

(Translation)

Minutes of the 2nd Meeting of Tsuen Wan District Council (2/2024)

Date: 30 January 2024

Time: 2:15 p.m.

Venue: Main Conference Room, Tsuen Wan District Office

Present:

Mr AU Ka-shing, Billy, JP (Chairman)

Ms WONG Shuk-fan, Luparker

Mr KOO Yeung-pong, MH

Mr NG Chun-yu

Mr CHU Tak-wing, MH

Ms LAM Yuen-pun

Mr CHOW Sum-ming

Mr YAU Kam-ping, BBS, MH

Ms CHEUNG Man-ka, Marcella

Mr LEUNG Cheong-ming, Raymond, MH, JP

Mr CHAN Chun-chung

Ms CHAN Shun-shun

Mr CHAN Sung-ip, BBS, MH

Mr MOK Yuen-kwan

Mr CHAN Hiu-chun, MH

Mr TSANG Tai

Mr FUNG Cheuk-sum

Ms WAH Mei-ling

Mr WONG Wai-kit, MH

Mr WONG Kai-chun

Mr KOT Siu-yuen, MH

Mr LAU Chung-kong

Mr CHENG Chit-pun

In Attendance:

Mr LEE Soeng-him, Sean Assistant District Officer (Tsuen Wan), Tsuen Wan District Office

Ms LAM Sau-lan, Michelle Senior Liaison Officer (1) (Acting), Tsuen Wan District Office

Mr HO Kwok-yan, Philip Senior Liaison Officer (2), Tsuen Wan District Office

Mr YUNG Ho-wai, Anthony Senior Liaison Officer (3), Tsuen Wan District Office

Mr KWONG Chi-wing, Denis Senior Executive Officer (District Management), Tsuen Wan District Office

Mr TANG Kwok-hung, Stephen District Commander (Tsuen Wan) (Acting), Hong Kong Police Force

Mr FUNG Chi-ho, Eric Police Community Relations Officer (Tsuen Wan), Hong Kong Police Force

Ms TSE Yuen-yue Officer-in-charge, Intelligence Section (Tsuen Wan), Hong Kong Police Force

Ms WONG Siu-fan, Phoebe District Social Welfare Officer (Tsuen Wan/Kwai Tsing),

	Social Welfare Department
Ms HO Mun-ye, Money	District Lands Officer/Tsuen Wan and Kwai Tsing (District Lands Office, Tsuen Wan and Kwai Tsing), Lands Department
Mr YU Hok-chi, Raymond	Administrative Assistant/Lands (District Lands Office, Tsuen Wan and Kwai Tsing), Lands Department
Mr MOK Ka-sing, Mark	Chief Transport Officer/NT South West, Transport Department
Mrs LAI CHAN Wai-fan, Clara	Chief Manager/Management (Wong Tai Sin, Tsing Yi and Tsuen Wan), Housing Department
Mr HUNG Sai-kit	District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Tsuen Wan), Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Mr NG Kwok-suen, Carl	Senior Engineer/10 (West), Civil Engineering and Development Department
Ms NG Kam-yim	District Leisure Manager (Tsuen Wan), Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Mr LIM Kuen (Secretary)	Senior Executive Officer (District Council), Tsuen Wan District Office
Miss LEUNG Tsz-wai, Apple	Executive Officer I (District Council), Tsuen Wan District Office

For discussion of item 3:

Miss MAK Ka-ying, Carren	Senior Administrative Officer (Municipal Solid Waste Charging Policy), Environmental Protection Department
Mr CHEANG Sin-yeung, Clarence	Administrative Officer (Municipal Solid Waste Charging Policy), Environmental Protection Department

For discussion of item 5:

Mr Angus CHEUNG	Senior Project Manager, Project Management Department, Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited
Mr Johnson YAU	Deputy Project Director, Special Projects Department, Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited
Mr WONG Wan-chi	Deputy Project Manager, Project Management Department, Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited
Ms Beas NG	Assistant General Manager – Public Affairs, Public Affairs Department, Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited

Action

I Opening Remarks and Introduction

The Chairman welcomed Members and representatives from government departments to the 2nd meeting of the Tsuen Wan District Council (TWDC) and introduced:

- (1) Mr NG Kwok-suen, Carl, Senior Engineer/10 (West) (SE/10(W)), Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD), who attended this meeting on behalf of Mr HO Kai-ho, Stanley.

2. The Chairman stated that there were numerous items on the agenda and therefore asked Members to speak as concisely as possible. Members could speak once and make supplementary remarks once on each agenda item at the meeting. Each Member could speak up to two minutes in the first round of speeches and up to one minute in the second round of speeches.

II Item 1: Confirmation of Minutes of the 1st Meeting held on 5.1.2024

3. The Chairman said that the Secretariat had received one proposed amendment from Mr MOK Yuen-kwan prior to this meeting. The proposed amendment was set out as follows:

- (1) he proposed that in line 2 of paragraph 30 of the minutes of the 1st meeting held on 5 January 2024, “他早前聯同其他議員申請環境及自然保育基金” (he had previously applied for the Environment and Conservation Fund together with other Members) should be amended as “他早前協助其他團體申請環境及自然保育基金” (he had previously assisted other organisations with their applications for the Environment and Conservation Fund).

4. The Chairman enquired whether Members would like to immediately put forth proposed amendments. No Member immediately put forth a proposed amendment. Members unanimously endorsed the minutes and the relevant proposed amendment.

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

5. The Chairman said that there were no matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting, but he would give a brief account of the follow-up actions taken on several issues after the previous meeting.

6. The Chairman said that the TWDC had endorsed Municipal Solid Waste Charging (MSW charging) as a key district issue at the previous meeting. The Tsuen Wan District Office (TWDO) had subsequently provided the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and Members with a summary of the discussion on the subject matter.

7. The Chairman stated that since the Government had postponed the implementation of MSW charging to August 2024, the deadline for submission of the report on the study of MSW charging and collection of public views would be extended to 15 March 2024. The TWDC had endorsed the formation of a core group at the previous meeting to explore the ways to collect opinions (including the use of a questionnaire). The Chairman asked Mr WONG Wai-kit, a member of the core group, to report on the progress of the work.

8. Mr WONG Wai-kit said that after thorough consideration and discussion

with the TWDO, the core group had drafted a report template for Members' reference. Members could collect public views on MSW charging in every possible way, including attending residents' meetings, setting up on-street booths, and collecting opinions online, etc. Members could attach relevant photos and information in their reports. The content of the report could also cover findings such as the awareness and preparedness regarding MSW charging among residents in Tsuen Wan district, suggestions on how the Government could strengthen its publicity efforts on MSW charging in Tsuen Wan district or assist local residents during the adaptation period, as well as other relevant opinions.

