insist coffin burial. The human ashes of the deceased could be scattered into the soil or the sea. He pointed out that some countries had made legislation for their citizens to donate their organs after death. In this connection, he enquired whether any work could be done on legislation. Besides, he suggested to make use of the information technology to enhance the promotion of organ donation.

49. SMO(CL)1 responded that members of the public could carry their Organ Donation Card at all times. However, as the information in the Organ Donation Card was not recorded in the CODR, the donor's wish might never be noted by anyone else and when necessary once the Organ Donation Card was unavailable. On the other hand, the donor's wish would be noted from the records in the CODR if the donors had registered their wish in it. Moreover, she would relay the views on covering the donors who had registered their wish in the CODR in the promotional activities. On legislation, she stated that the laws in foreign countries stipulated that unless the citizens had declared or opted not to make organ donation, all citizens were deemed to agree to make organ donation. In the next few months, the Food and Health Bureau would conduct an opinion survey on organ donation to solicit the ideas from the general public.

50. The Chairman said that the TWDC supported the promotional activities on organ donation in principle. He proposed that the Social Services and Community Information Committee should continue to assist the DH in carrying out the promotion and publicity on organ donation.

51. Members unanimously agreed the proposal.

VIII Item 7: Draft Chuen Lung and Ha Fa Shan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/TW-CLHFS/B

(TWDC Paper No. 51/16-17)

52. The Chairman stated that the Planning Department (PD) submitted the paper to seek Members' views on Draft Chuen Lung and Ha Fa Shan Outline Zoning Plan No. S/TW-CLHFS/B (the draft OZP). The representative from the PD attending the meeting was Mr KWONG Wang-ngai, Walter, Senior Town Planner/Tsuen Wan (STP/TW).

53. STP/TW of the PD introduced the paper.

54. Mr CHAN Sung-ip enquired if the PD wished to gain support from the TWDC so as to make application for extension of period for the Development Permission Areas plan. He said that only the rural use area was shown but other village extension areas were not specified in the draft OZP. Thus, he enquired the

PD whether the rural use area would be expanded.

55. Ms LAM Yuen-pun, Phyllis stated that it was difficult to comprehend the contents of the draft OZP. She enquired whether the private land was involved in the Green Belt; and whether the public facilities en route in the Green Belt would be restricted or affected in the draft OZP, for example, whether the coaches en route would be affected. She pointed out that she had made application for relaxation of length limit of the vehicles to the Transport Department (TD). She worried that her application would be affected by the planning. She was pleased to note that the PD would consult the Rural Committees' views on the draft OZP. She would request the village representatives to pay close attention to it and actively take part in the consultation. She learnt that the residents in Chuen Lung had a considerable level of demand for the small house. Thus, she enquired whether the private area was to be zoned as the Village Type Development area; and whether the application for small houses would be affected. Besides, she felt amazed when the representative from the PD stated that the purpose of planning was partly for eradication of the wine factory. She pointed out that although the wine factory did not fit in the surrounding environment, it had existed for decades. She therefore opined that the views of the residents of Chuen Lung should be consulted before any decision was made. She also enquired what principles were adopted by the PD in planning the remaining areas in the draft OZP, apart from the purpose of safeguarding the natural characteristics by Green Belt and rural planning. Finally, she added that people were still living in Ma Tong, even though it was zoned as the Green Belt.

56. Mr NG Hin-lung, Norris stated that as Chuen Lung was in proximity to a country park, he agreed in principle that the PD would plan the area concerned by Green Belt, Village Type Development and agricultural land. Recently, he learnt from the newspaper that the villagers and the PD had disputes over the construction of small houses. He enquired whether this planning would trigger the disputes on construction of exempted houses and farming. Regarding the public space, as Chuen Lung was a weekend hot spot in Tsuen Wan, he opined that there were different approaches for future development in Chuen Lung. He also enquired whether the area was the private area; and whether the area would be enclosed so that it would be accessible or non-accessible by the general public. In addition, he enquired whether the PD had devised the mid to long term plan to tie in with the development of Chuen Lung. It was mentioned in the paper that the PD had planned to phase out the type of land use not compatible with the rural setting, such as the salvage yard, etc. It was generally assumed that the Green Belt was not suitable for any development. Thus, he enquired whether the PD had already zoned the land not compatible with the rural setting as the Green Belt in the draft OZP in order to retain the existing type of land use; and whether the PD had already devised a plan for phasing out the industries that were not for rural purpose in the draft OZP.

57. Mr WONG Ka-wa said that the PD was not expected to take the views on the draft OZP from the TWDC Members as the endorsement from the TWDC when conducting the local consultation, and subsequently inform the districts that the draft OZP was supported by the TWDC. He enquired about the difference between the draft OZP submitted by the PD at this meeting and that submitted three years ago. He pointed out that there were traffic congestions every day on the roads in the areas concerned. If 73 blocks of village houses were to be built as mentioned in the paper,

the traffic would certainly be affected because there would be more than 200 flats on the basis of each village house of three-storey high. He opined that the PD should consult the relevant stakeholders' views on the draft OZP, including the owners' corporations of the housing estates concerned and that the PD should submit the relevant report to the TWDC or Traffic and Transport Committee under TWDC after conducting the traffic assessment. If the documents were about running obnoxious business in the areas concerned or any trades in failure to meet the specifications when the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) had set up regulatory rules, and the PD took TWDC Members' views as an endorsement of the TWDC at this meeting, the TWDC would probably be unfairly blamed for problems.

58. Mr LO Siu-kit requested the PD to make corresponding amendments to the draft OZP when major amendments were mentioned. He was rather concerned about the traffic problems. As there was only the one-way road connecting Chuen Lung, there were serious traffic congestions on Saturdays, Sundays or public holidays. He remembered that the PD had planned to construct an additional road in Chuen Lung. So, he hoped that the PD would mark the road which was to be constructed in the draft OZP. He enquired why the Government put forth the changes to the planning of the golf course, instead of the applicant concerned who was supposed to make application to the Town Planning Board (TPB) for making changes to the land use. He remarked that there were many mountain paths in the whole planning. It was considerably dangerous. He hoped that the PD would conduct an overall planning, instead of one after another, so that the road could be constructed well before the traffic problems were spotted.

59. Mr LAM Faat-kang supported in principle that the improvements would be made for the villages only. He opined that the PD had only provided the prima facie information. He said that it was good to plan the areas for the villagers but he hoped that the planning would be marked in detail to show how the villages and the country park integrated with each other and the villagers could learn more about the details of the planning. Moreover, he worried that the new planning would be contrary to the original land use. For example, some traditional facilities would probably be eradicated after the planning. Therefore, he hoped that any action on planning would only be taken after the PD had got a full understanding of the situation of the community. He added that the PD had gazetted for zoning Ha Fa Shan as private development for building houses. He enquired whether this had anything to do with the planning concerned. If they were related to each other, how the PD handled the conflicts among the residents or community arising from building houses at the areas concerned by private property companies or the traffic problems in future. He opined that in such a way, it gave an impression that the Government had pegged with the property companies. He also hoped that the PD would take an account and provide more data on this aspect.

(Note: Mr MAN Yu-ming and the Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael left the meeting at 5:55 p.m.)

60. The Vice Chairman stated that he was relatively familiar with the areas in the south to the Route Twisk, i.e. Ha Fa Shan. He was aware that basically, most of the areas for Unspecified Uses previously in the south to the Route Twisk were zoned as the Green Belt as to the amendment to the draft OZP this time. Some of the

government facilities, such as Ha Fa Shan Campsite and temples, were probably zoned as “Government, Institution or Community”. He pointed out that although some of the villages in the area concerned were not the specified villages for indigenous inhabitants, a lot of residents of Ha Fa Shan Village settled sparsely on the hill. They earned a living through many economic activities, mainly farming and agriculture, etc. He was concerned about the influence and restriction on the living, economic activities, historic ancestral homes and private areas of the indigenous brought by the amendments to the draft OZP. He was also concerned about how the PD would deal with the illegal land uses created due to the amendments to the planning of the draft OZP.

61. STP/TW of the PD responded as follows:

- (1) to keep Members further informed, the PD would submit the copy of the briefing in PowerPoint to the TWDC via the TWDC Secretariat after the meeting for Members’ perusal;
- (2) the PD had consulted DC’s views on the Development Permission Areas plan of Chuen Lung and Ha Fa Shan three years ago. There were only two areas for “Village Type Development” which were smaller than the existing one in the then Development Permission Areas plan. At that time, the purpose of devising the Development Permission Areas plan was to carry out immediate planning control. It was stipulated that application should be made for all types of development, except for agricultural use, in the areas of “Unspecified Uses”. The PD would take enforcement actions if no application was made. The purpose of consulting the DC this time was to seek its views on the draft OZP. The draft OZP was proposed after considering the factors of planning for Chuen Lung and Ha Fa Shan and seeking views from various departments during the past three years. The consultation this day aimed to seek DC’s views on the draft OZP and the views solicited would be forwarded to the TPB for consideration. The draft OZP would become effective after being gazetted upon TPB’s approval. After the draft OZP was gazetted, the general public could make representation for the draft OZP within two months. Their views would also be forwarded to the TPB for hearing. The whole process lasted for about 11 months, starting from the draft OZP was gazetted. The PD would also consult the stakeholders, including the Rural Committees, about the draft OZP;
- (3) the village extension area in Chuen Lung had already been zoned for “Village Type Development” in the draft OZP. Within “Village Type Development” zone, the indigenous inhabitants did not need to make application to the TPB for construction of small houses;
- (4) part of the Green Belt was private land. If any type of land use was not adopted in the private land in question, the private land in question would have to be developed under the type of land use stipulated in the OZP after the draft OZP was gazetted. The type of land use of the private land in question adopted before the Development Permission Areas plan gazetted in 2013 would not be affected. Public works including drainage and roads under coordination and construction of the Government were regarded as the land uses always permitted for any zones;

