

Minutes of the First Meeting
of Food, Environment and Hygiene Committee
of Yuen Long District Council in 2024

Date: 5 February 2024 (Monday)

Time: 2:30-5:35 p.m.

Venue: Conference Room, Yuen Long District Council, 13/F., Yuen Long Government
Offices, 2 Kiu Lok Square, Yuen Long

Present

Chairman : Mr CHAM Ka-hung, Daniel, BBS, MH, JP

Vice- : Mr TANG Che-keung, MH

Chairman

Members : Mr MAN Yick-yeung
Mr MAN Luk-sing, MH
Mr MAN Ka-ho, Donald, JP
Mr WONG Wai-leung
Mr WONG Hiu-shan
Mr YU Chung-leung
Ms LI Ching-yee
Mr LAM Chung-yin
Mr LAM Wai-ming
Mr LAM Tim-fook
Ms LAM Wai-ming
Mr YIU Kwok-wai, MH
Mr CHUI Kwan-siu
Ms YUEN Man-yee, MH
Mr CHEUNG Wai-sum
Mr LEUNG Ming-kin
Mr CHONG Kin-shing, MH, JP
Mr KWOK Wing-cheong
Ms CHAN Yin-kwan, Yankie
Mr CHING Chan-ming
Mr WONG Yuen-tai, MH
Mr WONG Wing-ho, Allan
Ms LAU Kwai-yung
Mr TANG Ho-nin, MH

Mr TANG Yung-yiu, Ronnie
Ms LAI Yuet-kwan, Fennie
Mr SO Yuen

Secretary: : Ms LEUNG Hiu- Executive Officer (District Council)5, Yuen Long
wai, Christine District Office

In attendance

Mr SZE TO Chun-hin
Mr SHUM Ho-kit, BBS, JP
Mr TSUI Wai-ngoi
Mr LEUNG Yip-pang
Mr TONG Tak-chun

Mr. Hubert CRUZ	Assistant District Officer (Yuen Long)1,
Mr CHU Lap-hung	Administrative Assistant/Lands (District Lands Office, Yuen Long) Lands Department
Mr LEE Kam-ho, Edwin	District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Miss CHEUNG Fung Heung	Chief Health Inspector (Yuen Long)1, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Mr. MOK Ka Chun	Chief Health Inspector (Yuen Long)2, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Ms NG Wing Mei, Elizabeth	Chief Health Inspector (Yuen Long)3, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Mr. CHAN Chi Him, Bill	Engineer/Yuen Long 1, Drainage Services Department
Miss KWAN Ching Kei	Contract Project Coordinator/Yuen Long 5, Drainage Services Department
Dr FAN King-wai, Keith	Agricultural Officer (Livestock Farm Licensing), Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
Dr LAW Chi-wing	Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Regional North)2, Environmental Protection Department

Item I & II

Miss MAK Ka Ying, Carren	Senior Administrative Officer AO(Municipal Solid Waste Charging Policy), Environmental Protection Department
Mr. CHEANG Sin Yeung, Clarence	Administrative Officer (Municipal Solid Waste Charging Policy), Environmental Protection Department

Item V

Mr. CHAN King Tung, Tony	Fauna Conservation Officer (Enforcement), Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
Dr LEUNG Wai Yiu, Anthony	Veterinary Officer (Avian Influenza Surveillance), Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

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Welcoming Remarks

The Chairman welcomed Members and representatives of different departments to the first meeting of the Food, Environment and Hygiene Committee (FEHC), Yuen Long District Council in 2024.

2. The Chairman said that as Environmental Protection Department (EPD) would brief about the details of the municipal solid waste (MSW) charging, the Secretariat had arranged, as per EPD's advice, district councillors who were not members of this Council to attend this meeting today.

Discussion Item

Item I: Implementation of Municipal Solid Waste Charging

Item II: Mr LAM Wai-ming, Mr CHUI Kwan-siu and Mr CHEUNG Wai-sum

proposed a discussion on "Implementation details and enforcement issues relating to MSW charging"

(FEHC Paper No. 1/2024)

3. The Chairman said that as both Items I and II were related to MSW charging, they would be discussed together. He also welcomed Miss MAK Ka Ying, Senior Administrative Officer (MSW Charging Policy), and Mr CHEANG Sin Yeung, Administrative Officer (MSW Charging Policy), to the meeting.

4. Miss MAK Ka Ying, EPD briefed about the details of MSW charging.

5. Members' views and enquiries upon discussion were summarised as follows:

- (1) The Department's explanatory work on MSW charging weighed more on the actual arrangements after implementation of the policy and neglected the reasons for implementing MSW charging. Members considered that community support could be solicited if the Department could let them understand that the current ways of dealing with waste was not environmentally friendly and wasted land resources, and inform them of the successful cases of MSW charging in other places;
- (2) The Department might explain the effectiveness of waste reduction, reuse, recycling and conversion of waste into resources with the use of incinerators by referring to the Waste Management Structure;
- (3) The Department might enhance publicity on waste reduction at source to educate the public about how to reduce waste by collecting recyclables; the Department could also refer to the successful experience of reverse vending machines and consider provision of economic incentives by setting up more smart recycling machines. Moreover, some citizens lacked understanding on waste separation and recycling, hence requiring more publicity;
- (4) Although details of MSW charging had been announced earlier, the Department only announced the details only until these days, which created much misunderstanding in the community. The Department should start publicity and education work as early as possible when launching other green measures or ordinances;
- (5) Some Tenant Purchase Scheme (TPS) estates had expressly mentioned that management fees would be significantly increased upon implementation of MSW charging to engage additional manpower for waste separation work and more complex collection procedures. The Department was asked whether

subsidies or extra resources would be provided to property management companies or frontline cleaning staff;

- (6) Frontline cleaning staff would face much more pressure upon implementation of the MSW charging. It was asked whether the Department would discuss with the industry to adjust wages of cleaning staff;
- (7) The Department said that security staff of residential buildings could remind their residents of the ways to handle domestic waste; Members asked whether security or cleaning staff could enforce the law against residents' acts of offence;
- (8) The MSW charging might affect the livelihood of cleaning staff of residential buildings to a certain extent, as they might earn extra by collecting recyclables from domestic households. Moreover, it was asked whether the Department would consider jointly organising recycling activities with cleaning companies or property management companies;
- (9) Even though designated plastic bags were imprinted with counterfeit labels, it might be hard for cleaning staff to distinguish the genuineness of designated plastic bags just with naked eyes;
- (10) In dealing with oversized waste, one had to affix a designated label when oversized weight was dealt with by a grab-mounted truck of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) while charging by weight would be adopted in case of a grab-mounted truck of a private contractor. Members received opinion from various property management companies that citizens might not know in advance whether the grab-mounted truck handling the waste was from FEHD or a private contractor. If one affixed a designated label on the oversized waste, double charging might take place;
- (11) Members hoped that the Department could clearly define the scope of work of EPD, FEHD and the Housing Department (HD) to facilitate the workflow;
- (12) Members noted that many property management companies had yet to provide clear guidance to their households and formulate handling mechanism of the domestic waste. Members considered that the Department should provide clear guidance to property management companies and ask them to organise briefings for their households;