9. The Chairman agreed to adopt the proposed framework for studying the district issue of concern and collecting public views. He asked Mr WONG Wai-kit to provide the report template to Members after the meeting.

10. The Chairman stated that the Secretariat had earlier informed Members of the arrangements for the Care Campaign in collaboration with the Care Teams and the year-end clean-up campaign conducted by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD). He thanked Members for their active participation.

11. The Chairman said that the task force on organising the bazaar cum carnival under the Working Group on Boosting Local Economy (WGBLE) had already held two meetings. The bazaar cum carnival was officially named as "Celebrating the Year of Dragon – Tsuen Wan Lantern Festival Bazaar", and the relevant papers had already been sent to all Members for their perusal. The task force would continue to coordinate various preparation work, and he asked Members to assist in publicity.

12. The Chairman said that regarding the establishment of a distinctive photo-taking landmark with district characteristics, the TWDO would arrange for the Tsuen Wan District Youth Community Building Committee to set up a working group for following up on the endorsed proposal. The TWDC and Tsuen Wan Rural Committee would be invited to send representatives to discuss the implementation details. He welcomed Members to express views on the proposal concerned afterwards.

IV Item 3: Briefing on Municipal Solid Waste Charging by the Environmental Protection Department

13. The EPD would brief Members on MSW charging. The representatives attending the meeting were:

- (1) Miss MAK Ka-ying, Carren, Senior Administrative Officer (Municipal Solid Waste Charging Policy) (SAO(MSWCP)), EPD; and
- (2) Mr CHEANG Sin-yeung, Clarence, Administrative Officer (Municipal Solid Waste Charging Policy), EPD.

14. Mr NG Chun-yu said he noted that starting from 1 April 2024, the Government would demonstrate the implementation of MSW charging in government buildings and some other buildings under a demonstration scheme. He suggested that the EPD should invite interested “three-nil” buildings and single-block buildings in Tsuen Wan district to join the demonstration scheme. He also enquired whether the number of participating buildings would be capped or any restrictions would be imposed on participating buildings under the demonstration scheme.

15. Mr LEUNG Cheong-ming, Raymond hoped that the EPD would provide the information on ancillary facilities for waste separation in further detail. While being aware that the EPD had recently launched numerous publicity campaigns on MSW charging, he held that the EPD should step up the promotion of waste separation and recycling at the same time.

16. Mr FUNG Cheuk-sum suggested that the EPD should enhance the publicity for MSW charging in public rental housing (PRH) estates, and that it should also organise more briefings for cleaning workers, cleaning companies and staff of the Housing Department (HD) working in PRH estates to allay their concerns over the implementation of MSW charging. Besides, some residents of Block 3, Lei Muk Shue Estate had pointed out to him that the food waste smart recycling bins (FWSRBs) in the estate were placed at locations quite far away from their home, causing great inconvenience to those who needed to use the FWSRBs. He suggested that the EPD should review the locations of existing FWSRBs. Moreover, he learnt that the EPD would set up recycling points of GREEN@COMMUNITY at various estate offices in the future. He hoped that the EPD would complete setting up all recycling points before the implementation of MSW charging on 1 August 2024 in order to complement the policy. Finally, he proposed that the EPD should produce promotional videos which addressed situations the public might encounter during their daily handling of waste (e.g. food waste), thereby educating them on the proper ways to handle and recycle waste.

17. SAO(MSWCP) of the EPD responded as follows:

- (1) the EPD planned to arrange for the implementation of the demonstration scheme on MSW charging in government buildings and a number of other buildings first. The EPD should further review the types of participating buildings, the locations covered by the scheme and the scope of the scheme. It welcomed Members’ suggestions in this regard;
- (2) the EPD noted the suggestion for the installation locations of FWSRBs in PRH estates. The EPD also stated that the installation of FWSRBs in over 100 PRH estates would be completed before Chinese New Year to complement the implementation of MSW charging. If property management companies intended to install FWSRBs in private housing estates upon discussion with residents, they could apply to the EPD’s

Recycling Fund and the Environmental Campaign Committee for subsidies; and

- (3) the EPD wished to help people better familiarise themselves with situations which might arise after the implementation of MSW charging through the demonstration scheme and on-site demonstrations. The EPD would produce more promotional videos to explain the matters concerned to the public in further detail.

18. Mr KOT Siu-yuen pointed out the lack of FWSRBs in Fuk Loi Estate at present. He hoped that the EPD would speed up the installation of FWSRBs in all PRH estates before the implementation of MSW charging. Moreover, he suggested that in order to enhance the effectiveness of the publicity campaigns, the EPD should produce an additional number of short videos on MSW charging and upload them to various social media platforms (e.g. Xiaohongshu and TikTok). The EPD could also disseminate the short videos and relevant information among the public through the Care Teams' social media accounts, which had already accumulated quite a number of followers so far.

19. Mr WONG Kai-chun said that some owners and property management companies of private housing estates had relayed to him their concerns over the law enforcement work on MSW charging. For instance, they had enquiries on whether property management companies could line refuse collection bins on staircase landings with large designated bags (DBs) in case of residents' failure to use DBs for refuse disposal, and whether property management companies or cleaning workers were authorised to take down personal details of residents who disposed of refuse illegally. Also, he enquired about the actions people should take if property management companies imposed an unreasonable management fee on grounds of MSW charging. Finally, he pointed out the heavy presence of refuse being discarded within public areas in the countryside and squatter areas. He enquired whether nearby residents were responsible for clearing such refuse and whether they would be given free DBs for clearing the refuse.

20. Mr MOK Yuen-kwan pointed out that foreign domestic helpers were mostly responsible for handling household waste in families of elderly singletons or elderly doubletons. He advised the EPD to step up its efforts to promote MSW charging among foreign domestic helpers by, for example, distributing multilingual promotional publications to prevent them from breaching the law inadvertently. Besides, he was worried that in order to avoid conflicts with residents, certain property management companies would opt to line refuse collection bins on staircase landings with DBs as an ultimate solution. He hoped that the EPD would explain the law enforcement work in greater detail. Moreover, he noted the active promotion of the use of FWSRBs by the Recycling Fund. Yet, some members of the public had pointed out to him that FWSRBs had a small capacity and were prone to breakdowns.