- (5) the length of the vehicle should not be affected by the planning. The TD should take up the monitoring role on the length of the vehicles;
- (6) at present, most part of the wine factory was located in private land. The EPD had already granted the wine factory a licence for discharge of sewage. In the long run, the PD was trying to phase out the rural industrial uses not compatible with rural and natural setting of the area. In this regard, no new rural industrial uses or purposes not compatible with the area would result in the private land in question because it was zoned for "Rural Use" as specified in its "Other Specified Uses". In future, the owner of the private land in question had to make application for redevelopment or expansion of the wine factory, if any, in order to retain the setting. The owner of the private land in question should also make application to the TPB for some of the Other Uses, depending on the nature of those Other Uses;
- (7) part of Ma Tong was zoned as the "Agricultural" zone and Green Belt, but the type of land use in existence before the Development Permission Areas plan gazetted in 2013 would not be affected;
- (8) the scope of land involved in the draft OZP currently was in the vicinity of the country park. The PD's overall planning intention was, hopefully, to protect the natural environment and provide planning control over the recreational and religious institutions. The current status of the place should be maintained as far as possible. Hence, the current uses of majority of the land were reflected in the draft OZP and only a small area of land was zoned for "Village Type Development" for new development of small houses. Thus, the traffic condition would not be seriously affected. Except for some of the land which was zoned for "Village Type Development" to address the needs of the indigenous inhabitants, the current status of most part of the rest of the land was reflected in the type of land use in the planning. New development, if any, should be taken forward in accordance with the OZP. Some of the development could be taken forward only after the planning permission was obtained;
- (9) if the recycling site for the abandoned vehicles had already existed before the Development Permission Areas plan was gazetted. Such type of land use should be tolerated and the PD did not have power to eradicate the recycling site according to the Town Planning Ordinance. However, if the recycling site was expanded or its land use was to be changed, its plan would be regulated; and
- (10) although part of the area for "Village Type Development" was Government land and privately-owned land, the PD would consider some other factors of planning besides the land titles when planning. The PD had already zoned the suitable areas for "Village Type Development" for construction of small houses. The difference between the new OZP and the existing Development Permission Areas plan was that part of the land in Chuen Lung Tsuen was zoned for "Village Type Development" in the new OZP. The PD had already examined the land and considered that as it was suitable for village type development, it was zoned as "Village Type Development".

62. Mr NG Hin-lung, Norris repeated his three questions, including whether any land was reserved in the OZP for construction of small houses or farming purpose; whether the PD had devised the mid-term and long-term development plans for Chuen Lung; and whether the places not compatible with the type of land use would be preserved by zoning them as the Green Belt.

63. STP/TW of the PD responded as follows:

- (1) as regards the “Agriculture” zone and “Village Type Development” zone, the PD currently zoned the active farmland or abandoned and fallow land as the “Agriculture” zone. The PD had also zoned the places in the vicinity of the existing villages without any agricultural activities for “Village Type Development” for development of small houses;
- (2) it was specified in PD’s overall planning intention that the active agricultural land would be reserved because the PD noted that the agriculture in Chuen Lung was well-developed. Hence, it was hoped that the active agricultural land would be reserved for agricultural purpose;
- (3) as the places were in the vicinity of the country park. According to PD’s information, the Government had not drawn up any large-scale development plan for the time being. Nevertheless, the Authority would implement projects related to improvement of the living environment of the residents, such as improvement of drainage facilities, etc. The projects in any places or zones that were carried out or coordinated by the Government would not be restricted by the OZP;
- (4) according to the law, the PD would tolerate the use of land, such as recycling site for abandoned vehicles, which had already existed before 20 December 2013, but planning control would be imposed on any expansion of such land use;
- (5) as regards the “Recreation” zone in Tsuen Wan Town Lot 389, the use of the zone had been permitted by the authority concerned many years ago. The occupation permits for relevant buildings had been obtained after completion and it was specified in the lease that the zone was allowed for the purpose of recreation clubhouse and golf driving range. The development project would be restricted by the height, plot ratio and site coverage specified in the lease. Currently, the development projects approved by the authority for decades and the permitted land use in the lease were included in the OZP. For example, if residential development was to be carried out in the zone, the owners concerned should lodge application to the TPB. Such development would only be proceeded after TPB’s permission obtained; and
- (6) the agricultural, living or industrial uses in Ha Fa Shan adopted before the Development Permission Areas plan gazetted would continue. However, planning restrictions would be imposed on the zoning plans. All places should be developed according to the land use specified in the zoning plans. For example, the recycling site for abandoned vehicles was not allowed to be developed in the Green Belt.

64. Mr WONG Ka-wa enquired about the reasons for the PD to propose various planning so as to ally public concern and collusion between the Government and

business sector. He stated that he would opt abstention if voting by division was required.

65. Mr CHAN Sung-ip enquired whether privately-owned land was found in the area of the Green Belt. He would raise objection to the OZP if part of the Green Belt was privately-owned land because disputes were triggered due to the zoning of part of the land in the Green Belt for construction of the small houses in Sai Kung district earlier. He did not wish that the same problem would occur in Tsuen Wan district.

66. Mr NG Hin-lung, Norris opined that the PD had not responded to his three questions. He pointed out that it would be impossible for Members to learn whether every piece of land was compatible with the planning of the PD. He thought that some places, which were not compatible with the respective zones, should originally be wiped out, but they were finally preserved because they were zoned as the Green Belt by the PD. The reason was, assumingly, that the Green Belt was not suitable for development. He then enquired how those places were to be preserved. He stated that if the PD was unable to respond to his questions promptly, he hoped that the PD would keep a record of his questions.

67. Ms LAM Yuen-pun, Phyllis enquired whether the restriction on the length of the vehicle to and from Route Twisk would be affected by the planning this time or in the past. She would like to know the reasons for this if the length of the vehicle was affected.

68. Mr LO Siu-kit felt amazed for the response from the PD. The PD should make amendments to the OZP progressively. When the PD was asked about the matters related to the golf course, however, the representative from the PD had only clarified the use of the golf course. He enquired the PD about its intention of submitting the OZP to the TWDC. He opined that the amendments, if any, made to the OZP should be examined little by little. Besides, the representative from the PD had pointed out that 73 blocks of village houses could be built in that area. He hoped that transport planning could be done for it. However, the representative from the PD replied that the transport arrangements should be taken up by the TD because the land use of that area remained unchanged. As the planning of these 73 blocks of village houses was in relation to the PD, he enquired the PD why the relevant arrangements of transport facilities were to be taken up by the TD. He hoped that the PD would plan a new road when planning was made. It should not be left behind and then problem aroused.

69. The Chairman stated that the 73 blocks of village houses in the rural use area were planned more than 30 years ago because at that time, part of the land, which was the privately-owned land, was zoned for rural use. As the land would not be resumed by the Lands Department, the construction site for area expansion was not available. Currently, the 23 blocks of village houses in the rural use area were built on the original privately-owned land. Moreover, the people who gained economic benefits, such as those from the garage and squatter houses, would be affected by the new planning because they had to make application for rehabilitation of farmland or expansion for the area after the new OZP became effective. However, their application might not be approved. For example, the expansion of the wine factory

might not be approved under the new planning. He hoped that the land such as San Hoi Tin, Chuen Lung Chun Ha and Ma Tong would not be zoned as the Green Belt because the Government would conceal these areas for prohibition of development after these areas were zoned as the Green Belt. Under such circumstances, the Government should conduct studies on the early, middle and later phases of development strategies. The PD should plan cautiously in order to seek an all-win solution, so that the interest of the people earning a living in those areas would not be affected. He thought that the Government could make use of the comprehensive development area site for expansion of road surface and thoroughfare or provision of small-scale ancillary facilities such as an emergency or first aid centre. As regards the "Recreation" zone, he pointed out that a spa and golf resort was once planned for development in Chuen Lung, but finally only a building comprising of several storeys was completed without any other facilities. He hoped that the comprehensive development area site such as Ma Tong could be open for use by the Government and other parties. He stated that in the paper, the PD requested Members to give views on the OZP but not to vote. Members' views would be forwarded to the TPB for further consideration.

70. STP/TW of the PD responded that the PD sent representatives to attend the TWDC meeting to seek Members' views on the OZP. The PD would collect and forward Members' views to the TPB for further consideration. Upon the TPB's approval of the OZP, the OZP would be gazetted for public consultation. The PD was delighted to present a briefing for the TWDC if the TWDC allowed the PD to do so by that time.

71. The Chairman stated that seeking views on the OZP from the TWDC and seeking consent on the OZP from the TWDC were different. Members would probably be required to cast vote if approval from TWDC was sought on the OZP.

72. Mr LAM Fatt-kang said that seeking TWDC's views and seeking TWDC's approval by the PD were different. He opined that the PD was not seeking Members' views if the PD wished that the OZP would be gazetted upon the TPB's approval after the OZP was endorsed by the TWDC. He stated that he was the Chairman of the Community Building, Planning and Development Committee (CBPDC). According to the relevant procedures, this topic should be discussed under the CBPDC. The information given by the PD was not in detail. The number of private buildings in the area of the OZP and the reasons for the development were not specified in the OZP. He therefore hoped that the PD would provide supplementary information with more details for Members' perusal and keep a record of Members' views.

73. Ms LAM, Lam Nixie stated that as the PD did not provide sufficient information, it seemed that no conclusion could be reached even though further discussion went on. It was just a waste of time. She pointed out that it was believed that Members could not control how the PD interpreted Members' views collected at this meeting. But she worried that she might have to submit papers for making explanation due to the disputes caused by the PD which had once failed to provide sufficient information. Hence, she requested that the PD should prepare

sufficient documents for submission to consult the TWDC again.