- (13) Owners' corporations (OCs) in the district had requested the Department to provide publicity materials on MSW charging but currently there were not many publicity materials available. Moreover, members asked whether the Department would arrange publicity teams to explain their policy to the public and frontline staff in person, and show samples of designated bags and labels for publicity purpose;
- (14) Property management companies of some major estates said that households could follow their usual way of disposing of waste and designated bags for oversized waste would be used to wrap up all the waste in one go. Members asked whether such practice was feasible. Moreover, Members asked whether property management companies should provide designated bags purchased in bulk to households for free or at a fee;
- (15) It was reflected that non-rural citizens were frequently found to deliver oversized furniture and building waste to refuse collection points in rural areas for disposal. Members once asked FEHD to install surveillance camera systems outside refuse collection points, but such proposal was refused out of high installation costs. Apart from refuse collection points, vacant lands in rural areas were also highly possible locations for illegal waste disposal. Members were concerned that such problem would intensify upon implementation of MSW charging. Members asked which party was responsible for dealing with the waste without a designated bag and how the relevant department would enforce the law;
- (16) Members said that there were Southeast Asians coming to local refuse collection points with their motorcycles and searching through refuse bags every night, which caused spreading of waste everywhere. Members asked how the relevant departments would enforce the law upon implementation of MSW charging;
- (17) The total population of Pak Heung and Kam Ting reached nearly 50 000. Members were concerned that the current collection points of GREEN@YUEN LONG might be overburdened and asked whether the Department would consider placing collection bins in refuse collection points in rural areas;
- (18) The Department had mentioned that designated bags would be distributed in rural areas for publicity purpose and Members asked whether they still had such plan in view of the delay in implementation of MSW charging;

- (19) Currently, food waste accounted for about 30% of landfill area. Members considered that proper handling of food waste could significantly reduce the pressure on landfills. Food waste collectors in rural areas constantly created odour and suggested that the Government place collectors with a higher volume there. Moreover, some estates might have their own collectors but failed to sustain their services due to lack of recycling contractors;
- (20) Citizens usually carried their food waste to a collector with a plastic bag. As the plastic bag could not be put inside the collector, a refuse collection bin was usually placed beside for them to dispose of the bag. Although no odour came out of the collector, cockroaches and rodents were attracted by the odour from the bin on the side, causing hygiene issues. Members asked whether the Department had any solutions;
- (21) It was reflected that some food waste collectors quickly wore out. This might be because cleaning staff were not familiar with the operations of the collectors and broke the lids. Members suggested that staff training on proper ways to use collectors be conducted;
- (22) The reason for other countries' success in their recycling work was availability of sufficient ancillary recycling facilities. However, Hong Kong did not have adequate recycling facilities, especially those on food waste. Therefore, Members hoped that the Department could install more recycling facilities in the future;
- (23) Many members of the public were concerned about financial and/or legal obligations for illegally disposed waste. Members asked about the enforcement arrangements of MSW charging and whether a dedicated department or enforcement team would be set up to track or institute prosecutions against offenders;
- (24) The Department was asked about prosecution instituted against failing to use a designated bag by means of summons. The Department said that the fine of failing to use a designated bag would be \$1,500 while that of failing to place waste inside a refuse collection point would be \$3,000. Members asked whether the penalty would be \$4,500 in total or capped at \$3000 for those both failing to use a designated bag and place waste inside a refuse collection point;

- (25) Members considered that forcibly changing people's daily habits by means of punishment, such as penalties and charging, easily brought about negative perceptions, and suggested that the relevant authorities consider territory-wide distribution of designated bags to enable the public to familiarise with the new arrangements of MSW charging and encourage recycling of food waste;
- (26) Members suggested that the Department could carry out local publicity and explanatory work through district councillors and Care Teams;
- (27) As management companies of "three nil" buildings did not have an office set up inside, owners of such buildings were concerned about the possibility of waste disposal in staircases or even on rooftops upon implementation of the MSW charging. In such case, the penalties on the illegally disposed waste would be transferred to owners of the rooftop. Members hoped that the Department could help residents of "three nil" buildings solve those problems;
- (28) In Members' understanding, the Department mainly placed food waste collectors in public housing estates and large housing estates at this stage, but food waste collectors could hardly be installed in tenement buildings and "three nil" buildings in Yuen Long Town as these building could not meet the threshold of having over 1 000 households. Moreover, as no food waste collector was installed in "three nil" buildings, Members were concerned that upon implementation of MSW charging, households may dump food waste or even other waste inside toilets, causing pipe blockages;
- (29) Members asked whether one is required to pay disposal fees for leaves from a tree inside a Government lot falling inside a private garden, and whether there was a way to avoid such problem;
- (30) Fallen trees were commonly found in rural areas after typhoon. Villages needed to cut branches of about 50-60 pounds when cleaning road surfaces. In the past, villagers would use a grab-mounted truck to deliver those broken branches to a refuse collection point or recycling spot. Members asked how those villages should deal with such situation upon implementation of the new law and whether relevant departments would continue to collect those branches;
- (31) Members asked whether the Department would help residents using disposable daily necessities for infants, elderly, etc.;

- (32) Members asked whether reports on illegal waste disposal could only be made via hotline and whether the Department would develop a mobile application for public use;
- (33) Members asked whether discretion would be given to voluntary work such as cleaning of beaches or country parks, with a view to encouraging green activities;
- (34) Members were concerned that a large amount of waste would be created as general rubbish bags in the market would be eliminated upon the implementation of MSW charging on 1 August;
- (35) Members asked whether the Department would consider implementation of MSW charging in phases and in different districts to allow the public to have sufficient time to familiarise and get adapted to it;
- (36) Members were informed that the Department planned to roll out a pilot scheme in Government departments and some housing estates, and the Department had also rolled out a pilot scheme in some housing estates before, in collaboration with various organisations. Members asked the Department about the actual circumstances and the experience;
- (37) Members asked whether they could give suggestions on the choice of housing estates for the pilot scheme; and
- (38) Members suggested that the Department could process the waste of a small area in a centralised manner first before delivering it to landfills, so as to reduce congestion brought by refuse collection vehicles.