There was a case that a FWSRB had remained inoperative upon installation in a housing estate since May 2023. Besides, he said some people had conveyed to him their observations that DBs were placed in a rather inconspicuous location at authorised retail outlets. He suggested that the EPD should request operators of authorised retail outlets to place DBs in a prominent location at their shops.

21. SAO(MSWCP) of the EPD responded as follows:
- (1) the EPD would shorten the duration of the promotional videos and prepare more “condensed info-packs”, making it easier for the public to grasp the content;
 - (2) the EPD understood that during the initial period after the implementation of MSW charging, the public might still be developing the habit of using DBs for refuse disposal. Hence, property management companies or residents’ organisations of private housing estates could consider applying to the EPD for bulk purchase of DBs. They could then distribute DBs to residents for their use after the implementation of MSW charging;
 - (3) the EPD had communicated with property management companies and clarified that refuse collection bins on staircase landings were among locations where law enforcement actions against non-compliance with MSW charging would be taken. The EPD did not recommend property management companies to line refuse collection bins on staircase landings with large DBs. Residents should use DBs for refuse disposal on their own initiative;
 - (4) after the implementation of MSW charging, property management companies might charge a higher management fee due to the engagement of extra manpower or the deployment of additional resources. In view of that, the EPD had sent letters to property management companies through the Property Management Services Authority, reminding them of matters they should pay attention to when adjusting management fees and collecting charges for the handling of oversized waste. The EPD hoped that the industry would handle the matters pragmatically and refrain from imposing unreasonable management fees;
 - (5) according to the current arrangements, the FEHD would continue to provide litter containers at public places including rural areas and hiking trails. The public were not required to put refuse in DBs before disposing of it into these litter containers;
 - (6) the EPD would send the Green Outreach to strengthen both the promotion of MSW charging in rural areas and the education work targeted at villagers;
 - (7) the EPD would produce multilingual posters and promotional publications. It would distribute these materials to foreign domestic helpers’ groups through the Labour Department, facilitating the

understanding of the detailed arrangements for MSW charging by foreign domestic helpers; and

- (8) the EPD would step up inspections of FWSRBs to monitor their operation. It would also enhance the publicity and education work on the correct use of FWSRBs among the public. For example, the public should refrain from putting hard bones or sharp food scraps in FWSRBs. The EPD would also increase the maintenance frequency of FWSRBs or replace malfunctioned ones if necessary.

22. Ms LAM Yuen-pun considered that it would be quite difficult to implement MSW charging at “three-nil” buildings. She advised the EPD to strengthen the roles of owners’ corporations (OCs) and non-profit-making organisations in promoting environmental protection and recycling at private housing estates and “three-nil” buildings. The Secretary for Environment and Ecology had emphasised that the objective of MSW charging was to reduce waste. At the current stage, however, the information disseminated by the Government during the publicity campaigns mostly focused on the prices of DBs and the fines for non-compliance. In her opinion, the EPD should enhance the publicity for waste reduction at source to complement the implementation of MSW charging. Also, elders accounted for a sizeable majority of the population in Hong Kong. She therefore proposed that the EPD should produce printed leaflets with illustrations, making the relevant information more accessible to the elderly. The leaflets could also be distributed to the public through the Care Teams, Members and schools. Finally, she opined that the EPD should not only distribute free DBs to residents of PRH estates, “three-nil” buildings and village houses in rural areas but also to those living in private housing estates.

23. Ms CHEUNG Man-ka, Marcella suggested that the EPD should place emphasis on the objectives of MSW charging in the publicity campaigns, i.e. to reduce waste, increase the recycling rates and minimise negative impacts on the environment. The EPD should also educate the public on the correct ways to recycle waste and separate food waste. For instance, the public should learn that large bones (e.g. pork bones) should not be put in FWSRBs and glass bottles should be thoroughly rinsed before recycling. The public could therefore develop an understanding that they could reduce the expenditure on MSW charging simply by reducing waste and increasing the recycling rates. She said that MSW charging had already been implemented in many overseas countries and regions. She believed that Hong Kong people would also achieve a satisfactory result after taking some time to adjust to MSW charging.

24. Mr CHU Tak-wing opined that operators of restaurants and shops had to handle large quantities of waste every day. Some shop operators had pointed out to him that the largest DB currently available had a capacity of 100 litres, but it was still not big enough for the disposal of oversized waste. He suggested that the EPD

should make a greater effort to explain the ways to handle oversized waste to operators of restaurants and shops. Moreover, he held that if refuse collection bins near old tenement buildings were to be removed, operators of shops nearby might dispose of refuse at rear lanes irresponsibly. Negative impacts would thus be caused to the environmental hygiene in the vicinity. He proposed that the EPD should study ways to handle the said situation.

25. SAO(MSWCP) of the EPD responded as follows:

- (1) the EPD would promptly distribute updated promotional publications and DB samples to District Council (DC) Members and the Care Teams through various District Offices. DC Members and the Care Teams could then distribute the promotional publications and DB samples to the public and assist in explaining MSW charging to them;
- (2) the distribution of free DBs would involve the use of public money. Hence, the EPD encouraged property management companies and owners' organisations to purchase DBs in bulk from the EPD and then distribute the DBs to residents for their use. The EPD hoped that these companies and organisations would make a collaborative effort to facilitate the adaptation to MSW charging by the public;
- (3) the EPD reiterated that MSW charging was neither a punitive policy nor a measure to increase the Government's revenue. The EPD would focus on promoting the policy objectives of MSW charging in the future and enhance the education work on waste recycling;
- (4) the EPD was planning to produce straightforward "condensed info-packs" to promote among the public the information on how to distinguish between recyclables and non-recyclables as well as on how to handle recyclables, thereby facilitating the reduction of household waste;
- (5) in order to support the catering industry in recycling food waste, the EPD had launched a trial scheme since June 2023 and set up food waste collection points at five rear lanes in Tai Kok Tsui, Kwai Chung, To Kwa Wan and Tsuen Wan. Apart from collecting food waste from nearby restaurants, the trial scheme also aimed at improving the environmental hygiene at rear lanes near restaurants and helping restaurants to grow accustomed to separating and recycling food waste. Besides, since April 2023, the EPD had implemented a pilot programme on food waste collection from "restaurant clusters" in districts with a relatively high density of restaurants. These districts included Yuen Long, Tai Po, Tuen Mun and Sha Tin. The EPD would gradually extend the pilot programme to other districts in 2024. The EPD hoped that a reduction in the expenditure on MSW charging would act as an economic incentive so that more restaurant operators would be encouraged to adopt the practice of properly separating and recycling food waste; and

