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Report of the Subcommittee on Combating Fly-tipping for submission to the Panel on Environmental Affairs

Purpose

This report gives an account of the work of the Subcommittee on Combating Fly-tipping (the Subcommittee) during the 2008-2009 session.

Background

2. The problem of fly-tipping¹ and illegal land-filling² has all along been a public concern, as evidenced by the increasing number of complaints against such activities on Government land (GL) and private land. Given the limitation of the existing regulatory regime in controlling such activities, many parts of the New Territories (NT) have become dumping grounds, causing unacceptable impacts on the areas.

The Subcommittee

3. The Panel on Environmental Affairs (the Panel) has been following up the subject of depositing of inert C&D materials. To enable more focused discussion on Government's efforts in tackling fly-tipping and land filling activities, the Panel decided at its meeting on 30 March 2009 to set up a subcommittee to review the existing policies on enforcement against such activities and suggest improvement measures as and when necessary. The terms of reference and membership of the Subcommittee are given in **Appendices I and II** respectively.

¹ Fly-tipping refers to illegal depositing of C&D materials, which is often associated with haphazard and casual dumping from vehicles. Fly-tipped C&D materials are usually scattered, left in heaps, and in small quantities. Most of these illegal dumping activities take place in urban built-up areas at locations with good vehicular access, such as at kerb sides or side roads branched off from main roads.

² Land filling refers to depositing or placement of C&D materials as fill material on land, which results in an elevation of ground level. Land filling activities are usually carried out for purposes of filling up ponds, levelling off uneven ground surfaces, forming sites for development, stockpiling in the form of a fill bank, or depositing of C&D materials onto land as dumping ground

4. Under the chairmanship of Hon LEE Wing-tat, the Subcommittee has held six meetings to exchange views with the Administration and deputations.

Major work

Enhanced inter-departmental coordination and enforcement actions

5. The Subcommittee notes that Government departments have been taking actions against activities related to illegal depositing of C&D materials on land within their respective jurisdictions. As potential problems arising from such activities often cut across different policy areas, including planning, land uses, environmental protection, drainage and public hygiene etc, the lack of coordination among different departments has often resulted in the delay of enforcement actions against these activities. The Subcommittee therefore welcomes the Administration's decision, which is made after repeated requests of the Panel, to designate the Environment Bureau to coordinate efforts of relevant departments in examining how best public concerns over fly-tipping and land filling activities can be addressed, including the need for introducing legislative changes. However, there is a need for deployment of sufficient manpower to handle complaints, as well as to conduct surveillance and enforcement actions.

6. According to the Administration, it has reviewed the procedures in controlling illegal fly-tipping and land filling activities, and introduced enhanced measures and inter-departmental coordination mechanism. The public may report cases to the 1823 call centre which operates on a 24-hour basis. All complaints involving urgent and sensitive cases of depositing of C&D materials, particularly those affecting environmentally sensitive areas, would be referred to the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) for priority investigations. Inter-departmental meetings are convened to monitor the overall situations of illegal fly-tipping and land filling throughout the territory. Ad hoc urgent meetings will also be arranged to coordinate joint actions on specific cases that are of major public concern. Where the situation requires, Government departments may seek assistance from the Police.

7. In collaboration with other departments, EPD has developed and maintains a database containing information of land filling cases that are under constant monitoring and actions by various departments. A list of fly-tipping black-spots has also been compiled for relevant departments to carry out regular patrol. In addition to regular patrol, inspections and ambush operations will be arranged by relevant departments outside office hours to deter fly-tipping activities in these areas. EPD has so far identified two fly-tipping black-spots, one at Siu Lang Shui Road in Tuen Mun and the other at Tai Po Road public car park, for implementation of a one-year trial fly-tipping control scheme based on remote monitoring by the installation of closed-circuit television (CCTV) in the last quarter of 2009. Subject to the outcome of the trial scheme, a review will be conducted to assess the feasibility of extending the CCTV installations to other fly-tipping black-spots, including those in rural areas. Apart from installing CCTV, other preventive measures, such as erection of warning signs and setting up of road barriers at black-spots, will be pursued whenever

practicable. At members' request, the Administration undertakes to report the progress of the trial scheme to the relevant Panel after it has come into operation for six months.

8. Noting that some of the 60 private land filling sites in the database that are under constant monitoring or actions by Government departments fall within the conservation-related zonings, such as "Coastal Protection Area" and "Green Belt" etc, members express concern that the fly-tipping/land filling activities might have impact on the ecological value of these environmentally sensitive areas. They enquire about the remedial actions that can be taken against such activities which are considered not in compliance with the land use zones on the statutory plans.