6. Replies of Miss MAK Ka Ying, EPD were consolidated as follows:

- (1) understood that previous publicity might focus more on statutory requirements and penalties, but the Department would adjust its strategies to promote more on the policy objective;
- (2) understood that the public might have doubts on the handling of oversized waste. The Department might step up its education on the difference between designated labels and gate fees. Moreover, the Department might

enhance publicity and encourage waste separation and recycling;

- (3) Currently, the public might earn GREEN\$ from community recycling facilities to redeem daily necessities. Designated bags could also be redeemed in the future;
- (4) The Department was arranging renewal of publicity materials, such as the implementation date of MSW charging on leaflets and posters. Those leaflets and posters would be distributed to district councillors and Care Teams for local publicity and education;
- (5) The Department noted that property management companies wanted to increase management fees out of MSW charging. Therefore, the Department issued letters to those companies via the Property Management Services Authority to clarify their responsibility in explaining MSW charging to households and settling cleaning or transportation fees in waste handling;
- (6) understood that frontline staff had doubts on the new policy, but the Department might not directly distribute subsidies to them. The Department hoped to renew the guidelines for them after the implementation of the MSW Charging Demonstration Scheme on 1 April, so as to reduce their work pressure and burden;
- (7) Cleaning staff might persuade households to wrap their waste with designated bags or affix the waste with designated labels if the staff noted illegal waste disposal;
- (8) understood that at the early stage of MSW charging, the public might not get used to disposing of their waste with designated bags. Therefore, property management companies or owners' organisations (OOs) might apply for bulk purchase of designated bags from the Department for distribution to their households after implementation of MSW charging;
- (9) understood that property management companies might concern that households might not get used to designated bags at first. The companies might wrap a green designated bag at the public refuse collection bins in public area of each floor. The Department expected that this would only be an interim arrangement and did not suggest that property management companies follow up on the domestic waste in this way. In the long run, property management companies might apply for bulk purchase of designated

bags from the Department for distribution to their households after implementation of MSW charging to improve the situation;

- (10) The Department was considering to require courts, estates and single-block buildings with 100 or above flats to set up a recycling system for 5 specified recyclables, namely paper, metal, plastic, glass container and beverage carton. The recyclables are required to deliver to a recognised downstream recycler and recycling record needed to be retained, so as to enhance public's confidence on handling of recyclables and encourage them to separate and recycle their waste;
- (11) understood that rural areas were rather extensive and there might not be constantly staff stationing at refuse collection points which might become potential black spots of illegal waste disposal. Illegal dumping of waste in rural areas might be intensified also. The Department would observe and inspect those locations during the adaptation period, especially whether any illegal black spot was found. The Department would also discuss the manpower deployment with FEHD to minimise the impact of MSW charging on environmental hygiene;
- (12) agreed that the long-term policy direction was expansion of ancillary recycling facilities. It was expected that smart food waste collectors would be installed in all public housing estates in Hong Kong. Apart from those estates, large-scale private estates could also apply for recycling fund to install smart food waste collectors. The Department once received property management companies' comments about the possible environmental hygiene problems after installation of smart food waste collectors. However, the Department also understood the public's hope of installing smart food waste collectors to reduce the weight of waste. The Department encouraged property management companies to reach a consensus with OOs as soon as possible, so that they could timely apply for the Department's subsidies to install smart food waste collectors. Separately, the Department would continue to expand its recycling network;
- (13) noted the public comments on damage of smart food waste collectors as some users were not familiarised with the usage. The Department would discuss and review with the operators whether collection frequency could be increased. Publicity would also be enhanced to promote the proper ways to use these recycling facilities;

- (14) Regarding the suggestion on territory-wide free distribution of designated bags, as the Department needed to prudently use public money, designated bags were only distributed in rural areas, “three nil” buildings and public housing estates. The Department considered that households of “three nil” buildings might need more time to get used to MSW charging due to absence of proper property management. As for other private residential buildings, many property management companies had applied to the Department for bulk purchase of designated bags. It was hoped that this act could enable households to obtain and get used to the bags more easily;
- (15) The Department would arrange briefings for Care Teams and provide them with publicity materials. The Department hoped that the District Council and Care Teams could help explain the policy when carrying out local work;
- (16) FEHD currently placed 240-litre or 660-litre large rubbish bins in areas with more “three nil” buildings. Upon implementation of MSW charging, those bins would become designated waste containers, i.e. law enforcement points of MSW charging. The Department would discuss with FEHD to place more large rubbish bins in areas with more “three nil” buildings about one month before and six months after implementation of MSW charging. At the same time, the Department would also arrange the Green Outreach to educate nearby neighbourhoods when placing those large rubbish bins;
- (17) understood that “three nil” buildings or estates with fewer flats wanted to have a smart food waste processor also, but considering resource deployment, the Department would start from large estates first and install smart food waste collectors in private estates with more than 1 000 flats. Moreover, food waste collection points were set up in some refuse collection points of FEHD. Food waste collection facilities were already installed in the two refuse collection points in Fung Kwan Street and Yan Lok Square in Yuen Long currently. In the long run, the Department would continue to expand its recycling network;
- (18) Regarding arrangements for branches and leaves in public areas, the Department noted that villagers might process those waste by themselves. The Department would discuss with FEHD the arrangements after implementation of MSW charging;
- (19) In case of fallen trees under inclement weather which required villager’s assistance, according to the law, the Director was empowered to grant

exemptions for circumstances which might affect public safety, environmental hygiene or for the purpose of environmental protection;

- (20) The MSW charging was based on the user-pays principle. Number of persons and circumstances in a household were not factors of consideration, and thus there would not be any exemption. The Department understood elderly households or those in “three nil” buildings might require more support to get adapted to MSW charging. The Department hoped that the Green Outreach and Care Teams could help carry out publicity and education to those families or households;
- (21) Apart from the reporting hotline, the public could also make a report through a mobile application. However, the Department wanted to stress that the original intention of MSW charging was not punishing anyone, and also understood that at the early stage implementation of MSW charging, households might not get used to using designated bags. Therefore, the Department wanted to enable the public to familiarise with the arrangements during this 6-month adaptation period;
- (22) The Department highly encouraged volunteer activities and would provide rubbish bags which were exempted from MSW charging for volunteer activities approved by relevant departments;
- (23) The Department would first roll out the MSW Charging Demonstration Scheme in government buildings and would consider any suggestions raised by Members on the choice of designated estates or buildings of the MSW Charging Demonstration Scheme; and
- (24) Members might submit any other questions or suggestions to EPD via the Secretariat.