- (6) refuse collection bins with capacities of 240 and 660 litres were currently set up near “three-nil” buildings by the FEHD. These bins would serve as “specified bins” for collection of waste after the implementation of MSW charging and were also among locations where law enforcement actions against non-compliance with MSW charging would be taken. According to the current plan, around one or two months prior to and during the six-month period following the implementation of MSW charging, the FEHD would set up “specified bins” in areas with a higher density of “three-nil” buildings during a designated period of time (mainly in the evening). Residents of those “three-nil” buildings could use the “specified bins” for disposing of household waste properly wrapped in DBs. The EPD would also enhance inspections together with the FEHD. Understanding that residents of “three-nil” buildings required time to adjust to the new policy, the EPD would deploy the Green Outreach to promote the relevant information among them. If members of the Green Outreach found that some residents failed to put refuse in DBs for disposal, they would provide those residents with advice and guidance in a timely manner.

26. Ms WONG Shuk-fan, Luparker said she had received views from the public on the lack of recycling points of GREEN@COMMUNITY and recycling bins, which caused great inconvenience to them during the recycling of waste. She thus suggested that the EPD should review the number of recycling bins currently in service and examine whether sufficient recycling bins had been set up. Furthermore, she said that a school had called the EPD’s dedicated hotline to request for posters of MSW charging and DB samples. Yet, the school had not received a reply confirming that it could collect DB samples until ten days or so after the call. She considered the speed of the EPD’s follow-up unsatisfactory. In her opinion, the promotion of MSW charging among students at an early age was more effective than taking law enforcement actions against non-compliance. She opined that the EPD should allocate additional resources to the publicity work at school. She suggested that the EPD should produce short videos for students to watch at break or during special activities at school.

27. Mr CHAN Sung-ip was concerned about the disposal of large furniture in rural areas. He enquired of the EPD whether Ma Wan residents would be charged by the weight of large furniture they threw away, and whether electronic scales would be provided for the use of residents at refuse collection points. He said that large furniture would be discarded at refuse collection points in Ma Wan about four days a week. The FEHD would send staff to remove these pieces of large furniture in the morning or afternoon every day. Hence, he wished to learn about how the EPD would assist the FEHD in handling the disposal of large furniture after the

implementation of MSW charging.

28. Mr KOO Yeung-pong said that he had only learnt of the EPD's establishment of the Green Outreach, which was made up of its staff, in recent days. He enquired of the number of members the Green Outreach comprised and the number of publicity campaigns carried out by the team in Tsuen Wan. Moreover, he said that the implementation of MSW charging was six months away. He suggested that the Care Teams should assist in promoting the policy and enhancing the publicity work of the demonstration scheme in respective sub-districts. It would be difficult to implement MSW charging at old buildings and "three-nil" buildings due to the absence of property management companies. He thus suggested that the EPD should extend the demonstration scheme to cover more buildings (e.g. private buildings, old single-block buildings and "three-nil" buildings). Where necessary, it should also shorten the implementation period of the demonstration scheme so that the public could adapt to the policy as early as possible.

29. SAO(MSWCP) of the EPD responded as follows:

- (1) having found the frequent misuse of kerbside recycling bins for disposing of general waste by pedestrians, the EPD had removed most of the kerbside recycling bins in urban areas. The EPD understood that there was a demand for ancillary recycling facilities in the community, and also planned to make an all-out effort to expand the community recycling network. Apart from GREEN@COMMUNITY, over 2 700 housing estates as well as 1 200 industrial and commercial buildings had participated in the Promotion Programme on Source Separation of Waste so far. The programme covered more than 80 percent of the total population of Hong Kong. Property management companies would provide facilities for waste separation and recycling at respective housing estates and buildings, facilitating waste separation at source by residents and building users. Besides, the EPD would set up more public recycling points and extend the operating hours of recycling facilities according to the demand. For instance, the EPD would extend the operating hours of most of the recycling stores at PRH estates to 8:00 p.m. with a view to further optimising the services of the recycling network;
- (2) the EPD noted the Member's proposal for enhancing the publicity work at school. It was also aware that kindergartens, primary schools and secondary schools had been proactively working to support the education on environmental protection. The Secretary for Environment and Ecology had announced the distribution of one 15-litre DB to every primary school student in Hong Kong, hoping that students would convey the information on MSW charging they obtained at school to their families. Also, the EPD would carry out

- the relevant education work by taking the initiative to provide electronic promotional publications for all primary and secondary school students in the territory;
- (3) the majority of private housing estates would adopt the practice of affixing designated labels (DLs) to oversized waste, whereas a small number of private housing estates would engage private waste collectors to provide collection services. Oversized waste would be collected by refuse collection vehicles without rear compactors (commonly known as “grab-mounted lorries”), and a “gate-fee” would be charged by the weight of the oversized waste. The EPD had compiled a range of Best Practice Guides. In these guides, the EPD had set out the suggested arrangements for the apportionment mechanisms of “gate-fee” as well as the weights of common oversized waste and their corresponding “gate-fees” for reference by property management companies. Property management companies could estimate the handling charges according to the types of large furniture discarded by residents; and
 - (4) in view of the vastness of rural areas, the EPD was discussing with the FEHD the arrangements for setting up an additional number of large “specified bins” at black spots of illegal disposal of refuse after the implementation of MSW charging. Besides, the EPD would enhance the publicity work in rural areas through the deployment of mobile publicity vans. The EPD would also send the Green Outreach to carry out publicity and education work in rural areas and near “three-nil” buildings. Additionally, the EPD would organise briefings to explain the latest progress and detailed arrangements of the implementation of MSW charging to the Care Teams of various sub-districts. The EPD wished to effectively leverage the strengths of the Care Teams and seek their assistance to explain the policy to the public during their work at the district level.

30. Mr YAU Kam-ping pointed out that property management companies should refrain from lining refuse collection bins with larger DBs for residents. He also enquired whether it was lawful for individual residents to use ordinary plastic bags to collect refuse and then put a number of these refuse-containing plastic bags in a DB for disposal at refuse collection points.