74. STP/TW of the PD responded that the PD would conduct further study after consolidating Members' views and that the views collected at this meeting and the minutes of this meeting would be submitted to the TPB for consideration.

75. Mr CHOW Ping-tim stated that Members did not have substantive grounds for objection to the topic. He proposed that the discussion should be shelved and the topic should be followed up by the CPBDC.

76. Mr NG Hin-lung, Norris enquired whether the PD would fail to provide the planning control of the sites after the expiry of the Development Permission Areas plan of Chuen Lung and Ha Fa Shan; and whether there were any other ways of planning control besides the OZP. If the PD failed to devise a new OZP after the expiry of the existing one, the PD would not be able to provide planning control over the land concerned. As a result, the land owner would only need to carry out the development according to the lease and making application to the TPB was thus not required. Hence, he enquired the PD that on procedure, whether the current planning control would be maintained only if a valid OZP was devised by the PD.

77. The Chairman stated that he agreed to shelve the discussion because the information provided by the PD was insufficient. Further discussion would be held after it was followed up by the CBPDC. He hoped that the PD would also explain the reasons for this development planning.

78. STP/TW of the PD responded that the Development Permission Areas plan was valid for three years and it was going to be expired. Hence, it was necessary to devise an OZP to plan and control the land use in Chuen Lung and Ha Fa Shan. At last, he pointed out that the PD could provide the CBPDC with documents for further discussion, while a response would be made to address Member's views and concerns.

79. Members unanimously agreed that the discussion was shelved. The Chairman requested the PD to prepare sufficient documents for further discussion at the meeting of the CBPDC held in September 2016.

IX Item 8: Improvement to the Safety and Maintenance of the "Matchbox-style School Premises"

(TWDC Paper No. 34/16-17)

80. The Chairman stated that Mr WONG Ka-wa submitted the paper. The representatives from the Education Bureau (EDB) responsible for giving response were Mrs TSANG CHAN Mi-fong, Chief School Development Officer (Tsuen Wan & Kwai Tsing) (CSDO(TW&KT)), and Mr LAW Hon-fai, Senior School Development Officer (Tsuen Wan)<sup>2</sup> (SSDO(TW)<sup>2</sup>). In addition, the written reply from the EDB was tabled at the meeting.

81. Mr WONG Ka-wa introduced the paper.

82. CSDO(TW&KT) of the EDB responded as follows:
- (1) the “matchbox-style schools” referred to the school premises constructed between the 1960s and 1980 at the public housing estates for primary school use. There were altogether 28 “matchbox-style schools” in Hong Kong and four of them were situated in Tsuen Wan. These 28 schools had complied with the planning when the schools were built;
  - (2) the EDB had implemented various measures to enhance the school facilities. During 1994 to 2006, the EDB had launched the “School Improvement Programme”. The school facilities of three out of the four “matchbox-style schools” in Tsuen Wan were enhanced through the programme. The remaining one “matchbox-style school” was unable to proceed with the improvement works due to other factors such as its location and campus size;
  - (3) Apart from the “School Improvement Programme”, the EDB had also put in place other measures, including re-provisioning or redevelopment programmes, to enhance the school facilities and improve the teaching and learning environment. Re-provisioning of existing schools was generally conducted on an open and competitive basis through the School Allocation Exercise;
  - (4) the EDB would also allocate provision for schools to apply for carrying out large-scale repair works. In addition, the schools could apply for carrying out the urgent repair works from the EDB where emergency aroused such as the burst of water pipes in schools. The EDB would follow up as appropriate. In the past two years, the total approved project estimate of the approved works was about \$42 million, including large-scale repair works such as resurfacing the floors, ceilings, pitches and courts; and
  - (5) the Panel on Education of the LegCo was also very concerned about the problem of “matchbox-style schools”. The EDB would make improvements for the teaching and learning environment of schools in an active and practical manner.
83. SSDO(TW)2 of the EDB added as follows:
- (1) the EDB had briefed all the “matchbox-style schools” over the territory on the future development target. It was hoped that the students would be provided with a good learning environment through making improvements to the school environment;
  - (2) the EDB staff had visited the four “matchbox-style schools” in Tsuen Wan district in July 2016 to learn more about the needs of the schools from the principals on-site and the relevant information was duly recorded for follow-ups as appropriate; and
  - (3) the teaching environment of the four “matchbox-style schools” in Tsuen Wan district were being improved through the annual large-scale repair works. The replacement works for electrical wires had been completed for three of the schools this year.
84. Ms LAM, Lam Nixie agreed that many school premises in Hong Kong were torn and worn. However, the Government was under pressure when making funding applications to the LegCo. Meetings were adjourned because some LegCo Members

continued to filibuster at LegCo meetings, thus failing to approve the funding. She hoped that the Members of the political parties concerned would relay the situation to their political parties.

85. The Chairman said that the issue of funding would not be discussed under this agenda item. Members were requested to speak for the district matters under this agenda item.

86. Mr KOO Yeung-pong stated that the “matchbox-style schools” was a historical problem on educational policy. Since the implementation of the nine-year free education, the Government had constructed schools in the housing estates over the territory. The housing estates in Tsuen Wan district such as Lei Muk Shue Estate was developed several decades ago. The fill-up rate of the primary schools in the district was relatively low due to the aging population and low birth rate. As a result, some of the primary schools with relatively new school premises, such as Tsuen Wan Lutheran Primary School, were forced to cease operation due to under-enrolment. To the contrary, the school premises of Chai Wan Kok Catholic Primary School was quite old but its enrolment rate was quite high. Many students from other districts opted to attend this school. Hence, the EDB should review the problem from different perspectives, instead of developing more new school premises only to solve the problem. He opined that as repairs for the school premises involved a considerable level of costs, the EDB should also consider the feasibility of redevelopment of the school premises. Besides, the residents should be encouraged to have more children in order to solve the problem of low birth rate, so that the schools in the district could develop sustainably.

87. Mr LAM Faat-kang was concerned about the problem of the “matchbox-style schools” and opined that a long-term plan should be devised for these schools. He said that nowadays, many people would accord priority to the level of convenience when choosing schools. If the school premises was remotely situated, the school enrolment would definitely be affected. Hence, he hoped that the EDB would discuss with the PD on whether the new school premises could be provided in the newly developed communities. He thought that the EDB had already dealt with the problem of the school premises very actively. But all of the measures taken by the EDB could not help get rid of the problem from its origin. Hence, the EDB should consider if there was a pressing need for redevelopment of the school premises.

88. CSDO(TW&KT) of the EDB responded as follows:

- (1) on school planning, the dedicated units of the EDB would monitor the changes of population and adequacy of the supply of school places;
- (2) the redevelopment of the existing “matchbox-style schools” required a long-term planning. Currently, the EDB would make efforts to improve the environment of the school premises concerned; and
- (3) the EDB had mentioned in its written reply that the EDB would keep liaison with the Hong Kong Housing Authority/HD to explore the feasibility of reserving suitable school sites in the redeveloped public housing estates for rehousing the new schools and/or reprovisioning of schools on need basis as for the arrangement for redevelopment plan of public housing estates as well as making timely arrangement for allocation of school premises.

89. The Chairman stated that the EDB had made every effort in improving the problem of “matchbox-style schools”. However, as the school premises concerned were very old, in his opinion, the problem could only be solved by redeveloping the schools concerned. Besides, he thanked the representatives from the EDB for attending the meeting and requested Members concerned to follow up the problem with the EDB.

X Item 9: Parking Spaces in Tsuen Wan were Severely Inadequate. The Government Allows the Recycling Collection Vehicles and Advertising Vehicles to Occupy the Metered Parking Spaces For Business Purpose Over a Long Period of Time.

(TWDC Paper No. 35/16-17)

90. The Chairman stated that Mr LO Siu-kit submitted the paper. The departmental representatives responsible for giving response included:

- (1) Mr LAM Chun-cheuk, Engineer/Tsuen Wan 1 (E/TW1), TD;
- (2) Mr CHAN Kwok-hung, Chief Health Inspector 1 (CHI1), Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD);
- (3) Ms CHIK Shun-kwan, Head of Consumer Protection Bureau (Head of CPB), Customs and Excise Department (C&ED); and
- (4) Mr TSE Siu-fai, Deputy Head (Weights and Measures), Consumer Protection Bureau (Acting), C&ED.

Besides, the written replies from the Labour Department, Inland Revenue Department, HKPF and Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority were tabled at the meeting.

91. Mr LO Siu-kit introduced the paper.

92. Head of CPB of the C&ED responded as follows:

- (1) if the scrap traders used inaccurate platform scales for weighing the scraps, they might have violated the Weights and Measures Ordinance (Chapter 68). It was stipulated in the Ordinance that any person who possessed, manufactured, supplied or used for trade any weighing or measuring equipment which was defective committed an offence. The maximum penalty was a fine of HK\$20,000 and imprisonment of six months;
- (2) the C&ED would initiate prosecution against the unlawful fixed or itinerant scrap traders according to the result of investigation. During 2013 to June 2016, the C&ED had received a total of 338 reports, among which 114 reports were related to the itinerant scrap traders and the number of successful prosecution was 82 cases with level of penalty ranging from HK\$500 to HK\$15,000; and
- (3) in 2013, the C&ED received two complaints about Hau Tei Square and in 2014, one scrap trader there was successfully convicted. Recently, the C&ED did not receive any complaints but would collect information from different channels and conduct regular inspections.