7. The Chairman concluded that Members supported implementation of MSW charging in principle and hoped that the Department could enhance publicity, so that the community could understand that the policy was not about penalties but nurturing of green awareness. Moreover, the Chairman also invited the Department to actively follow up on Members’ suggestions on recycling facilities.

Questions Raised by Members:

**Item 3: Mr LAM Wai-ming and Mr CHUI Kwan-siu proposed a discussion on
“Request for increasing provision of recycling facilities in Yuen Long
District”**

(FEHC Paper No. 2/2024)

8. The Chairman asked Members to refer to Paper No. 2 and the written reply of EPD submitted in this meeting.

9. Members’ views and enquiries about this item were summarised as follows:

- (1) considered that there were inadequate recycling facilities in Yuen Long Town. As there were only two GREEN@COMMUNITY recycling stores, namely GREEN@YUEN LONG HUI and GREEN@LONG PING, in Yuen Long District, and the service areas were rather scattered, many elderly people needed to carry recyclables and walk a distance before reaching a recycling store;
- (2) There was only one reverse vending machine in Yuen Long Town while considerable number of reverse vending machines were already set up in Tin Shui Wai. Members hoped that the Department could increase the number of green recycling facilities in Yuen Long Town;
- (3) There were also inadequate recycling facilities in rural areas, and some of the recycling bins there had already become waste collection spots. Members asked how EPD would deal with such situation;
- (4) Only 25 rural villages in Yuen Long District had a recycling station and local needs could not be fully coped with. Moreover, Members asked about the recycling situation in large rural estates and EPD’s schedule for expansion of food waste collectors into rural areas;
- (5) Sap Pat Heung once organised a recycling fun fair to promote waste recycling. Members asked whether the Department had organised similar publicity activities;
- (6) EPD replied that currently about 70% of the local population took part in domestic waste recycling and the plastic collected by GREEN@COMMUNITY weighed more than 300 tonnes each quarter. Compared with daily weight of 2 300 tonnes of plastic waste delivered to landfills, the amount of recycled materials of 2 300 tonnes was relatively

lower than the average overall figure;

- (7) The Environment and Ecology Bureau should review the capacity of local recycling facilities while encouraging the public to have a waste recycling habit, so as to cater the gradual increase in recycled materials after such habit was developed. On the other hand, Members were concerned that only GREEN@COMMUNITY was not enough to cater to local recycled materials upon implementation of MSW charging. They suggested that the Department could consider collection of recyclables directly in estates by a community recycling truck, with reference to the practice of other countries;
- (8) Currently, GREEN@COMMUNITY usually advertised via online platforms, but many elderly people might not get informed because they did not use any of those platforms. Members asked whether the Department would consider requiring GREEN@COMMUNITY to enhance publicity in estates on local recycling facilities; and
- (9) reflected that some people might not know the locations of recycling stations and suggested that the Department could broadcast publicity videos in street markets to disseminate details of recycling stations or MSW charging, so as to avoid intensifying the problem of waste dumping upon implementation of MSW charging.

10. Replies of Dr LAW Chi-wing, EPD were consolidated as follows:-

- (1) Over 160 estates/residential buildings in Yuen Long District, covering about 70% of local population, participated in the Programme on Source Separation of Domestic Waste. The Green Outreach of EPD provided on-site support to the participating estates and buildings to help improvise their waste reduction and recycling scheme and identify reliable downstream recyclers for proper disposal of recyclables and turning waste into resources;
- (2) There were currently more than 170 recycling stations under GREEN@COMMUNITY, covering over about 80% single-block buildings, while GREEN@TIN YAN, GREEN@TIN HANG and GREEN@TIN WAH would start operations on around 1 April;
- (3) All spots under GREEN@COMMUNITY collected 9 types of common recyclable, including plastic, paper, metal, glass container, small household

electrical appliance, Regulated WEEE, fluorescent lamp, rechargeable battery and beverage carton. All collected recyclables would be sent to appropriate downstream recyclers for proper handling and turning them from waste to resources;

- (4) Currently, the GREEN@YUEN LONG Recycling Station, two recycling stores of GREEN@YUEN LONG HUI and GREEN@LONG PING, 13 recycling spots with regular locations and service hours, and 9 special recycling spots were set up in Yuen Long District. Apart from Christmas and Lunar New Year holidays, GREEN@YUEN LONG HUI and GREEN@LONG PING opened every day. Self-service recycling service was also available at night to facilitate those who needed to work to recycle during weekends and at night. The public might check the social media page of GREEN@COMMUNITY for latest updates, including service hours and locations of mobile recycling spots each month;
- (5) GREEN@COMMUNITY also provided door-to-door recycling services to help the community collect recyclables without commercial recycling value, such as plastic, glass bottles, small household electrical appliances, etc. GREEN@COMMUNITY set up 386 door-to-door recycling spots in Yuen Long District. Residential buildings or estates in need might contact GREEN@COMMUNITY to come and collect recyclables via the Green Outreach of EPD. Moreover, GREEN@COMMUNITY also provided recycling services in rural areas, including 25 rural villages, namely Sap Pat Heung, Ping Shan Heung, Ha Tsuen Heung, Kam Tin Heung, Pat Heung, Chun Hing New Village, etc. Recycling facilities in rural areas were further enhanced;
- (6) Regarding roadside collection bins, EPD reviewed the policy position and way forward of recycling bins in public space, in response to the Ombudsman's recommendation in its direct investigation on management and effectiveness of waste separation bins, which was completed in April 2022. Review results showed that urban roadside recycling bins were easily mistaken so that waste and containers with residues of food and drinks were placed inside. Handling of recyclables by downstream recyclers were affected and environmental hygiene problems arose. Operational efficiency also tended to be low. In view of the development of GREEN@COMMUNITY and improvisation of its services, together with implementation of various waste reduction and recycling schemes, urban roadside recycling bins played a less important role in supporting community

recycling. To enhance the overall effectiveness of community recycling, EPD had been gradually removing urban roadside recycling bins (including those in Yuen Long Town) from 2022. On-site publicity activities and notices were used to encourage the public to make good use of the community recycling facilities in estates/building with enhancement work done and the facilities of GREEN@COMMUNITY. On the other hand, recyclables collected from rural roadside recycling bins are better than urban ones in terms of both quality and quantity. About 200 roadside recycling bins were still in use in rural areas of Yuen Long. EPD would closely monitor the usage of recycling bins and actively look for other measures to provide effective recycling support in rural areas;