31. Mr WONG Wai-kit said that in general, the public were only concerned about the additional expenditure arising from MSW charging. They did not understand the intent of waste reduction and recycling behind the policy. He thus suggested that the publicity work in this regard should be enhanced. He assumed that an ordinary family would generate about 20 bags of refuse per month. The Government could distribute 20 DBs to every household on a monthly basis, sparing

residents the need to purchase extra DBs and thereby encouraging them to reduce waste. He proposed that the department should study the feasibility of distributing 20 DBs to residents of villages, PRH estates and private housing estates every month. This practice could act as an economic incentive to encourage residents to practise waste reduction and recycling. Moreover, he pointed out that the waste recycling services provided by GREEN@COMMUNITY were well-received by residents. Consideration could be given to providing DBs for redemption by residents with points they earned from recycling waste. However, for the time being, there were insufficient recycling points in the district. Some operators of GREEN@COMMUNITY had pointed out that they encountered difficulties in recycling waste and setting up new recycling points due to resource constraint. He suggested that the department should streamline the procedures concerned, facilitating the establishment of new recycling points by operators. Finally, he pointed out that many people were used to reusing plastic shopping bags at home. He proposed that more retailers should be encouraged to sell DBs in lieu of plastic shopping bags, facilitating the achievement of the goal of “one-bag for dual-use” by the public.

32. Mr CHOW Sum-ming held that a greater effort should be made to promote MSW charging among foreign domestic helpers. He also proposed setting up DB retail points at locations such as country parks, beaches, parks and camping sites, where foreign domestic helpers would usually gather at weekends. Moreover, he enquired whether the employment visa of a foreign domestic helper would be affected if she broke the law on MSW charging.

33. SAO(MSWCP) of the EPD responded as follows:

- (1) the FEHD’s refuse collection points were among locations where law enforcement actions against non-compliance with MSW charging would be taken. The public must put general waste in DBs or affix a DL on each piece of oversized waste before disposal at refuse collection points;
- (2) the EPD had already invited various retailers to sell DBs at their shops. The public could purchase DBs to carry merchandise when they went shopping and later reuse the DBs as garbage bags at home, thereby achieving the goal of “one-bag for dual-use”;
- (3) the EPD would enhance the promotion of the intent of waste reduction and recycling behind the policy. It also emphasised that MSW charging was neither a punitive policy nor a measure to increase the Government’s revenue;
- (4) the EPD would further expand the community recycling network. For example, it would extend the recycling network of GREEN@COMMUNITY to 50 PRH estates. Among these recycling points, GREEN@KWAI FONG, GREEN@TAI WO HAU and GREEN@KAI YIP had already commenced operation. The recycling

spots at other PRH estates would also gradually commence operation before or after 1 April 2024; and

- (5) currently, there were a total of over 3 000 authorised retail outlets selling DBs and DLs across the territory, including supermarkets, convenience stores, pharmacies, homeware stores and online platforms. Besides, the EPD would soon launch a mobile application which contained a list of authorised retail outlets, making it easier for the public to search the retail locations of DBs. Most of the authorised retail outlets would gradually start to sell DBs and DLs after Chinese New Year. Upon the implementation of MSW charging, the EPD would review the situation in a timely manner and increase the number of authorised retail outlets having regard to the public's demand.

34. Mr LAU Chung-kong said that people grew up without the need to pay for the disposal of waste. As such, MSW charging left a rather negative impression on them. He suggested that an economic incentive should be provided for the public to reduce and recycle waste, and that the publicity and education work should be enhanced. Moreover, he pointed out that Lei Muk Shue Estate was home to over 30 000 residents currently. The reverse vending machine in the estate, which operated around the clock, was always full. He thus recommended the provision of additional reverse vending machines at Lei Muk Shue Estate. Also, there was no recycling point of GREEN@COMMUNITY at Lei Muk Shue Estate for the time being. Although the EPD's contractor would set up a recycling spot at the estate on Fridays, the operating hours of the recycling spot were too short that resident could not make use of the recycling services before or after work. Hence, he proposed extending the operating hours of the said recycling spot.

35. Ms WAH Mei-ling said that the objective of the policy was to reduce waste instead of imposing a levy. She also shared the view of Mr WONG Wai-kit on distributing DBs to residents of private housing estates. She pointed out that residents of private housing estates were also taxpayers. She believed that these residents would find the policy more acceptable if they could also benefit from the Government's distribution of free DBs. Hence, she proposed that the Government should make good use of the six-month period before the implementation of MSW charging on 1 August 2024. It should distribute 20 DBs to each household of private housing estates on a monthly basis, so that the public could gradually develop a habit of reducing and recycling waste. Moreover, she said that some property management companies and OCs were still unable to fully grasp the details of the policy. She recommended that the EPD should organise briefings for them. Besides, the Care Teams were paying visits to residents in recent days. She advised the EPD to promptly provide publicity materials on MSW charging for the Care Teams. Members of the Care Teams could therefore explain the policy to residents during care-giving activities, achieving twice the result with half the effort.

36. Ms CHAN Shun-shun suggested that the EPD should provide easy-mount frames to facilitate the promotion of MSW charging at on-street booths by Members. Moreover, she pointed out that the kerbside recycling bins at Shek Wai Kok Estate had a small capacity and suffered damage. Apart from being unfit for recycling purposes, these bins might even be improperly used as refuse collection bins for disposal of general waste by residents. She suggested that the EPD and HD should pay attention to the situation. Moreover, having found that some local elders experienced difficulties in using FWSRBs, she suggested making a greater effort to teach members of the Care Teams how to assist the elderly in using FWSRBs.

37. Mr CHENG Chit-pun learnt that the Government would distribute 20 free DBs to residents of “three-nil” buildings and village houses on a monthly basis. Assuming that each household generally required around 30 DBs for refuse disposal every month, he enquired about the justifications for distributing 20 free DBs. He also enquired whether it was appropriate for the Care Teams to distribute DBs to residents who needed extra DBs. Besides, he pointed out the lack of recycling points of GREEN@COMMUNITY in remote areas such as Sham Tseng. Yet, he understood that it might be difficult to immediately set up more recycling points in remote areas, having regard to the prevailing policy of the Government and the resources it allocated to the said matter. Currently, the EPD’s contractor would set up a recycling spot in Sham Tseng in the afternoon once a week and provide recycling services for about 2 hours. The recycling services were highly popular among residents of Sham Tseng. Sometimes, the demand even exceeded the supply. He therefore proposed to extend the operating hours of the recycling spot on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays in order to provide dual-income families with a means of waste recycling.