93. E/TW1 of the TD responded as follows:
- (1) the Road Traffic (Parking) Regulations (Chapter 374C) aimed to regulate the vehicles parking on the roads, including the roadside parking spaces for temporary parking. The TD would set up parking metres for the roadside parking spaces with high usage level. According to the law, the HKPF might prosecute the people who parked their vehicles at the metered parking spaces but did not make payments. It was also an offence and was liable to the HKPF's prosecution, if the vehicle was parked at the respective roadside parking space over 24 hours consecutively. However, the said Regulations mainly regulated the vehicles parking in a decent manner so as to avoid causing dangers to the traffic or traffic obstruction. The said Regulations did not cover the scopes other than road traffic, such as other activities conducted in the parking vehicles. Hence, the Police would not deal with the vehicles which were parked legally in the parking spaces for the purpose of recycling or running business by the said Regulations; and
  - (2) the TD had conducted site inspections and found that there was still a demand for temporary parking of goods vehicles at Hau Tei Square. As the problem of illegal parking still existed, the TD did not propose to cancel the relevant parking spaces for goods vehicles.
94. The Chairman enquired about the feasibility of converting the parking spaces of goods vehicles into those of private vehicles at Hau Tei Square.
95. CHI1 of the FEHD responded as follows:
- (1) the FEHD was concerned about the operation of waste recycling vehicles at Hau Tei Square. The priority duty of the FEHD was to ensure the environmental hygienic conditions;
  - (2) the FEHD would initiate prosecution against the people who hindered the cleansing work during the inspection of the parking sites of waste recycling vehicles according to the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Chapter 132);
  - (3) the FEHD would initiate prosecution against the people who caused street obstruction during the inspection of passageways at where someone had placed objects that causing obstruction to passers-by according to section 4 of the Summary Offences Ordinance (Chapter 228). During January to June 2016, the FEHD had initiated nine prosecutions against the waste recycling shops which caused illegal hindrance of the cleansing work; and
  - (4) the Ordinances above were not applicable because the parking sites of waste recycling vehicles were not included in the places for regular street cleansing by the FEHD and obstruction of passageway was not found.
96. DC(TW) of the HKPF responded as follows:
- (1) according to the Road Traffic (Parking) Regulations (Chapter 374C), the HKPF might not be able to take law enforcement actions if the vehicles were parked at the metered parking spaces by payment of correct fee or were parked continuously for less than 24 hours;
  - (2) the HKPF had assisted the FEHD in taking six law enforcement actions

for clearance of street obstruction during the first two quarters this year and a total of nine summonses, 30 warning letters and 62 verbal warnings were issued in the actions; and

- (3) the HKPF had issued a total of 346 fixed penalty notices for Hau Tei Square in the first six months this year.

(Note: Mr CHAN Sung-ip left the meeting at 7:28 p.m.)

97. Mr TAM Hoi-pong stated that the engines of advertising vehicles were always idled and not switched off. He enquired if the HKPF would initiate prosecution against it.

98. Mr CHENG Chit-pun pointed out that his office had all along followed up on the problem of waste recycling vehicles and advertising vehicles occupying the parking spaces. In April 2014, he had sent a letter attached with the photos of the illegally parked vehicle to the government departments concerned and requested the HKPF, FEHD, Lands D and TD to take law enforcement actions. However, the situation had never been improved in the past two years. That illegally parked vehicle was still parked at Hau Tei Square. He received the TD's reply that the TD would not deal with the purpose of or activities in the vehicles which were parked in the parking spaces. The people concerned did not breach the law, provided that they had made payment of correct fee for the parking metres. FEHD's reply indicated that it was an offence if the vehicles were involved in hawking at the parking spaces and the FEHD would initiate prosecution against it, not including other commercial activities. The Lands D stated that it would post a notice as a reminder if the vehicle was parked outside the parking space. As the law enforcement was hindered due to the restriction of the current legislation, he opined that the Government should make law amendments in order to prohibit the vehicles to conduct commercial activities at the parking spaces. As such, the HKPF could take law enforcement action to monitor the unlawful acts.

99. Ms LAM Yuen-pun, Phyllis stated that she had found this problem for a long time and a number of departments got involved with this problem. She added that patronising the illegal hawker was an offence. Thus, she questioned whether the FEHD or departments concerned had never prosecuted or warned the members of the public who patronised the illegal hawkers. She said that she did not find any related publicity and educational work on refusal to patronise the illegal hawkers. She pointed out that after the Government made more efforts to the publicity of the offence of crossing road when the red man light was on, there was actually a drop on the number of people who crossed the road when the red man light was on. Hence, she thought that the publicity through television broadcast or other media should be enhanced to remind members of the public that patronising the illegal hawkers was an offence. She stated that the departments had handled the problem from the perspective of prosecution for many years but it was not very effective. She therefore believed that the problem could be solved by strengthening public education and making legislations. She also hoped that "filibusters" would not be pursued too frequently during the next term of the LegCo, so that the legislation could be passed as soon as possible.

100. Mr WONG Ka-wa thanked the C&ED for its assistance over the years and enquired whether the C&ED would handle the complaints about the waste recycling vehicles because waste recycling vehicles were not shops and they did not have the business registration certificates. He stated that the problem of advertising vehicles and refuse recycling traders did not only occur in Hau Tei Square, but also in Lo Tak Court, Tai Uk Street and Chung On Street. For example, three waste recycling vehicles were parked behind a newspaper stand at Lo Tak Court. These vehicles continued to emit noises and sewage every day. However, the owner of the newspaper stand did not seek any help because he thought that the problem could not be resolved even if assistance was sought from district councillors. Moreover, he found that one of the shop running a garage was not a garage specified by the Buildings Department. But that garage occupied six parking spaces in front of its main door for carrying out the work such as repair, installation and classification of mechanical parts. As the above situation could not be regulated under the current legislation, the shortage of car parking spaces in Tsuen Wan district was thus caused.

101. Mr LO Siu-kit said that he had all along followed up on this problem since he was elected as a district councillor, but the problem was getting worse. Hence, he thought that there was a need to submit paper to the TWDC every year for discussion at its meetings. He stated that the problem had been discussed for six years but no improvements had been made and the departments still work in their own silos. Although the TD, HKPF, FEHD and Tsuen Wan District Office had carried out the joint operations to handle the problem, he hoped that the relevant departments would be fully dedicated in carrying out the joint operations and spare no efforts on law enforcement. In addition, he agreed that many vehicles were parked at Hau Tei Square and there was serious illegal parking problem in Hau Tei Square. It was not easy for the medium-sized vehicles to get into Hau Tei Square. He questioned if there was a pressing need to provide parking spaces for goods vehicles at Hau Tei Square. He hoped that the TD would consider converting the parking spaces for goods vehicles into those for private vehicles. He agreed that there were shortage of parking spaces in Hau Tei Square. However, if the waste recycling vehicles were allowed to occupy the parking spaces persistently, the problem would not be solved even though additional parking spaces were provided. He said that parking spaces for goods vehicles could be provided at Hau Tei Square if the goods vehicles needed to load and unload goods. The goods vehicles should not occupy the parking spaces persistently as they did currently. He stated that he had conducted a site inspection many years ago and found that in most cases, private vehicles were parked at Hau Tei Square during nighttime and once a dump truck was parked at Hau Tei Square. Hence, he believed that it would not be necessary to recreate parking spaces for goods vehicles after the TD converted the parking spaces for goods vehicles into those for private vehicles. Finally, he opined that the TD should make amendments to the law to stipulate that the purpose of parking spaces was solely for parking vehicles and the parking spaces should not be used for any other purposes, such as storage, advertising vehicle and carrying out repair works. He also opined that the TD should not tolerate such situations.

102. The Chairman stated that as the road surface of Hau Tei Square was relatively narrow, the approaching vehicles could not go past if the doors of the parked vehicles were open. Besides, Hau Tei Square was a market where the goods

vehicles needed to load and unload goods, but the goods vehicles should not be parked at Hau Tei Square for prolonged periods. He proposed that the TD should convert the parking spaces for goods vehicles into those for private vehicles and make amendments to the law to stipulate that the parking spaces were for parking purpose only and any commercial activities should not be proceeded at the parking spaces.

103. Members unanimously endorsed the two proposals above.

104. E/TW1 of the TD responded as follows:

- (1) the TD noted from the site inspection conducted earlier that some of the waste recycling vehicles parking at the said parking spaces for good vehicles were under the category of lesser than 5.5 tonnes in weight. Under the current legislation, these vehicles might be parked at the parking spaces for private vehicles, minibuses and light goods vehicles; and
- (2) the said existing carriageway at Hau Tei Square was wide enough to accommodate the above-mentioned three roadside parking spaces for goods vehicles. The remaining road surface was also wide enough for other vehicles to go past. It was difficult for some of the large vehicles to go past the said carriageway only because there was illegal parking.

105. The Chairman disagreed with the response given by the representative from the TD. He stated that it would be difficult for the drivers of fire engine and ambulance to control their vehicles to go past the place in question slowly when emergencies aroused. He said that Members just put forth proposals objectively for TD's reference. He requested that the TD should consider the TWDC's proposals as well as Members' views and that the Members concerned should follow up the matter with the TD after this meeting.

106. E/TW1 of the TD responded that the TD would consider TWDC's proposals and Members' views.

XI Item 10: Request the Government to Enhance the Clean-up and Study of Interception of Marine Refuse  
(TWDC Paper No. 36/16-17)

107. The Chairman stated that the Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael, the Vice Chairman, Mr CHENG Chit-pun, Ms LAM, Lam Nixie and Mr NG Hin-lung, Norris submitted the paper. The departmental representatives responsible for giving response included:

- (1) Mr CHAN Kwok-hung, CHI1, FEHD;
- (2) Ms TAM Mee-yee, Greta, Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Water Policy & Science)<sup>5</sup> (SEPO(WP&S)<sup>5</sup>), Environmental Protection Department (EPD);
- (3) Mr CHAN Ming-cheong, Horman, District Leisure Manager (Tsuen Wan) (DLM(TW)), Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD);
- (4) Mr MAK Shui-wing, Marine Officer/Licensing & Port Formalities (2), Marine Department (MD); and

(5) Mr CHEUK Kwan-kin, Marine Officer/Pollution Control Unit (MO/PCU), MD.