- (7) Dumping waste in recycling bins were not preferred and might be regarded as littering;
- (8) The Pilot Scheme on Food Waste Collection was expanded to Yuen Long District in April 2022 to provide free point-to-point collection services in premises with more food waste. As at January 2024, a total of 48 premises in Yuen Long District participated in this Scheme, including street market, shopping mall, hotel, hospital, school, food factory, residential building, etc. Food waste collected under the Scheme would be delivered to the central processing facilities to convert the waste into resources;
- (9) To further facilitate domestic food waste collection, the Department was working with HD and the Hong Kong Housing Society to expand smart food waste collection service in full speed. A total of over 700 smart food waste collectors were expected to be completely installed in 213 public housing estates over the territory in about August this year, covering 1/3 of total population. Moreover, the Department helped private residential buildings install smart food waste collectors through the Recycling Fund and subsidised items under the Environmental Campaign Committee. Food waste collectors were also provided to private residential buildings, including villages through the Pilot Scheme on Food Waste Collection. Stakeholders of residential buildings (e.g. OOs, residents' representatives, management office) might apply to the Pilot Scheme on Food Waste Collection after assessing the viability and reaching consensus on participating in the Scheme;
- (10) To facilitate small ground shops in collection of food waste, the Department would set up food waste collection spots in refuse collection stations of FEHD to collect food waste from nearby restaurants. Currently, food waste

collection points were set up in 49 refuse collection points (including the two refuse collection points in Fung Kwan Street and Yan Lok Square in Yuen Long). It was planned to increase the number to 100 this year, covering the whole territory. Moreover, the Department also collected food waste of “food and beverage clusters” in Yuen Long District where restaurants were concentrated in the form of mobile spots. The Department was exploring to gradually expand its “food and beverage clusters” services to nearby residential areas (including single-block buildings and “three nil” buildings) to provide a more convenient way to recycle domestic food waste;

- (11) The Department would review from time to time various factors such as the exact demand of individual community for recycling facilities, operations of recycling facilities, availability of resources, etc. to improve and promote local recycling facilities or services, thereby further enhancing local community network;
- (12) noted Members’ views on the waste recovery quantity of Yuen Long District and would review current measures to further enhance and improve their effectiveness; and
- (13) Different types of food waste recycling facilities or measures were in place in private estates, rural villages and small ground restaurants. Members might inform the Department of any location which required more recycling bins and discuss together the arrangement of placing the bins.

11. The Chairman concluded that Members were concerned about the significant increase in local neighbourhoods’ demand for recycling facilities upon implementation of MSW charging, especially food waste recycling facilities, and hoped that EPD could increase local recycling facilities as soon as possible. Moreover, Members also suggested that EPD enhance publicity on recycling facilities to disseminate related information, so as to let the public know more about local recycling facilities.

Item 4: Ms LI Ching-yee proposed a discussion on “Illegal refuse dumping in rural areas”

(FEHC Paper No. 3/2024)

12. The Chairman asked Members to refer to Paper No. 3, written reply of FEHD and written reply of EPD submitted in the meeting.

13. Members' views and enquiries about the item were summarised as follows:-

- (1) thanked FEHD for its prompt response to illegal waste dumping outside refuse collection points by displaying large banner within two days and arranging installation of surveillance cameras;
- (2) asked whether the Department would place oversized refuse collection containers there, as the current 16 refuse bins were always full, leading to waste accumulation on the ground. Moreover, inlets of some rubbish bins had already been damaged which required the Department's follow-up;
- (3) Illegal waste dumping was also very serious in other rural areas in the district, such as Ngau Keng Tsuen, Lin Fa Tei, Shui Tsan Tin, Jazz Garden Phase 1, etc. Members hoped that apart from inspection, surrounding environment could also be enhanced;
- (4) Refuse collection bins in the Mainland were well equipped, comprising food waste collector, waste separation box, and general rubbish bins. Surveillance cameras were also installed on the top. Members asked if the Department would make reference to such design;
- (5) considered that the recycling bin placed near lamppost U8352 was very far away from the refuse collection point at the village entrance;
- (6) asked about FEHD's law enforcement work on illegal waste dumping and the Department's solution to overburdening of rural refuse collection points;
- (7) considered that there were rather few CCTV cameras installed in refuse collection points and asked if FEHD would install CCTV in other refuse collection points or black spots of environmental hygiene, with a view to solving waste accumulation problem;
- (8) Currently, some rural refuse collection points were smart ones equipped with refuse collection facilities which could be controlled by solar energy or an automatic sensor. Members asked whether the numbers of smart refuse collection points and refuse compressors could be increased to reduce the frequency of refuse collection and hence the impact of refuse collection vehicles on rural traffic;

- (9) As refuse collection points beside major rural roads were more convenient, more oversized waste was accumulated. However, contractors might occasionally not be able to collect the waste on the same day as their vehicles were out of order. Members hoped that the Department urged the contractors to promptly clear the waste so as to maintain environmental hygiene;
- (10) understood that FEHD might not be able to install CCTV or carry out improvement works in each refuse collection point out of limited resources, but Members were concerned that more severe hygienic problems would be caused if refuse collection points were not timely improvised;
- (11) A large refuse collection bin which could be controlled by automatic sensor was currently installed in Kam Tin Street, but the lid kept opening and closing because of sensor malfunctioning. Odour was also created. Moreover, Members were concerned that smart refuse collection containers required more space, but the volume was lower than that of general rubbish bins;
- (12) asked if the hygiene of refuse collection points was improved and hoped that the Department could provide information on the improvised points and those with CCTV for Members' inspection;
- (13) Currently, FEHD and EPD were under the same bureau. Members hoped that the two departments could enhance collaboration in waste handling and environmental protection;
- (14) asked whether EPD and FEHD would, with reference to the Mainland practice of arranging staff to educate or supervise the public's way of handling waste at the early days after implementation of compulsory waste separation, arrange staff to assist the public at the early days after implementation of MSW charging;
- (15) asked whether FEHD had formulated a schedule for installation of CCTV in refuse collection points over the territory;
- (16) The refuse collection point at San Tin Highway was always full as most of the waste was construction waste delivered from other places at night, causing hygienic problems. As currently FEHD had not yet arranged CCTV installation at this refuse collection point, Members asked if local parties would contravene the law or violate privacy if they installed CCTV on their

own and whether they could submit the photos to the Department for prosecution purposes; and

- (17) Many rural black spots of hygiene were not found at refuse collection points. Currently, accumulation of construction waste and other types of waste was not yet mitigated. Members considered that FEHD and EPD should allocate more resources to solve those long-standing hygienic problems before implementation of MSW charging.