38. Mr CHAN Chun-chung said that the public were supportive of MSW charging in general. He learnt that although residents of squatter areas were unfamiliar with the ways to recycle waste, they had a positive attitude towards the policy. The Care Teams and Members might invite the EPD to organise more briefings on MSW charging for residents of squatter areas in the future. He hoped that the EPD would actively provide assistance at that time. Besides, he held that in order to successfully achieve the goal of waste reduction, it was also crucial to properly separate waste besides imposing a levy. He advised the EPD to step up the promotion of waste separation and recycling. This could prevent the public from gaining an impression that they no longer needed to recycle waste after purchasing DBs at their own cost. He pointed out that a waste separation bin cost several hundreds of dollars, which would be a financial burden on grassroots families. He suggested that the EPD should help people in need to purchase waste separation bins by putting in place complementary measures and organising activities.

39. Mr CHAN Hiu-chun supported MSW charging. He also said that during his on-street publicity activities for promoting the use of DBs earlier, he had received enquiries from the public on whether refuse should not be filled above the dotted line printed on a DB and whether refuse in a tied DB should not be exposed. He opined that the public did not resist MSW charging. Instead, they had doubts about the policy. He suggested that the EPD should reflect on and address the problem of insufficient publicity. Moreover, he enquired on the reasons why residents of private housing estates were excluded from the monthly distribution of 20 free DBs. In his opinion, given that the policy did not aim at increasing the revenue of the Government, people of different social classes in the territory should be treated equally. He thus proposed distributing an equal number of DBs to residents of private housing estates free of charge and such measure should be further optimised after the implementation of MSW charging.

40. SAO(MSWCP) of the EPD responded as follows:

- (1) regarding the distribution of free DBs, village houses in rural areas and “three-nil” buildings required more attention in terms of building management, compared to private housing estates which had engaged property management companies. The EPD understood that residents of private housing estates also required time to adapt to the practice of using DBs. Hence, the EPD encouraged property management companies and owners’ organisations to apply for bulk purchase of DBs and then distribute the DBs to residents for their use;
- (2) under the assumption that each household would use one DB per day, the monthly distribution of 20 DBs was certainly not enough. Yet, the EPD wished to provide an incentive for residents to reduce waste at source and minimise the use of DBs. Where necessary, the Care Teams or other organisations could purchase DBs from authorised retail outlets and distribute them to residents in need free of charge;
- (3) the sale of DBs at authorised retail outlets would gradually commence after Chinese New Year. The EPD recommended the public to purchase DBs from the authorised retail outlets. Dummy DBs for trial purpose which were currently sold by online traders could not be used as DBs after the implementation of MSW charging. The EPD would also keep a close eye on the sale of fake DBs in the market, and would discuss corresponding arrangements with the enforcement department concerned;
- (4) the EPD would extend the recycling network to densely populated PRH estates and set up new recycling points there first. It would also discuss with the property management industry the formulation of a policy to mandate property management companies or owners’ organisations of private housing estates to introduce a system for waste recycling and separation to private housing estates. This practice aimed at encouraging and facilitating the separation and recycling of

waste by residents, thereby serving as a measure to complement MSW charging. The EPD understood that there was a demand for recycling services from private housing estates. However, the situation might vary from estate to estate (e.g. whether sufficient space was available for setting up recycling facilities). Adjustments should be made to the recycling system according to the actual situation of the particular estate. If the policy concerned was to be implemented, the EPD would draw up guidelines and codes of practice for reference by property management companies or owners' organisations; and

- (5) the EPD understood that local communities played a vital role. Hence, the EPD would organise briefings to explain to the Care Teams the detailed arrangements for the policy of MSW charging. It would also promptly equip the Care Teams and Members with updated leaflets so that they could brief the public on MSW charging during their routine district work and when meeting the public.

41. The Chairman thanked the representatives of the EPD for attending the meeting. He stated that the Care Teams of Tsuen Wan district were willing to cooperate with the EPD to explain the policy of MSW charging to the public and to convey people's views to the EPD. He pointed out that the Secretary for Environment and Ecology had briefed Members on the subject matter last week and the EPD had sent representatives to attend this meeting. Subsequently, the EPD had invited Members to further exchange views on MSW charging at a seminar. He hoped that the EPD and local communities would work together to continue to explain the information concerned to the public, making a collaborative effort to ensure the smooth implementation of MSW charging.

V Item 4: Progress Report on Major Works in Tsuen Wan
(TWDC Paper No. 10/2024)

42. SE/10(W) of the CEDD stated that the CEDD would regularly report to Members on behalf of various works departments on the progress of major works in Tsuen Wan district. The progress of various major works in Tsuen Wan district as of 31 December 2023 had been set out in TWDC Paper No. 10/2024. After listening to Members' views, the CEDD would convey such views to the works departments concerned for their follow-up and responses.

43. The Chairman said that according to the practice of the last-term TWDC, the CEDD would report to Members on the progress of major works in Tsuen Wan district regularly. The Chairman had discussed with the Chairmen of the Committees under the TWDC. Considering that the captioned paper involved a number of major works in the district, and the representatives of various works departments were in regular attendance at meetings of the District Facilities and Works Committee (DFWC), he proposed that such progress reports should be perused by the DFWC hereinafter for

more in-depth discussion. Representatives of the works departments concerned could also directly respond to Members' views and enquiries at the meetings of the DFWC.

44. Mr WONG Wai-kit voiced his support for tasking the DFWC to discuss the relevant progress reports hereinafter. He pointed out that the captioned paper included a fair amount of works that were under planning, in progress or about to be completed. Since Members of the new-term TWDC might not be familiar with the details and progress of the works, he suggested the works departments concerned to arrange a briefing to the DFWC on the works which were of primary concern to Members.

45. The Chairman said that the captioned paper would be perused by the DFWC if Members had no further comment. The DFWC would hold its first meeting on 19 February 2024, during which Members could have a more in-depth discussion on the report concerned if necessary. If there were any relevant and important matters, they could be raised and discussed at the meetings of the TWDC.

(Post-meeting note: The CEDD and the Highways Department introduced the works concerned to Members of the DFWC at a briefing session held on 19 February 2024.)

VI Item 5: Development of Ma Wan Park Phase 2
(TWDC Paper No. 11/2024)

46. The Chairman said that the Sun Hung Kai Properties Limited (SHK) would introduce the design concept of and the latest progress on the development of Ma Wan Park Phase 2 to the TWDC. He learned that the SHK had obtained the consent from the Development Bureau (DEVB) to submit Paper No.11/2024 to the TWDC. The representatives of the SHK attending the meeting included:

- (1) Mr Angus CHEUNG, Senior Project Manager (SPM), Project Management Department (PMD), SHK;
- (2) Mr Johnson YAU, Deputy Project Director (DPD), Special Projects Department (SPD), SHK;
- (3) Mr WONG Wan-chi, Deputy Project Manager, PMD, SHK; and
- (4) Ms Beas NG, Assistant General Manager – Public Affairs, Public Affairs Department, SHK.