Besides, the written reply from the MD was tabled at the meeting.

108. Mr CHENG Chit-pun introduced the paper.

109. The Vice Chairman added that not only did he learn from the news reports about the situation of the marine refuse, but he also received a number of complaints from members of the public. Hence, he wished to know whether the departments concerned had made analysis on the reasons for the situation of marine refuse this year; and whether the source of refuse reported in the news coverage was true. He stated that there were a large amount of refuse due to the factors including the weather and oceanic flow and such a problem would probably occur again in summer. He hoped that the Government would put more resources or increase the frequency of clearance to handle the problem. He further enquired whether the departments concerned would provide additional facilities to intercept the marine refuse if the source of those refuse reported in the news coverage was true.

110. Ms LAM, Lam Nixie added that she found a large amount of refuse flooded in the sea two days before the meeting of Coastal Affairs Committee (CAC) was held. However, as the deadline for submission of papers to the CAC was over, the proposal for discussion of this problem could only be put forth under the item of Any Other Business of the CAC meeting. As this was a serious problem, a paper was also submitted to the TWDC for discussion at its meeting. She pointed out that the major reason for this incident was the inflow of refuse from the Mainland to Hong Kong. Besides, not only did the refuse flow from the Mainland to the coast of Tsuen Wan, but also the vessels discharged refuse into the sea. Yet, the departments concerned had not carried out any monitoring actions. She questioned whether the marine refuse could be cleared effectively because currently, only one vessel was arranged for clearance of refuse from Kwai Chung Pier to the areas around the coast of Tsuen Wan. She thought that this only treated the symptom but not the root cause. Thus, she requested the residents to take photos or videos of this problem every day. After observing for six months, she found that the problem was not improved. She opined that the MD could intercept the refuse as a measure for refuse clearance if they flooded in from other places. On the other hand, if the vessels were found discharging refuse into the sea intentionally, the district councillors of Tsuen Wan, MD and captains of the vessels berthed at the Rambler Channel should discuss the problem of disposal of refuse from vessels at the tripartite meetings. The captains would be told not to dispose refuse into the sea anymore and follow-up measures to this problem would also be discussed.

(Note: Ms LAM, Lam Nixie left the meeting at 7:55 p.m.)

111. Mr NG Hin-lung, Norris added that a lot of refuse flooded in earlier whenever the wind blew from such a direction. In July 2016, there was in particular a large amount of refuse. He expected that the Government would put more resources to handle this problem in two-pronged approach, including the strengthening of clearance of refuse washed ashore and along the free passageways beside the beaches by the FEHD and interception of refuse at the sea by the MD. He stated that he felt bad to see the kids and residents swimming at Anglers' Beach which

was full of refuse.

112. MO/PCU of the MD responded as follows:

- (1) in the past years, there was relatively greater amount of marine refuse during the rainy season. The MD had enhanced the inspections at sea in various districts and instructed the contractors to strengthen the clearance of refuse in order to prevent the refuse from accumulation. The MD would instruct the contractors to arrange vessels to clear the refuse accumulated at the sea near the coast, if any;
- (2) since the end of June, the MD had enhanced the inspection work at the waters in the south and deployed resources to strengthen the refuse clearance work for the waters near the coast in south Lantau after receiving a number of reports on large amount of refuse on the beaches in the south Lantau and along its coast. Currently, large amount of refuse accumulated at sea was not found;
- (3) as the incident attracted wide public attention, the Government's inter-departmental Working Group on Clean Shorelines followed up on the incident. As the MD was a member of the Working Group, it would actively tie in with the departments concerned to clear the floating refuse and assist in carrying out investigation of the source of the marine refuse;
- (4) currently, the MD's contractors had a fleet of about 70 vessels of different types and provided the marine refuse clearance service for Hong Kong waters. The daily service hours were from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for clearance of the floating refuse and provision of free collection of domestic refuse service for the vessels moored at anchorages and inside typhoon shelters in Hong Kong waters;
- (5) the MD, together with the departments concerned, would conduct a detailed study on the proposal for provision of additional marine refuse collection points and facilities for interception of marine refuse in order to identify the effective measures on interception of the refuse from other places via the ocean; and
- (6) in the past few months, the MD had only received the reports of marine refuse from the public. The possible reasons for producing the floating refuse were that someone disposed refuse into the sea intentionally and that the refuse ashore were probably washed into the sea by wind blows, waves and tides or rainwater. In addition, the refuse ashore would probably be washed into the sea through rainwater pipes. Apart from clearing the marine refuse for Tsuen Wan district, the patrolling staff of the MD would also conduct promotions and anti-marine littering operations regularly. The relevant figures would be submitted at the meetings of the CAC for Members' reference.

113. DLM(TW) of the LCSD responded as follows:

- (1) in the past, there were relatively more accumulated refuse after typhoons. It was more difficult to handle these refuse;
- (2) since mid-June, the amount of refuse on some beaches in Tsuen Wan district had been increased due to the effects of the monsoon and tidal streams. Amongst those, Hoi Mei Beach and Anglers' Beach had the largest amount of refuse. The LCSD had collected refuse of several

hundreds of kilograms from these beaches every day. When the beaches opened in the morning every day, the LCSD would arrange the staff on the beach to clear the refuse within the boundary of the beaches; and

- (3) the overall amount of refuse was dropped during the previous week probably because the MD had arranged vessels to collect marine refuse. The LCSD would continue to cooperate with the MD and other departments for clearance of the refuse within the boundary of the beach as far as possible.

114. CHI1 of the FEHD responded as follows:

- (1) the FEHD was very concerned about the cleanliness of the non-gazetted beaches and areas along the coastline. Apart from arranging the contractors to carry out the clearance work, the FEHD would also cooperate with other departments for follow-ups. The FEHD would inform the MD for follow-ups in writing when floating refuse was found;
- (2) there were a number of non-gazetted beaches in Tsuen Wan district. The FEHD would deploy resources as appropriate according to the sites of the non-gazetted beaches. Taking Anglers' Beach as an example, as the beach was of greater amount of refuse and heavier flow of people, the FEHD would arrange the staff to clear refuse on the beach every day, but it was impossible to arrange the staff to be stationed at the beach for a long period of time. The FEHD arranged the staff to clear the refuse on the beaches next to Villa Alfavista and Dragon Villa in Tsing Lung Tau once every two weeks because the roads were obstructed. The FEHD would pay close attention to the conditions of these two beaches and the latest clearance work was carried out on 20 July 2016. As the coastline of the beach off the shopping arcade of Hongkong Garden was relatively long, the FEHD tentatively arranged the staff to clear the refuse on the beach once a month and would make further arrangements subject to the actual amount of refuse; and
- (3) the FEHD also cooperated with the EPD by putting more resources to extend the scope of cleansing work. More than ten sites for cleansing work were included since August 2016. It was hoped that the cleanliness of the non-gazetted beaches and areas along the coastline would be further improved.

115. SEPO(WP&S)5 of the EPD responded as follows:

- (1) the Government set up the Interdepartmental Working Group on Clean Shorelines (the Working Group) in 2012 which was coordinated under the Environmental Bureau for joint cooperation of eight departments to handle the problem of marine refuse in Hong Kong;
- (2) the Working Group noted that recently, there was a large amount of refuse at sea in Hong Kong. Since mid-June, the EPD had received a number of reports that there were lots of refuse along the coast in the south of Hong Kong. The EPD had relayed to the departments concerned immediately so that the departments concerned could strengthen the cleansing work;
- (3) in mid-June, there were rainstorms and floods in the coastal cities of Zhujiang, including Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan and Jiangxi. Besides,

serious floods with a return period of one in 20years took place in Guangdong Province and Liuzhou City of Guangxi. The EPD estimated that the floods washed the refuse from the above places into the ocean and these refuse floated along the tidal streams via the southwest monsoon to Hong Kong, thus producing a large amount of refuse along the coastline of Hong Kong;

- (4) the study report of the Working Group indicated that the amount of refuse collected in summer and rainy season or after storms every year was always more than those collected in winter. However, the situation was different this time. The amount of refuse was relatively more than that in the past and the types of refuse mainly included wood planks, twigs, eating utensils and domestic rubbish. Hence, it was assumed that it was caused by the rainstorms in the region;
- (5) the Working Group was actively identifying the more forward-planning solutions to handle the problem due to this incident. The EPD planned to strengthen the coordination with Hong Kong Observatory and relevant government departments to monitor the changes of rainfall in the region in order to make corresponding responses. The EPD would also further coordinate with Guangdong Province; and
- (6) the study report of the Working Group also indicated that accumulation of refuse easily took place along many coastlines of Hong Kong due to the effect of tide streams and wind direction. The currents from southwest of Hong Kong and southwest monsoon in summer had a significant influence on accumulation of refuse. In the study, the Working Group had identified 27 sites which were easily accumulated with refuse. Amongst those, three of them were in Tsuen Wan district, including the bays in Tsuen Wan and the sea of the northern coast of Tsing Yi North Coast as well as the coast of Hoi Mei Wan and Gemini Beach. The EPD would coordinate with the departments concerned to put more resources to increase the frequency of refuse clearance.