14. Replies of Mr Edwin LEE and Ms Elizabeth NG, FEHD were summarised as follows:-

- (1) The Department started the improvisation works of refuse collection points in Yuen Long District from 2022. Up till now, improvisation works of 61 out of 188 refuse collection points had been completed. The Department would continue this plan until completion of improvisation works of all refuse collection points in the district;
- (2) Apart from refuse collection points, there were many “garbage mountain” dumped along roadside in rural areas. Therefore, apart from FEHD, EPD and the Lands Department (LandsD) had also installed CCTV in Yuen Long District. FEHD had already installed CCTV in 92 locations. The Department had requested the headquarters to allocate more resources, with a view to expanding the scope of the measures to all refuse collection points in rural areas;
- (3) There were a lot of development projects in Yuen Long. The Department would actively take part in planning and hoped that sufficient refuse collection points were provided in the new development areas. Currently, there were only 9 off-street refuse collection points in Yuen Long. The Department hoped that rural refuse collection points could be replaced by permanent off-street refuse collection points in the new development areas to solve the rural waste problem;
- (4) The Department currently requires refuse collection contractors to collect waste at least once every day and the frequency needed to increase in accordance with the waste amount;
- (5) FEHD currently installed a total of 443 web cameras in Hong Kong, including

92 in Yuen Long district. The Department would inform Members of the locations of the web cameras; and

- (6) Web cameras of the Department generally took photos of the registration numbers of vehicles involving in unauthorised waste dumping. The numbers would be used to identify the vehicle owners for prosecution. In case of private video-taking, the public might make a report to the Department on the offenders who littered from a vehicle. Persons providing the video were required to testify in court.

15. Replies of Dr LAW Chi Wing, EPD were consolidated as follows:-

- (1) In January 2024, EPD observed that parts of some recycling bins were damaged when inspecting the bins at the refuse collection point at the entrance of Shek Wu Tong Tsuen. The Department had already instructed the contractor to retrieve those bins for repair. The repaired bins returned to their original locations again on 31 January 2024. Moreover, EPD also noticed a considerable amount of newly built village houses in Shek Wu Tong near Kam Sheung Road. As population density increased, the Department placed a set of recycling bins in Kam Sheung Road to cater to recycling needs of residents there; and
- (2) The Department had installed web cameras in some hot spots of construction waste disposal to monitor the situation of bulk dumping by vehicles. Villagers or Members might report those illegal acts in the role of witnesses by making use of self-installed web cameras.

16. The Chairman concluded that rural waste dumping problem had occurred for long which might even intensify after implementation of MSW charging. The Chairman urged EPD, FEHD and LandsD to allocate more resources to install CCTV and carry out publicity, with a view to decreasing the number of people dumping waste in rural or roadside refuse collection points. At the same time, he suggested that EPD could increase the number of green recycling facilities in rural areas.

Item 5: Mr LAM Wai-ming, Mr CHUI Kwan-siu and Mr CHEUNG Wai-sum proposed a discussion on “Enforcement issues relating to feeding of feral pigeons in Tenants Purchase Scheme estates and private residential estates”

17. The Chairman asked Members to refer to Paper No. 4 and written replies of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), FEHD and HD, and welcomed the following representatives to the meeting:-

Fauna Conservation Officer (Enforcement)	<u>Mr. CHAN King</u> <u>Tung, Tony</u>
Veterinary Officer (Avian Influenza Surveillance)	<u>Dr LEUNG Wai Yiu,</u> <u>Anthony</u>

18. Members' views and enquiries about the item were summarised as follows:-

- (1) In view of FEHD's strengthened enforcement against feeding feral pigeons in public places, some people turned to private estates or public housing estates to continue feeding feral pigeons. Members asked if AFCD periodically inspected public places to see if there were any acts of feeding feral pigeons;
- (2) Feeding feral pigeons were seen in many places of Tin Shui Wai. Clusters of feral pigeons were seen in Tin Chi Estate, Tin Yiu Estate, Tin Shing Court or even Kingswood Villas. Bird faeces scattered everywhere, causing poor environmental hygiene;
- (3) Currently, enforcement against feeding feral pigeons was carried out by the department-in-charge or management office of the premise. Targeted enforcement was hard to carry out. Regarding public housing estates, manager or management of the management company engaged by HD needed to witness the offence before issuing summons. Security or cleaning staff was not empowered to handle an offence. In this regard, Members suggested setting up of a dedicated government department to handle enforcement against feeding feral pigeons;
- (4) reflected that public housing households on the podium were deeply troubled by problems of feral pigeons. However, as estate managers could not witness the faces of offenders and the process of feeding feral pigeons, estate managers could hardly institute prosecution. Members asked whether relevant departments could work together to solve the problem of feral pigeons;

- (5) Members were disappointed with AFCD's lack of manpower for inspection and prosecution, and hoped that AFCD and FEHD could form a joint office to centralise enforcement and speed up cleaning arrangements;
- (6) whether the Government would consider using other means to decrease the number of feral pigeons, such as catching, sterilising and returning them back to the wild, or feeding feral pigeons with contraceptives;
- (7) considered that AFCD might, with reference to the practice related to wild boars, catch and euthanise feral pigeons. Installation of CCTV was suggested to increase the deterrent effect and enhance enforcement. Moreover, relevant departments might enhance publicity by displaying deterrent banners at black spots of feeding;
- (8) considered that it was so difficult to sterilise feral pigeons, as they were quick in reproduction and had already clustered at certain locations. They might still fly back even without people feeding and might even took away people's food. Members suggested that the Department should catch all feral pigeons and cleared their nests altogether;
- (9) Feral pigeons did not only pollute the environment but also spread germs. Therefore, AFCD was suggested catching the pigeons and placing them at a certain location;
- (10) Many feral pigeons gathered at the lamppost in Yuen Long Main Road near YOHO Midtown. The whole lamppost was scattered with faeces. Members hoped that FEHD could clean the lamppost; and
- (11) praised FEHD's prompt cleaning work for the black spot of pigeon faeces opposite the YOHO bus stop. Members asked whether FEHD would periodically clean the black spot and whether the cleaning work required AFCD to spray anti-pigeon solution there also.