9. The Administration's explanation is that under the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap. 131) (TPO), the Planning Authority can serve statutory notices requiring the landowners, occupiers or responsible persons to discontinue an unauthorized land/pond filling activity. The Planning Authority, where appropriate, can further issue Reinstatement Notice (RN) to require the notice recipients to reinstate the land to either the condition immediately before the gazettal of the Interim Development Permission Area (DPA) Plan or DPA Plan, or the condition which is more favourable to the notice recipient, as the Planning Authority considers satisfactory. In determining the need and scope of the reinstatement requirements, consideration will be given to the land use zoning of the site, the condition of the site and its surroundings, expert advice from departments concerned, and the circumstances of individual cases. Notice recipients are in most cases required to remove the leftovers/debris/wastes/paving on site and grass the site, which are considered generally sufficient for achieving the objectives of reinstatement. Prosecution action can be instigated against the recipient of RN if the requirement specified in RN for the purpose of reinstating the land is not complied with within the specified period. Besides, in the event that a land filling activity involving blockage of any river or stream which is designated as main watercourse under the Land Drainage Ordinance (Cap. 446), the Director of Drainage Services (DDS) can serve a notice to order the person causing the obstruction to remove such obstruction within a specified time. If the obstruction is not removed within the specified time, DDS can authorize his contractor to enter the land to clear the obstruction.

10. The Subcommittee is disappointed at the low prosecution and conviction figures of 39 and 16 respectively against illegal land filling activities under TPO and only 26 sites have been reinstated in 2008. To expedite the reinstatement works for the benefits of the environment, consideration should be given for PlanD to carry out the reinstatement works first and reimburse the costs incurred from the parties concerned afterwards. Consideration should also be given to setting up a database of stream and river courses, particularly those of smaller scale, to facilitate cross-referencing for reinstatement works.

11. According to the Administration, the number of prosecution cases, conviction cases and sites reinstated in 2008 are comparable to and higher than those in the previous years. If the sites involve many land owners, a large number of RN would be served. Recipients of RN who are required to reinstate the land generally would take steps and deploy resources to comply with the reinstatement requirements on

their own expenses, given that non-compliance with statutory notice is an offence subject to prosecution. Besides, RN will be registered at the Land Registry against the land or premises. Under special circumstances, the Planning Authority could invoke sections 23(7) and 23(8) of TPO to enter and reinstate the land in the event of non-compliance with statutory notice. The expenses incurred can be recovered from the concerned parties as a civil debt. This enforcement tool will be deployed prudently only where the circumstances and merits of the case justify, and taking into account advice from the relevant departments. As regards watercourses, reinstatement works will be carried out taking into account on-site assessments of the affected watercourses and the unaffected upstream and downstream conditions such as widths and depths. At present, the Administration maintains a comprehensive set of 1:1000 survey maps and aerial photos of the whole territory. The survey maps are updated every five years and the aerial photos annually. These provide references for various purposes as necessary. Besides, there is resource implication to develop and maintain another database of stream and river courses.

Proposed measures to strengthen control against fly-tipping and land filling activities

12. While welcoming the enhanced control measures, members remain of the view that more could be done to deter fly-tipping and land filling activities. The Administration is urged to seriously consider the proposals put forward by the Subcommittee and deputations.

Amendment to the Waste Disposal Ordinance

13. The Subcommittee is pleased to note that EPD, in collaboration with relevant departments, is examining the feasibility of tightening the control on such activities under the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354) (WDO) to require any person who intends to deposit waste on any private land to produce, when requested by the authority, the written consent from the landowner/occupier concerned. Consideration is also given to requiring the landowner/occupier to obtain an authorization from the controlling authority prior to giving written consent to permit the depositing of inert C&D materials on private land. As a step forward, some members suggest that the permit which contains clear demarcation of the land concerned should be displayed for inspection by all relevant departments. There is also a need to regulate the scale of land filling activities.

14. According to the Administration, EPD is working with relevant bureaux and departments to look into a number of legal and practical issues of the proposal. These include the need to adjust the definition of “waste” under WDO since inert C&D materials are not necessarily wastes and depositing of such materials may not create adverse environmental problems. The proposed authorization requirement will aim at land filling activities involving a site area that exceeds a prescribed threshold. In the light of members' concern that landowners might try to get round the threshold by separating the site into lots that are smaller than the prescribed threshold, the Administration will consider providing control for land filling activities in adjacent land as far as practicable. However, it needs to consider the proposal carefully with a view to balancing between public interest and private property rights. The Administration will consult the Heung Yee Kuk and relevant District Councils,

and develop the details of the proposal taking into account views collected from the public and relevant stakeholders.

Review of the New Nature Conservation Policy

15. The Subcommittee notes that the rampant land filling activities may be attributed to the landowners' intention of maximizing the profitable use of the abandoned agricultural land. The problem of illegal land filling activities and despoliation of nature and green belts can only be resolved by addressing the underlying land and development issues. Hence, there is a need for the Administration to adopt a holistic approach in reviewing the New Nature Conservation Policy to balance between conservation and development needs. Consideration should also be given to stepping up publicity and public education on land use issues and restrictions, particularly for rural communities with a view to enhancing environmental awareness. According to the Administration, the New Nature Conservation Policy is to regulate, protect and manage natural resources that are important for the conservation of biological diversity of Hong Kong in a sustainable manner for the benefit and enjoyment of the present and future generations. It will take into account all relevant considerations, including conservation and development needs, in deciding as and when to review the New Nature Conservation Policy. Meanwhile, efforts have been made to enhance public awareness that unauthorized developments are subject to enforcement and prosecution action. These include distribution of pamphlets, warning posters, website, Announcements of Public Interest in television and radio as well as education outreach programmes to secondary schools.