116. Mr WONG Ka-wa stated that he learnt the source of refuse from the figures provided by the EPD. In fact, the LCSD had reported the same situation in recent years but it was relatively special this year. He pointed out that many environmental protection organisations collected refuse for classification under the assistance of the fishermen after getting resources from the EPD. It was found that many refuse came from the Mainland. He opined that the most worrisome of all was the medical waste, such as the syringes as reported by the media. He added that this problem had been discussed at the meeting of the TWDC earlier. It was hoped that the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau would send representatives to the TWDC to talk about the issue about an island in the Mainland, as filmed by the Mainland media. It was reported that the island was in heaps of refuse which were higher than a hill, and these refuse always dropped into the sea through tide waves and wind blows because there was no effective refuse collection system on the island. In addition, the workload of the LCSD's lifeguards increased due to the floating refuse. However, if the refuse floated to the non-gazetted beaches, they would be handled by the FEHD. Hence, he hoped that the departments concerned would provide documents to the TWDC, so that the TWDC could gain resources to create a boomed area along the coastline or at the coastal area in Tsuen Wan for interception of the marine refuse washed ashore. The

MD should also be responsible for clearing the marine refuse because it was impossible to clear the refuse in some of the places such as the slopes near Garden and sheer cliffs. The refuse would no longer be washed ashore if a boomed area along the coastline was created. Finally, he opined that the refuse collection vessels could not help clear the marine refuse in Hong Kong effectively due to their small quantity as reported by the MD. It was hoped that the MD would enhance the number of vessels.

117. The Chairman stated that the paper submitted under this agenda item was about the request to the Government to enhance the clean-up and study the interception of marine refuse. Hence, he wished to know whether various departments had drawn up strategies to handle the problem.

118. SEPO(WP&S)5 of the EPD responded as follows:

- (1) it was recommended in the study report of the Interdepartmental Working Group that the Government should take a three-pronged strategy to handle the problem of marine refuse. First, reduction of waste at source; second, reduction of refuse dropping into the sea; third, clearance of refuse from the sea. Since April 2015, a number of measures had been taken to handle the marine refuse;
- (2) it was found in the study that most of the marine refuse were local refuse which were mainly generated from coastal and recreational activities. The Working Group hoped that the general public would reduce creating refuse and duly handle the refuse through its educational publicity activities; and
- (3) the departments joining the Working Group would adjust the frequency of cleansing the shorelines and study some other methods that helped producing less refuse.

119. The Chairman stated that the Chief Executive had led a number of the Heads of Bureaux to clean up on the beach due to the influx of large amount of refuse just then. He noted that the LCSD would clear the refuse washed ashore on the beaches, that the MD would handle the floating refuse, and that the EPD was responsible for conducting studies. As currently the problem involved Tsuen Wan, he wished to know how various departments would address this problem; and enquired whether the MD had started the clearance work at the said three sites where a large amount of refuse was accumulated at the moment.

120. SEPO(WP&S)5 of the EPD responded that the Interdepartmental Working Group had allocated resources to the MD to strengthen the interception and collection of marine refuse.

121. MO/PCU of the MD responded as follows:

- (1) currently, the MD's cleansing services contractors worked from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. In general, three vessels were arranged to clear the marine refuse in Tsuen Wan, including the container terminals, Rambler Channel, Tsing Yi North, Ma Wan and area along Ting Kau Bridge; and
- (2) the MD would contact the refuse collection vessels to carry out the clearance work if notice of accumulation of refuse at sea from the LCSD

was received.

122. DLM(TW) of the LCSD responded as follows:
- (1) the LCSD also served as a member of the Interdepartmental Working Group. He thanked the EPD for deployment of resources so that the LCSD could enhance the manpower to handle the refuse at Hoi Mei Wan and other beaches; and
  - (2) the LCSD learnt that the MD would arrange the staff to clear the refuse at all the bays. The staff of the LCSD would inform the MD to provide assistance in handling the marine refuse if they found that the amount of the marine refuse of the day was increased. The refuse collection vessels had enhanced the clearance of many marine refuse recently. Hence, there was a drop of the amount of refuse collected onshore by the LCSD.

123. CHI1 of the FEHD responded that the FEHD would like to provide services for all non-gazetted beaches and coastlines. He thanked the EPD for deploying resources to the FEHD to continue to clear the refuse on more than ten beaches in Tsuen Wan. Further discussion would be held on how the clearance service would be provided.

124. The Chairman believed that the Interdepartmental Working Group had been actively identifying the ways to address the problem of marine refuse. But he hoped that the Government would strengthen the refuse clearance work for the sea and the beaches so that the situation would not get worse.

125. Mr CHENG Chit-pun was delighted to note that an Interdepartmental Working Group had been set up to solve the problem. He hoped that new method would be adopted, for example, to observe the amount of rainfall in the region under liaison with Hong Kong Observatory and to enhance exchange with Guangdong Province, so that the problem of marine refuse could be solved more effectively in case of emergency. He added that the problem of refuse accumulation had occurred few years ago. Hence, the departments concerned should make a planning on how to deal with the same problem that occurred few years later. Finally, he learnt that the FEHD would clear the costal refuse on Gemini Beach, which was a black spot of non-gazetted beaches. However, there was also a serious problem of refuse on the "mini Gemini Beach" next to the Gemini Beach. He hoped that the FEHD would arrange staff to conduct an on-site inspection.

126. The Chairman stated that the problem was mainly caused by the natural disaster. He hoped that the MD would pay attention to the problem of vessels discharging refuse into the sea. Finally, he thanked various departmental representatives for attending the meeting.

XII Item 11: “Strongly Request the Officials of the Transport Department to Respect the Consultation Mechanism of the District Council in future, to Suspend the Implementation of the Major Traffic Diversion at the Road Junction in question of Wang Lung Street and to Re-examine the Impact on the Two-way Traffic of Ma Tau Pa Road Caused by the Works so as to Ensure that the Traffic Flow of the Tsuen Wan District would not be Seriously Affected as a whole and Reasonable Improvements could be made Persistently to the Traffic of Various Districts in a Balanced Manner for the Benefits of the General Public.”

(TWDC Paper No. 37/16-17)

127. The Chairman stated that Mr CHOW Ping-tim submitted the paper. The representative from the TD responsible for giving response was Mr LAM Chun-cheuk, E/TW1.

(Note: Mr NG Hin-lung, Norris left the meeting at 8:30 p.m.)

128. Mr CHOW Ping-tim introduced the paper.

129. E/TW1 of the TD responded as follows:

(1) the traffic improvement works for Wang Lung Street would be implemented in three phases which were actually the road improvement works for the two major road sections of Wang Lung Street. For phase one, the section of Wang Lung Street between Fui Yiu Kok Street and Ma Kok Street (near Ma Kok Street Cooked Food Hawker Bazaar) was converted from two-way traffic into one-way traffic. Vehicular traffic would be directed from Wang Lung Street to Lung Tak Street while that from Ma Kok Street to Wang Lung Street would be directed to the left. This aimed at relieving the vehicular traffic from Yeung Uk Road turning left to Wang Lung Street and preventing the vehicular traffic from Ma Kok Street turning right to Wang Lung Street that causing obstruction to Wang Lung Street. The TD made the relevant changes because the vehicles were always parked at the section of Wang Lung Street as mentioned above to queue up for entering the carpark and loading/unloading goods at roadside. This caused traffic obstruction. The tailback was extended to Yeung Uk Road and Texaco Road. Another consideration for making such changes was that the vehicular traffic from Ma Kok Street turning right to Wang Lung Street would cause hindrance to the vehicular traffic from Wang Lung Street heading to Lung Tak Street, thus causing traffic congestion. Hence, the TD suggested that the said road section was converted into one-way traffic. For phase two, a loading/unloading bay would be provided at Wang Lung Street near Ma Kok Lane and a pedestrian crossing would be provided at Wang Lung Street near Lung Tak Street and Ma Kok Lane. For phase three, the section of Wang Lung Street between Lung Tak Street and Fui Yiu Kok Street (near Ming Wah Industrial Building) would be converted from the existing one-way traffic to two-way traffic. The vehicular traffic might turn to Ma Tau Pa Road from Wang Lung Street, so that the vehicular traffic on Lung Tak Street heading to Texaco Road from Wang Lung Street could be diverted. Currently, the major vehicular traffic would head to Tsuen Tsing Interchange or Texaco Road via Lung Tak

Street. The TD proposed that the section of Wang Lung Street between Lung Tak Street westbound and Fui Yiu Kok Street should be converted into a two-way lane to connect Ma Tau Pa Road in order to relieve the traffic flow at Lung Tak Street turning from Wang Lung Street to prevent the traffic from being too heavy. It was also hoped that the serious traffic congestion alike that occurred at Wang Lung Street after the holiday on 1 July 2015, causing serious traffic impact on Tsuen Tsing Interchange, Tsing Tsuen Road, Tsuen Wan Road, Kwai Tsing district and Tsuen Wan district, would not occur again;

- (2) the TD understood Members' worries. The above traffic improvement options were thus arranged for implementation in three phases. The TD would observe the traffic conditions of the said places and review the improvement measures of the next phase after completion of the improvement works in each phase;
- (3) the TD had made arrangements for conducting a consultation on the traffic improvement options via the District Office in January 2016 and the consultation was completed in February 2016. After the result of the consultation was available in March 2016, the TD met the stakeholders concerned and summarised the current traffic improvement options. As the traffic problem concerned was serious in nature and brought about adverse impact, the traffic improvement options should be implemented as early as possible. It was hoped that serious traffic congestion would never take place again, so the traffic of Tsuen Wan district and its vicinity would not be affected;
- (4) the staff of the TD had conducted site inspection and data collection. About 70% of the vehicles turning from Lung Tak Street would turn into Tsuen Tsing Interchange and 30% of them would go along Texaco Road. After the implementation of the above option of road diversion, the vehicles would still opt for a shorter driving route when the traffic was normal. The vehicles from Lung Tak Street would head to Tsuen Tsing Interchange and Texaco Road. It was anticipated that a small number of vehicles would divert to go past Wang Lung Street, heading to Ma Tau Pa Road and its vicinity;
- (5) the peak hours in the morning of the residential areas near the factory site were from around 7:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. The peak hours of the industrial area started from around 9:30 a.m. onwards. It could be seen that the peak hours of the traffic flow of the residential and industrial areas would not overlap;
- (6) the TD would first observe the traffic conditions of the said places after the completion of the works in phase one. The TD would also review the traffic flow to facilitate any enhancement made to the subsequent traffic improvement options, when necessary. After the completion of the works in phase three, the Traffic Control Division of the TD would enhance the arrangements of the traffic lights according to the traffic flow at Ma Tau Pa Road, Texaco Road and Wang Lung Street in order to improve the traffic condition; and
- (7) currently, the vehicular traffic at Yeung Uk Road could turn left to Wang Lung Street and then turn right to Fui Yiu Kok Street. After the completion of the above traffic improvement options, the vehicular traffic

could still follow the existing route to head to Fui Yiu Kok Street from Yeung Uk Road. The existing arrangements for the vehicular traffic along Fui Yiu Kok Street westbound for turning left to Wang Lung Street and heading to Lung Tak Street and for the vehicular traffic turning right to Ma Tau Pa Road remained unchanged.