19. Replies of Mr. CHAN King Tung, Tony and Dr LEUNG Wai Yiu, Anthony, AFCD were summarised as follows:-

- (1) The Department planned to implement the revised Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Ordinance) in August this year to deter illegal feeding. Under the existing law, the public might think that feeding feral pigeons was not

illegal and thus continued feeding. However, upon implementation of the Ordinance, the Department would immediately prosecute those offenders at a fine of \$5,000. Although the Department considered that a more severe penalty was imposed on illegal feeding, but the deterrent effect could only be reviewed upon implementation of the Ordinance. The Department would also carry out a series of publicity, such as advertisements in buses or MTR;

- (2) considered that the most effective way to combat offences was to ask different departments to take charge of locations under their purview. Enforcement by one single department might require redeployment of resources and manpower, and specific circumstances of each location might not be fully considered;
- (3) The Bill was still under scrutiny. If the Bill was approved, the Department would enhance communication and discuss future enforcement arrangements with relevant departments. The Department would also formulate clear guidelines and provide training for the departments. Moreover, the Department would also produce banners showing clearly the penalties and display the banners at black spots of pigeon feeding;
- (4) As regards individual spots with more offences, the Department might deploy more staff and enhance inspection according to circumstances, but it was hard to have regular inspections, especially in private places. The Department succeeded in instituting prosecutions against offences of bird feeding in Yuen Long in 2023;
- (5) The Department conducted a two-year test on feeding contraceptive in three pilot spots in 2021. Feeding work under the test was finished at the end of last year. Currently, the City University of Hong Kong was commissioned to conduct a consultancy analysis on the collected data to understand whether this method was suitable to Hong Kong. The Department would announce the consolidated results as soon as possible and decide whether to put this method into practice;
- (6) According to general biological principles and scientific literature, the main cause for clustering and overpopulation of pigeons was human feeding. Removal of food sources would direct them to other places for food, thereby gradually reducing the number of pigeons and their birth rate;
- (7) Currently, the Department tried to allocate its resources and focus on the main

cause for problems of feral pigeons, i.e. feeding. Considerable literature pointed out that simply catching without controlling food source would reduce the competition within the group and the decreased number would soon be filled up. Therefore, the Department would continue to explore different ways to deal with problems of feral pigeons;

- (8) noted Members' suggestions and views on solving problems of feral pigeons. The Department would timely review the effectiveness; and
- (9) Regarding spraying of anti-pigeon solution, the Department would discuss the arrangements with FEHD. Moreover, the use of anti-pigeon solution was trial in nature and was not a long-term measure.

20. Replies of Mr Edwin LEE, FEHD were summarised as follows:-

- (1) The Department noted the problem of bird faeces in the area surrounding YOHO Midtown and so had been arranging cleaning work. High-pressure water guns were also considered to carry out thorough cleaning;
- (2) Feral pigeons had all along been gathering near the Yuen Long Nullah. The Department had installed web cameras at two locations beside the Nullah to collect intelligence. A total of 45 prosecutions were successfully instituted against offenders last year, which included issue of fixed-penalty notices and summons; and
- (3) Feeding of feral pigeons was not illegal currently, pending approval of the Bill.

21. The Chairman concluded that the Bills Committee conducted a meeting on 19 January. More than 40 representatives of different sectors raised their views on the Bill. Representatives of the District Councils also basically supported the Bill and agreed that the revised Ordinance would create certain degree of deterrent effect. He hoped that the relevant departments could soon decide the implementation arrangements after revision of the Ordinance.

Item 6: Ms LAI Yuet-kwan, Fennie proposed a discussion on “Request for strengthening environmental cleaning”

(FEHC Paper No. 5/2024)

22. The Chairman asked Members to refer to Paper No. 5 and the written reply submitted by FEHD in the meeting.

23. Members' views and enquiries about the item were summarised as follows:-

- (1) pointed out that no black rubbish bag was used to wrap the refuse bin at Tin Yat Stop of the Light Rail currently;
- (2) It was reflected that the number of rubbish bins in street was decreasing. Members thus asked whether the Department decreased the number of rubbish bins in the district in line of the new policy;
- (3) Rubbish in planters increased as the number of rubbish bins decreased. Cleaning of planters was less frequent, easily causing rodent, cockroach problems, etc. Members understood the Government's intention to encourage the public to bring rubbish home, but hoped that the Department could balance actual needs of the public; and
- (4) concerned that littering would be caused by disposing of domestic waste inside public rubbish bins upon implementation of MSW charging. Members asked whether the relevant departments would increase the number of public rubbish bins.

24. Replies of Mr Edwin LEE, FEHD were summarised as follows:-

- (1) Rubbish bins with a plastic ring used in conjunction with black plastic bags would be gradually replaced by traditional rubbish bins; and
- (2) The number of rubbish bins in the district did decrease as there had been a policy to encourage the public to reduce waste and bring rubbish home or to recycling spots. However, Members might discuss with the Department any exact locations with the need for waste collection. The Department would inspect those locations and adjust the locations of idle bins based on the needs there.

25. The Chairman concluded that FEHD was asked to follow up on Members'

views.

**Item 7: Ms LAI Yuet-kwan, Fennie proposed a discussion on “Request for strengthening cleaning of and increasing provision of drainage facilities”
(FEHC Paper No. 6/2024)**

26. The Chairman asked Members to refer to Paper No. 6, and written replies of FEHD and the Drainage Services Department.

27. Members noted the above written replies.

Reports of government departments

**Item 8: Statistics regarding inspections on and warning letters issued to farms in Yuen Long by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
(October to December 2023)**

(FEHC Paper No. 7/2024)

28. Members requested AFCD to provide the names and locations of farms affected by Asfarviridae in its report.

29. Dr Keith FAN, AFCD said that 10-odd farms in Yuen Long District were affected by Asfarviridae; details of the farms would be provided to the Members after the meeting. The figures in the report were about the number of warning letters issued to farms involved in illegal sewage discharge.