47. SPM of the PMD and DPD of the SPD from the SHK introduced the paper.

48. Mr MOK Yuen-kwan said that in addition to retaining the building itself, a conservation project could also serve to keep alive the precious memories and preserve the significant cultural value embedded in the heritage. He suggested that

the SHK draw reference from the revitalisation project of the Blue House Cluster in Wan Chai undertaken by St. James' Settlement, under which residents who used to dwell in the Blue House and Yellow House were invited regularly to share their lives and stories in the past with visitors to the cluster. He proposed organising guided tours for Ma Wan Park Phase 2 in the future and inviting indigenous villagers of Ma Wan to share stories and cultures of Ma Wan by providing economic incentives to them, so that visitors could have a deeper understanding of the history and community culture of Ma Wan. Furthermore, he suggested inviting organisations of people with disabilities or rehabilitees to try out the barrier-free and family-friendly facilities prior to the completion of the captioned project. Besides, since most old buildings were of two- or three-storey design, he suggested retrofitting stairlifts for wheelchair users at buildings with more distinctive features to facilitate access of visitors with disabilities to the upper floors. Finally, he estimated that the visitor flow in Ma Wan would increase upon the completion of the captioned project, and suggested that the SHK should work with the Transport Department (TD) to assess the increase in passenger flow so as to provide ancillary transport facilities as appropriate.

49. Ms CHEUNG Man-ka, Marcella said that attractions in Man Wan Park Phase 1 such as Noah's Ark and Solar Tower had been popular among the public. Also, Ma Wan was an island with beautiful scenery and was rich in tourism resources, demonstrating considerable potential for development. However, she was concerned about the ancillary transport facilities provided under the captioned project and asked whether shuttle buses plying between Park Island Pier and Ma Wan Park Phase 2 would be arranged. In addition, she enquired whether ferry services plying between the pier mentioned in the presentation and Hong Kong Island or Park Island Pier would be provided.

50. SPM of the PMD from the SHK responded as follows:

- (1) the SHK expected that Ma Wan Park Phase 2 would be officially opened in September 2024, and had discussed the transport arrangements concerned with the TD and DEVB. With the approval from the TD, the Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1933) Limited (KMB) would introduce a new franchised bus route on 3 February 2024. The bus route would be operated on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays, and mainly taking passengers to and from three locations, including International Commerce Centre at West Kowloon, MTR Nam Cheong Station and Ma Wan. Moreover, since the roads in Ma Wan were not open to private vehicles in general, the SHK preliminarily planned to offer shuttle bus services bounding for Ma Wan Park at Lantau Link Viewing Platform, where visitors could park their private vehicles there and take the shuttle buses to reach the destination; and
- (2) according to the lease conditions, the pier at Ma Wan Park Phase 2 should be open to the public 24 hours a day. The SHK would try to

identify ferry operator who was interested in providing regular ferry services to complement the opening of Ma Wan Park Phase 2.

51. Mr CHAN Sung-ip suggested providing more catering facilities in Ma Wan so as to attract visitors to visit Ma Wan again and offer incentives for half-day visitors to stay at Ma Wan for a longer period of time. In addition, he proposed constructing an education trail surrounding the island so that families would be attracted to visit Ma Wan to enjoy the countryside and appreciate the beautiful natural scenery.

52. Mr CHU Tak-wing suggested drawing reference from the kaito ferry services from Tseung Kwan O to Sai Wan Ho and providing ferry services plying between places like Tsuen Wan, Ma Wan and Sham Tseng to visitors, turning Ma Wan into a tourist attraction with unique characteristics. Since the pier and coastline in Ma Wan were blessed with picturesque landscape, he further suggested that commercial elements could be added to the development plan, such as operating home-stay lodging in old buildings to provide visitors with the opportunity to stay overnight in Ma Wan. Visitors could also buy fresh seafood from local fishermen for immediate cooking and enjoy a delicious feast right away. At the end of the day, they could leave Ma Wan by kaito ferries.

53. Chief Transport Officer/NT South West of the TD supplemented that having regard to the increase in the number of visitors upon the opening of Ma Wan Park Phase 2, the TD had approved the introduction of a new bus route no. 230R by the KMB, which would provide services on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays and commence its operation officially on 3 February 2024. The TD would give consideration to strengthening the service of the aforementioned bus route in a timely manner in the light of passenger demand.

54. SPM of the PMD from the SHK thanked Members for their views. He said that the SHK had all along been studying the provision of kaito ferry services to Ma Wan residents and visitors, yet it was necessary to identify a suitable ferry operator before such services could be offered.

55. The Chairman thanked the representatives of the SHK for attending the meeting. If Members had any opinions, they could contact the representatives of the SHK after the meeting for further discussion. If discussions involving the development of Ma Wan would be held in future meetings of the committees under the TWDC, representatives of the SHK would be invited again to attend the meetings. Lastly, he asked Members to note the content of the papers on the design concept of and the latest progress on the development of Ma Wan Park Phase 2.

VII Item 6: Report on the Progress of District Work in Tsuen Wan by Relevant Government Departments

(TWDC Paper No. 12/2024)

56. The Chairman said that the TWDO would invite relevant government departments under the District Management Committee to submit work reports every quarter for Members' perusal before the meetings, so as to give Members a clear picture of the work of different departments in Tsuen Wan district in the past quarter. If Members had any comments on the work reports, they could raise the issue for discussion at the meetings of the TWDC or its committees, or they could directly contact the relevant departments for follow-up. Besides, in view of the significant increase in the number of cases involving sexual offences in 2023, and the TWDO had received complaints from the OCs of some buildings on the problem of on-street solicitation, such problem had been discussed at the meetings of the last-term TWDC, Area Committees (Tsuen Wan) and Tsuen Wan District Fight Crime Committee. Upon discussion with the TWDO, the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) had conducted a large-scale anti-vice operation at the end of 2023 in the old areas of Tsuen Wan where prostitutes frequented, arresting more than 100 persons. He asked District Commander (Tsuen Wan) (Acting) (DC(TW) (Atg.)) of the HKPF to give Members a brief account.