130. Mr LO Siu-kit pointed out that the paper was mentioned at the meeting of the Task Force on Public Transport Network on 20 July 2016. The relatively senior Members should also note the traffic improvement options at the meeting. He enquired why adjustment was not made when there was serious traffic congestion in the industrial area. He stated that he was well aware of this problem because the TD and the HKPF would be alarmed whenever serious traffic congestion occurred. These two departments would discuss the solution to address the serious traffic congestion that happened again. He added that the problem concerned in the industrial area had been discussed for years. At that time, he was the Vice Chairman and Members had conducted a site inspection in the hope that connectivity of the streets, particularly Tsuen Yip Street, could be achieved. He said that nowadays, although the problem had been improved slightly, the departments concerned did not propose any changes over the years due to the resumption of the private roads. Following the serious traffic congestion on 1 July 2015 causing the traffic gridlock in Tsuen Wan, the TD and the HKPF had become cautious when handling the serious traffic congestion in the district. He remembered that in those days, various options, including the provision of warehouse in Kwai Fong to logistics companies for temporary cargo storage, were discussed with the TD and the HKPF. However, these options were eventually found infeasible. The TD and district councillors of the constituencies concerned had discussed the subject for many times but every time, they could only study the options feasible for improvements. He added that the problem was never discussed at the meetings of the Traffic and Transport Committee (T&TC). The TD had only informed the Chairmen of the Area Committees concerned and T&TC during consultation.

131. Mr WONG Ka-wa stated that he had worked for the logistics industry in the past, so he was well aware of the problem. He pointed out that as the rent of the industrial buildings was low, a lot of logistics companies were attracted to set up factories there. He opined that the Member who submitted the paper did not mean to raise objection to the traffic improvement options. Instead, the Member just hoped that the traffic improvement options could be suspended and implemented in September. He hoped that the Member concerned could give supplementary remarks later. He said that he had received an e-mail about the consultation conducted by the TD which was addressed to him as the Vice Chairman of the T&TC. He enquired whether other Members had received the relevant information as well.

132. The Chairman said that he was not informed of any details of the consultation.

133. Mr KOO Yeung-pong agreed that officials of the TD should respect the consultation mechanism of the District Council, but he had reservation over the suspension of implementation of the traffic improvement options. He pointed out that consultation had already been conducted for the traffic improvement options

proposed by the TD. During the consultation, however, the TD probably had not sought the views from the T&TC under the TWDC. He opined that everyone hoped that the Government would implement the traffic improvement options effectively on trial basis in order to solve the pressing problem. It was therefore not necessary to suspend the implementation of the traffic improvement options. He really hoped that the implementation of the traffic improvement options could be expedited. He opined that it was unnecessary to propose the suspension of implementation of the traffic improvement options if those options on trial basis failed. He thought that the options were only a palliative measure and the problem had been discussed for years. Everyone hoped that the traffic congestion would be improved. Hence, he regarded that the implementation of the traffic improvement options should not be suspended. If these options failed upon implementation, a new option could be started over again so as to see whether the TD had made a wrong decision.

(Note: Mr TAM Hoi-pong left the meeting at 8:55 p.m.)

134. Mr CHOW Ping-tim stated that he thought that the works of phase one and phase two would not be a problem, but he worried that the conversion works in phase three would cause impact on the traffic flow at harbourfront, in particular, Ma Tau Pa Road. He pointed out that in the past, when there was serious traffic congestion, the vehicle could go past Ma Tau Pa Road, so that the residents on board could alight and go home. As the conversions would cause an increase of traffic flow at Ma Tau Pa Road, he enquired whether the TD could make a promise that serious traffic congestion would not take place after the implementation of the conversions and that the TD would bear all the responsibilities. Besides, he questioned about the authenticity of the TD's assessment on the direction taken by the vehicles going into the Interchange from Lung Tak Street. He said that he had worked as a district councillor for Tsuen Wan for years. In the past, there was a working group on industrial area under the previous T&TC. He had joined the working group and conducted an on-site inspection. He opined that attention should also be given to the two industrial areas, not only the section of Wang Lung Street in question. At that time, the reasons for setting up the working group were that the factories had brought about great impacts and that more people could take part in the related work. At present, however, only few people would get to know about the situation. He hoped that the TD would make a promise that serious traffic congestion would not occur in the above places and he raised objection to the works in phase three.

135. E/TW1 of the TD responded that as there were varying factors in the operation of the industrial area in Wang Lung Street and its vicinity, the current traffic improvement options from the TD aimed at providing an additional exit for relieving the serious traffic congestion. It was hoped that the tailback extending to Tsuen Tsing Interchange and its vicinity due to the traffic congestion occurred after the holiday on 1 July 2015 would not happen again.

(Note: Mr LI Hung-por left the meeting at 9:00 p.m.)

136. Mr CHOW Ping-tim said that the TD could not make a promise but just hoped that serious traffic congestion would not happen again. He reiterated that he

raised objection to the works in phase three of the traffic improvement options and questioned why the fact that the T&TC had never been consulted was deemed to be acceptable.

137. Mr LAM Faat-kang suggested that the topic should be “subject to observation”.

138. Mr CHOW Ping-tim enquired whether the Member suggested that discussion would be held before the implementation of phase three of the traffic improvement options.

139. E/TW1 of the TD responded that the TD would take further consideration on any views given before the implementation of phase three of the traffic improvement options.

140. The Chairman summed up that the TD should seek views from the T&TC before the implementation of phase three of the traffic improvement options.

XIII Item 12: Crime Brief for Tsuen Wan District – Comparison of Crime Statistics between May to June 2016 and May to June 2015  
(TWDC Paper No. 38/16-17)

141. DC(TW) of HKPF reported the situation of the crimes in Tsuen Wan district.

XIV Item 13: Crime Brief for Ma Wan – May to June 2016  
(TWDC Paper No. 39/16-17)

142. DC(TW) of HKPF reported the situation of the crimes in Ma Wan.

XV Item 14: Application for District Council Funds by Tsuen Wan Festival Lightings Organising Committee  
(TWDC Paper No. 40/16-17)

143. The Secretary introduced the paper and stated that Mr LO Siu-kit was the Vice Chairman of the Tsuen Wan Festival Lightings Organising Committee (TWFLOC) and that Mr CHOW Ping-tim was the Member of the TWFLOC for declaration of interest for their membership of the TWFLOC.

144. The Chairman asked Members to make declaration of other interest. Mr KOO Yeung-pong made declaration of his Vice Chairmanship of the TWFLOC.

145. The Chairman decided that the Members who had declared their membership of the TWFLOC might speak and vote, according to section 48(11) of the Standing Orders.

146. Members unanimously endorsed the following funding applications:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Amount Approved (\$)</u>
(1) 2016/17 Tsuen Wan District Festival Lightings Programme	1,000,000.00

(2) 2016/17 Tsuen Wan District New  
Year's Eve Countdown 618,000.00

XVI Item 15: Application for District Council Funds by Tsuen Wan Sports Festival Co-ordinating Committee  
(TWDC Paper No. 41/16-17)

147. The Chairman asked the Secretary to introduce the paper.

148. The Chairman asked Members to make declaration of other interest. Mr KOO Yeung-pong made declaration of his Vice Chairmanship of the Tsuen Wan Sports Festival Co-ordinating Committee (TWSFCC). Mr LAM Faat-kang and Mr LO Siu-kit made declaration of their membership of the TWSFCC. Also, Mr CHAN Sung-ip made declaration as the member-in-charge of the Tsuen Wan District Nine-a-side Soccer Competition.

149. The Chairman decided that the Members who had declared interest might not speak and vote but they might remain in the meeting as observers, according to section 48(11) of the Standing Orders.

150. Members unanimously endorsed the following funding application:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Amount Approved (\$)</u>
(1) The 27 <sup>th</sup> Tsuen Wan Sports Festival	725,000.00

XVII Item 16: Application for District Council Funds by Tsuen Wan Preparatory Committee of National Day Celebration  
(TWDC Paper No. 42/16-17)

151. The Secretary introduced the paper.

152. The Chairman asked Members to make declaration of interest. Mr CHAN Sung-ip made declaration as the Vice President of the Tsuen Wan Preparatory Committee of National Day Celebration (TWPCNDC). Mr LAM Faat-kang made declaration as the Executive Vice Chairman of the TWPCNDC.

153. The Chairman decided that the Members who had declared interest might not speak and vote but they might remain in the meeting as observers, according to section 48(11) of the Standing Orders.

154. Members unanimously endorsed the following funding application:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Amount Approved (\$)</u>
(1) Celebration of the 67 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China in Tsuen Wan	347,000.00

XVIII Item 17: Application for District Council Funds by Tsuen Wan East Area Committee

(TWDC Paper No. 43/16-17)

155. The Secretary introduced the paper and stated that the Chairman, Mr MAN Yu-ming, Mr CHAN Yuen-sum, Sumly, Mr CHAN Chun-chung, Jones, Mr LAM Faat-kang and Mr WONG Ka-wa were the Members of Tsuen Wan East Area Committee (the Committee) for declaration of interest of their membership of the Committee.