30. The Chairman asked AFCD to provide Members with the required information in his concluding remarks.

**Item 9: Progress report on environmental hygiene issues by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
(October to December 2023)**

(FEHC Paper No. 8/2024)

31. Members' views and enquiries about the item were summarised as follows:-

- (1) received complaints from a resident of Uptown, Hung Shui Kiu about the environmental problem caused by illegal posting of posters in the surrounding

areas. The complainant had repeatedly sought help by calling 1823 and urged the Department to enhance enforcement but the problem remained unsolved. Members asked whether enforcement against illegal posting of posters required witness of an offender committing an offence by an enforcement officer, or required simply the contact information on the posters;

- (2) reflected that restaurants near Chun Yin Square illegally discharged sewage into storm drains and nullahs, and asked FEHD to carry out inspection and enforcement actions;
- (3) Rodent problems were also found in public housing estates, such as Hung Fuk Estate and Long Shin Estate. Members hoped that FEHD could enhance anti-rodent work;
- (4) Some rural areas were still using aqua privies. Members hoped that FEHD could speed up replacement of existing aqua privies with flushing toilets, with a view to improving environmental hygiene;
- (5) asked if FEHD could increase its locations of anti-mosquito work as some people were seeking help and complaining that mosquito problems in Pak Heung South near Tai Lam Tunnel Bus Interchange were very serious. Moreover, Members suggested that the Department should conduct anti-mosquito work in more distant areas of Kam Sheung Road, such as Yuen Kong Sun Tsuen, Yuen Kong Tsuen, Tai Wo Tsuen and Shek Wu Tong Tsuen;
- (6) part of the areas of Tai Lam Tunnel Bus Interchange were under the purview of Route 3 (CPS) Company Limited. Members asked whether FEHD and this company would jointly carry out anti-mosquito work;
- (7) In consideration of the significant effectiveness of FEHD using large mosquito trapping devices in Tin Shui Wai, Members asked whether the Department would adopt such mosquito trapping devices in rural areas to eliminate the mosquito problem, especially during its reproduction season in summer and on rainy days;
- (8) asked about the locations and quantities of Gravidtrap in Yuen Long Town, as well as the reason for high Gravidtrap Index of Yuen Long Town in May and June last year;
- (9) It was reflected that many smokers were found near the rubbish bins in Tin

Shui Wai Town Centre Public Transport Interchange near Ka Yan Street, Ginza and Central Park Towers, and littering of cigarette buds was commonly found there. Members hoped that FEHD could arrange more cleaning, post publicity posters or carry out enforcement actions, and urge the public not to litter cigarette buds;

- (10) The GREEN@COMMUNITY recycling bins near the McDonald in Grandeur Terrace were always filled with waste. Members asked whether FEHD could arrange cleaning after completion of recycling work; and
- (11) After completing the repair works of the rain shelter at Yuen Kong Tsuen bus stop, much concrete was poured into the planters in the back. The water outlet was disrupted, and many leaves entered the storm drains, thereby causing blockage. Members hoped that FEHD would follow up.

32. Replies of Mr Edwin LEE and Ms Elizabeth NG, FEHD were summarised as follows:-

- (1) Regarding illegal posting of posters, the Department would immediately issue fixed-penalty notices when witnessing illegal posting of posters. The Department had issued summons on illegal posting of posters in 2023 and cleared about 10,000 posters each month. After seizing those posters, the Department would issue warning letters to related persons on the posters. Prosecution was also possible;
- (2) The Department would send representatives to investigate the illegal sewage discharge of restaurants in Chun Yin Square. The Department would relay such illegal acts of sewage discharge to EPD while the Department would carry out enforcement against improper waste processing;
- (3) Regarding anti-rodent work in Hung Shui Kiu, in case of areas under purview of HD, FEHD and HD would conduct joint inspections;
- (4) Currently, there were a total of 11 aqua privies in Yuen Long. Although the Department would continue to work on the works, local parties were still necessary in persuading villagers to accept the works of replacing aqua privies with more hygienic flushing toilets;
- (5) The Department supported expansion of anti-mosquito work and tried its best

in resource allocation. The Department would also enhance the anti-mosquito work of Tai Lam Tunnel. Regarding Pak Heung South, the Department had been carrying anti-mosquito work and working with Yuen Long Home Affairs Office and relevant departments. After trimming of overgrown grass, FEHD would immediately start anti-mosquito work;

- (6) As for the mosquito problem of Tai Lam Tunnel, the Department would discuss with Route 3 (CPS) Company Limited and inform them of the exact locations where the mosquito problem of Tai Lam Tunnel was found. Moreover, the Department would also enhance anti-mosquito work of the public toilet near Tai Lam Tunnel;
- (7) The Department used large mosquito trapping devices from April to October last year and planned to procure related service again this year to enhance anti-mosquito work in April;
- (8) Currently, there were about 50-odd Gravidtrap in Yuen Long Town. The Department would provide details of the locations. Regarding the Gravidtrap Index of May and June last year, amid rainy weather, the problem of stagnant water became more severe than usual. The Department also enhanced its anti-mosquito work and thus the Gravidtrap Index was lowered;
- (9) The location of littering of cigarette buds in Tin Shui Wai was a known black spot. The Department would further allocate colleagues in plainclothes for enforcement and prosecution, with a view to creating sufficient deterrent effect. The Department issued more than 380 fixed-penalty notices on littering in Tin Shui Wai in 2023;
- (10) The Department would ask in-charges of GREEN@COMMUNITY about the recycling timetable. If GREEN@COMMUNITY failed to clean properly after recycling, representatives would be arranged for inspection; and
- (11) In case of construction waste inside planters in the rain shelter of Yuen Kong Tsuen, the Department would refer the case to relevant departments and deploy staff to clean the leaves or branches at the water outlet as soon as possible.

33. The Chairman thanked FEHD for their replies on Members' questions in the concluding remark.

**Item 10: Enforcement activities and prosecution statistics of livestock waste control
by the Environmental Protection Department**

(October to December 2023)

(FEHC Paper No. 9/2024)

34. Members noted the above reports.

**Item 11: Yuen Long District Air Quality Health Index for September to December
2023 by the Environmental Protection Department**

(FEHC Paper No. 10/2024 and 11/2024)

35. Members noted the above reports.

**Item 12: Progress report on recycling in Yuen Long District by the Environmental
Protection Department**

(July to September 2023)

(FEHC Paper No. 12/2024)

36. Members noted the above reports.

Item 13: Any other business

Item 14: Date of next meeting

37. The Chairman announced that the second FEHC meeting in 2024 would be held in Conference Room, Yuen Long District Council at 2:30 p.m. on 15 April 2024.

38. There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 5:35 p.m.

Yuen Long District Council Secretariat
April 2024