57. DC(TW) (Atg.) of the HKPF responded as follows:

- (1) during November to December 2023, the HKPF and Hong Kong Immigration Department had jointly carried out an anti-vice operation codenamed "Fire Wolf" to address the problem of on-street solicitation in Tsuen Wan district. The Police had arrested a total of 141 women aged 21 to 63 between the period from November 2023 to January 2024. Among the arrested persons, over 90% of them were holders of two-way exit permits and a small number of them were passport holders. The arrests had mainly occurred in the old areas of Tsuen Wan such as Chuen Lung Street and Ho Pui Street, with about 20% taking place on the streets and a majority in upstairs apartments. Most of the arrested persons had come from different provinces in the Mainland, such as Guangdong, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan and Fujian, etc. They had taken advantage of the visit visa to engage in illegal activities during the 7-day or 14-day temporary stay in Hong Kong. The imprisonment terms for those convicted ranged from six weeks to three months. The Police thanked the TWDO and relevant departments for their cooperation;
- (2) in addition to the arrest operation, the Police had carried out publicity and education work, such as parking police vehicles near schools where prostitutes frequented and hanging banners to publicise the negative influence of illegal behaviours on public health as well as on the physical health of individuals;
- (3) since most of the prostitutes mainly solicited near "three-nil" buildings, the Police had contacted the property owners of the buildings concerned to remind them that if they rented out their residential units

to prostitutes for prostitution activities, they might be criminally liable in addition to being fined; and

- (4) the police would continue to strengthen law enforcement actions, which had become more challenging especially under the resumption of the “multiple-entry” measure. The Police asked the Care Teams to provide information if suspicious activities in residential units were identified during their visits, which would be conducive to the deployment of law enforcement operations.

58. Mr NG Chun-yu said that in the past, on-street prostitutes would solicit at the intersection near Mary of Providence Primary School during school hours and after school, the situation had worried parents and the school management. Parents and students had generally given positive comments on the Police’s practice of parking police vehicles outside the school to pose deterrent effect. He commended the Police for their efforts in combating illegal activities, educating the public and maintaining a safe environment for the city.

VIII Item 7: Follow-up on Tsuen Wan District’s Work Progress on the District Issues Identified by the Steering Committee on District Governance
(TWDC Paper No. 13/2024)

59. The Chairman said that the Steering Committee on District Governance chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration had successively identified seven key district issues and was planning to implement corresponding measures in all 18 districts across Hong Kong. This was an integral part of the Government’s efforts in improving governance at the district level. The TWDO would invite government departments to report on the progress of their work in Tsuen Wan district to the TWDC every quarter, so that Members would have a better understanding of the work of different departments in the last quarter. If Members had any comments on the work reports, they could raise the issue for discussion at the meetings of the TWDC or its committees, or they could directly contact the relevant departments for follow-up.

60. Members noted the aforementioned arrangement.

IX Item 8: Any Other Business

61. Mr CHENG Chit-pun said that he was very concerned about the measures to support local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and to boost local economy. With the epidemic coming to an end, Hong Kong had returned to full normalcy. However, many shops in Tsuen Wan district had closed down one after another, including traditional stores that had operated for decades. The sluggish economic recovery after the epidemic, coupled with the prevailing trend of going north for tourism or spending after the resumption of normal travel between Hong Kong and the Mainland, had rubbed salt into the wound of the catering and retail industries in Hong Kong. Many local merchants had relayed to him that the business

environment had become increasingly difficult, and they hoped that the Government would introduce measures to support the catering and retail industries. Therefore, he suggested the Government adopt a multi-pronged approach to relieve the pressure on SMEs and stimulate consumer sentiment, thereby improving the business environment, creating more business opportunities for local merchants and helping them tide over the difficulties. In terms of alleviating the operating pressure of merchants, he proposed that the Government should provide rent concessions for tenants of public markets and cooked food markets in the district, as well as those of short-term tenancies under the Lands Department. In addition, as for stimulation of consumer sentiment, he suggested distributing consumption vouchers and dining vouchers that could be used at night time or on holidays to residents in the district, so as to encourage them to stay in Hong Kong for consumption and create impetus for night-time economy. Lastly, as regards the Government's efforts in striving for the resumption of the issuance of the "multiple-entry" endorsements to Shenzhen residents by the Mainland authorities, he suggested that the Government should first make an attempt to introduce the "one trip per week" or "multiple trips per week" arrangements for Mainland tourists, and extend the measure to cover visitors from cities in the Greater Bay Area. Not only would the measure attract more tourists with high spending power and boost the local economy, but it would also reduce the impact of tourists on residents' daily lives.

62. The Chairman said that the views of Mr CHENG Chit-pun were related to the measures in the Budget and it was difficult to invite departments for discussion at a meeting of a specific District Council. If there were other Members who would like to put forth views on this year's Budget, he suggested the WGBLE to gather views from Members after the meeting and convey such views to the relevant departments for consideration. Members unanimously agreed to the proposal.

63. Ms LAM Yuen-pun pointed out that a water main burst incident had occurred at On Yin Street recently. The Water Supplies Department (WSD) said that it was necessary to implement road closure for about a week in order to carry out repair works. Such arrangement had adversely affected the residents of Tsuen King Circuit. She suggested that if similar incidents occurred again in the future, in addition to notifying the affected residents, the WSD should proactively inform the Members whose offices were located in the immediate vicinity or the Care Team serving residents therein so that they could make corresponding arrangements in a timely manner.

64. The Chairman asked the TWDO and the Secretariat to convey the relevant views to the WSD after the meeting.

(Post-meeting note: The Secretariat conveyed Members' views to the WSD in writing on 5 March 2024.)

65. The Chairman said that the TWDO had recently received invitations from some departments and organisations, asking the TWDC to nominate Members to serve on their committees or as representatives for their advisory committees. After discussion with the Chairmen of various committees, he suggested establishing a mechanism to deal with the aforementioned matter. The TWDO would ask the departments or organisations concerned to write to the Chairman of TWDC, who would subsequently seek recommendations from the Chairmen of the relevant committees. The Chairmen of these committees could consider discussing and deciding on the Members to be recommended at their meetings, and eventually submit the names to the Chairman of the TWDC for recommendation. Members unanimously agreed to the proposal.

X Item 9: Date of Next Meeting

66. The Chairman said that the date of the next meeting was 26 March 2024. According to section 38 of the Tsuen Wan District Council Standing Orders, Members who wished to raise an item or present a paper on an item for discussion at a meeting was required to submit the paper with a notice in writing to the Secretariat ten clear working days before the meeting. Hence, the deadline for submission of papers was 11 March 2024.

Tsuen Wan District Council Secretariat
March 2024