156. As the Chairman had made declaration of interest, the meeting was temporarily chaired by the Vice Chairman.

157. The Acting Chairman asked Members to make declaration of other interest. No Member made declaration of other interest.

158. The Acting Chairman decided that the Members who had declared their membership of the Committee might speak and vote, according to section 48(11) of the Standing Orders.

159. Members unanimously endorsed the following funding application:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Applying Organisation/Co-organiser</u>	<u>Amount Approved (\$)</u>
(1) Tsuen Wan East Area Committee Joyful One-Day Trip	Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong Tsuen Wan Centre	45,000.00

160. The Chairman resumed the meeting.

XIX Item 18: Application for District Council Funds by Tsuen Wan Central Area Committee

(TWDC Paper No. 44/16-17)

161. The Secretary introduced the paper and stated that Mr KOO Yeung-pong, the Hon CHAN Han-pan, Ben, Mr CHOW Ping-tim, Mr KOT Siu-yuen and Mr LO Siu-kit were the Members of the Tsuen Wan Central Area Committee (the Committee) for declaration of interest of their membership of the Committee.

162. The Chairman asked Members to make declaration of other interest. No Member made declaration of other interest.

163. The Chairman decided that the Members who had declared interest might not speak and vote but they might remain in the meeting as observers, according to section 48(11) of the Standing Orders.

164. Members unanimously endorsed the following funding application:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Applying Organisation/Co-organiser</u>	<u>Amount Approved (\$)</u>
(1) Tsuen Wan Central Area Joyful Excursion 2016	Board of Directors of Yan Chai Hospital	22,500.00

XX Item 19: Application for District Council Funds by Tsuen Wan West Area Committee

(TWDC Paper No. 45/16-17)

165. The Secretary introduced the paper and stated that the Vice Chairman, Ms LAM Yuen-pun, Phyllis, Ms LAM, Lam Nixie, Mr LI Hung-por and the Hon TIEN Puk-sun, Michael were the Members of the Tsuen Wan West Area Committee (the Committee) for declaration of interest of their membership of the Committee.

166. The Chairman asked Members to make declaration of other interest. No Member made declaration of other interest.

167. The Chairman decided that the Members who had declared interest might not speak and vote but they might remain in the meeting as observers, according to section 48(11) of the Standing Orders.

168. Members unanimously endorsed the following funding application:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Applying Organisation/Co-organiser</u>	<u>Amount Approved (\$)</u>
(1) 2016 Tsuen Wan West Area Excursion 2016	Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Tsuen King Youth S.P.O.T.	45,000.00

XXI Item 20: Application for District Council Funds by Tsuen Wan Rural Area Committee

(TWDC Paper No. 46/16-17)

169. The Secretary introduced the paper and stated that Mr NG Hin-lung, Norris, Mr CHAN Sung-ip, Mr CHENG Chit-pun and Mr TAM Hoi-pong were the Members of the Tsuen Wan Rural Area Committee (the Committee) for declaration of interest for their membership of the Committee.

170. The Chairman asked Members to make declaration of other interest. No Member made declaration of other interest.

171. The Chairman decided that the Members who had declared interest might not speak and vote but they might remain in the meeting as observers, according to section 48(11) of the Standing Orders.

172. Members unanimously endorsed the following funding application:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Applying Organisation/Co-organiser</u>	<u>Amount Approved (\$)</u>
(1) Tsuen Wan Rural Area Committee Joyful Autumn Day Trip	Yuen Yuen Institute Social Service Department	45,000.00

XXII Item 21: Application for District Council Funds by Tsuen Wan District Youth Programme Community Steering Committee

(TWDC Paper No. 47/16-17)

173. The Secretary introduced the paper and stated that the Vice Chairman and Ms LAM Yuen-pun, Phyllis were the Members of the Tsuen Wan District Youth Programme Community Steering Committee (TWDYPCSC) for declaration of interest for their membership of the TWDYPCSC.

174. The Chairman asked Members to make declaration of other interest. No Member made declaration of other interest.

175. The Chairman decided that the Members who had declared interest might not speak and vote but they might remain in the meeting as observers, according to section 48(11) of the Standing Orders.

176. Members unanimously endorsed the following funding application:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Applying Organisation/Co-organiser</u>	<u>Amount Approved (\$)</u>
(1) Outward Bound Leadership Training Programme for the Youth in Tsuen Wan 2016	Federation of New Territories Youth	68,000.00

XXIII Item 22: Application for District Council Funds by Tsuen Wan District Fire Safety Committee

(TWDC Paper No. 48/16-17)

177. The Secretary introduced the paper and stated that Mr LI Hung-por, Ms LAM Yuen-pun, Phyllis, Mr CHAN Chun-Chung, Jones, Mr KOT Siu-yuen and Mr LO Siu-kit were the Members of the Tsuen Wan District Fire Safety Committee (TWDFSC) for declaration of interest for their membership of the TWDFSC.

178. The Chairman asked Members to make declaration of other interest. Mr LO Siu-kit made declaration as the member of Tsuen Wan Safe and Healthy Community Steering Committee.

179. The Chairman decided that the Members who had declared interest might not speak and vote but they might remain in the meeting as observers, according to section 48(11) of the Standing Orders.

180. Members unanimously endorsed the following funding applications:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Applying Organisation/Co-organiser (in brackets “( )”)</u>	<u>Amount Approved (\$)</u>
(1) Tsuen Wan Fire Safety Bus Parade Cum Fire Drill and Fire Safety Talk	Tsuen Wan District Fire Safety Committee (Tsuen Wan District Fire Safety Ambassador Honorary President Association	17,800.00

	and Tsuen Wan Safe and Healthy Community Steering Committee)	
(2) Promotion of Hill Fire Prevention for Chung Yeung Festival	Tsuen Wan District Fire Safety Committee	4,000.00
(3) Tsuen Wan District Fire Safety Carnival	Tsuen Wan District Fire Safety Committee (Yuen Yuen Institute Social Service Department)	109,200.00

XXIV Item 23: Application for District Council Funds by Tsuen Wan District Fight Crime Committee

(TWDC Paper No. 49/16-17)

181. The Secretary introduced the paper and stated that the Vice Chairman, Mr CHAN Yuen-sum, Sumly, the Hon CHAN Han-pan, Ben, Mr CHAN Sung-ip, Mr LAM Faat-kang, Mr LO Siu-kit and Mr WONG Ka-wa were the Members of the Tsuen Wan District Fight Crime Committee (TWDFCC) for declaration of interest of their membership of the TWDFCC.

182. The Chairman asked Members to make declaration of other interest. No Member made declaration of other interest.

183. The Chairman decided that the Members who had declared interest might not speak and vote but they might remain in the meeting as observers, according to section 48(11) of the Standing Orders.

184. Members unanimously endorsed the following funding application:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Applying Organisation/Co-organiser</u>	<u>Amount Approved (\$)</u>
(1) Tsuen Wan District Winter Precaution Publicity Campaign 2016/2017	Yuen Yuen Institute Social Service Department	\$162,000.00

XXV Item 24: Information Papers

185. Members noted the contents of the following information papers:

- (1) Report of District Facilities Management Committee (TWDC Paper No. 52/16-17);
- (2) Report of Culture, Recreation and Sports Committee (TWDC Paper No. 53/16-17);
- (3) Report of Traffic and Transport Committee (TWDC Paper No. 54/16-17);
- (4) Report of Community Building, Planning and Development Committee (TWDC Paper No. 55/16-17);
- (5) Report of Social Services and Community Information Committee (TWDC Paper No. 56/16-17);

- (6) Report of Coastal Affairs Committee  
(TWDC Paper No. 57/16-17);
- (7) Report of Environmental and Health Affairs Committee  
(TWDC Paper No. 58/16-17);
- (8) Report of District Management Committee  
(TWDC Paper No. 59/16-17);
- (9) Items Endorsed by Circulation by the Tsuen Wan District Council during the Period from 24 May 2016 to 18 July 2016  
(TWDC Paper No. 60/16-17); and
- (10) Financial Statement of Tsuen Wan District Council Funds as at 15 July 2016  
(TWDC Paper No. 61/16-17).

**XXVI Item 20: Any Other Business**

186. The Chairman stated that he had received the e-mail from the Charities Trust of the Hong Kong Jockey Club (HKJC) that the HKJC was currently launching the “Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project” (the Project). During the implementation of the Project in three years (from 2016 to 2018), the HKJC would provide funding for Tsuen Wan district with the ceiling of \$500,000 every year for promotion of the “momentum” in the community through devising and implementing the district-based programmes as appropriate. The participating District Councils (DCs) would invite district organisations to submit proposals of district-based programmes for the “Age-friendly City” and set up an assessment team to vet the said proposals. The members of the assessment team consisted of the representatives from the HKJC, DCs and universities. The HKJC would like the TWDC to take part in the above Project and nominated two to three Members to join the assessment team to vet the application of the proposal. Besides, the representatives of the HKJC had attended the meeting of the Social Services and Community Information Committee (SSCIC) of the TWDC on 13 May 2016 to introduce the background of the above Project and arrangements of district-based programme. In this connection, he thereby proposed to authorise the SSCIC to follow up on the Project and nominate Members of the TWDC to join the assessment team.

187. Members unanimously agreed to authorise the SSCIC to follow up on the relevant matters and nominate Members of the TWDC to join the assessment team.

188. The Chairman congratulated Mr KOO Yeung-pong for the award of Medal of Honour.

**XX Adjournment of Meeting**

189. There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

Tsuen Wan District Council Secretariat  
September 2016