Amendment to Town Planning Ordinance

16. The Subcommittee has examined the feasibility of amending TPO to empower the Planning Authority to take enforcement action against land filling activities undertaken within areas covered by Outline Zoning Plans (OZPs) but previously not covered by DPA Plans. Subcommittee members have also examined whether land zoned for conservation purposes, regardless whether this is designated as DPA, should be protected from land filling activities as a matter of principle unless statutory approval is granted.

17. According to the Administration, the suggestion of extending planning enforcement to areas covered by statutory plans but outside DPA was discussed in the course of deliberation of the Town Planning (Amendment) Bill 2003. TPO does not confer enforcement authority in respect of areas not covered by DPA Plans, including mainly the urban areas, new towns and rural townships. In practice, for most parts of these areas where development is to be facilitated rather than prohibited, introducing control against land filling in the planning permission process would unnecessarily prolong the development approval process. Besides, land uses in urban areas and new towns are much more mixed and complicated due to the density of development and the highly intermixed uses of buildings. There are also technical difficulties to be resolved if enforcement power were to be extended to cover these areas and the demand on staff resources would be enormous. For urban areas, new towns and rural townships outside DPA, a large percentage of land within conservation-related zones

is GL which is already subject to control under existing legislation. In gist, TPO is not considered as the most appropriate tool to control land filling activities. To overhaul the planning regime to forestall a particular form of illegal or unauthorized activities would have far-reaching implications. There is no policy intention to extend the enforcement power of the Planning Authority to areas covered by OZPs but previously not covered by DPA Plans.

18. In response to members' enquiry on the time-table for preparing DPA Plans for land not yet covered by statutory plan or outside the Country Park in the rural New Territories, the Administration advises that some 10% or 12 000 hectares of land, including frontier closed area, are currently not covered by statutory plans or outside Country Parks. In determining the need, timing and priority for preparing statutory plans for these areas, the Administration would take into account factors, such as conservation value, development pressure and vehicular access. Such information cannot be disclosed due to its sensitivity, particularly the need to prevent establishment of "existing uses" to circumvent subsequent planning enforcement.

Imposing heavier penalties for fly-tipping and land filling activities

19. The Subcommittee has studied the need to amend the relevant legislation to impose heavier penalties, ranging from increased fine to suspension of licence and confiscation of dump truck, for fly-tipping and land filling activities to achieve greater deterrent effect. The Administration agrees that the sentence upon offenders of fly-tipping and illegal land filling cases should carry sufficient deterrence. In case the penalty imposed by the court is considered too lenient or insufficient to reflect the severity of the offence, the Administration will, where the circumstances of an individual case justify, apply via the Department of Justice for a court review of the sentence. Separately, the Advisory Council on the Environment has written to the Judiciary Administrator in 2003 and 2008 pointing out that the sentencing of fly-tipping cases should effectively deter such illegal activities. The Administration also points out that there is no provision under WDO or TPO that empowers the authorities to confiscate the vehicles used for illegal fly-tipping or land filling activities. Under WDO, enforcement actions can only be taken against the persons found to be responsible for the activities, but not against the owners of the vehicles used for such activities. As many of the defendants of such cases are drivers, instead of owners, of the vehicles, this proposal may not be effective in deterring fly-tipping.

Extending the trip-ticket system to cover private works projects

20. The Subcommittee concurs that the trip-ticket system (TTS) and related waste management practices for public works projects should be extended to major private works projects to keep track of the movement and disposal of inert C&D materials. A compulsory declaration system should be introduced for small-scale demolition and renovation works. Consideration should also be given to encouraging the industry to adopt the use of Global Positioning System (GPS), which has been proved to be effective and inexpensive by one member contractor of the Hong Kong Construction Association, to keep track of dump trucks. According to the Administration, it wrote to the Construction Industry Council (CIC) on 19 May 2009 to relay the Subcommittee's suggestions on the use of mandatory TTS,

compulsory declaration system as well as GPS in private works projects. In general, the construction industry supports the application of TTS to private works projects on a voluntary basis, although this would involve additional manpower and financial resources. The Committee on Environment and Technology of CIC is prepared to work out a set of guidelines on the voluntary TTS for the industry to follow. In response to members' further request, the Administration further wrote to CIC again on 22 June 2009 to request CIC to explain how a main contractor could ensure compliance with a voluntary TTS by its subcontractors given the many layers of subcontractors involved. The latest progress and details of the CIC's contemplation are pending and will be reported to the Panel in due course.

Encouraging the reduction, separation and reuse of C&D materials

21. The Subcommittee shares the view that additional work areas should be provided for sorting and recycling of C&D materials. To encourage contractors to reduce, segregate and reuse C&D materials, consideration should be given to increasing the weight of these practices in assessing tenders for Government building and engineering contracts. According to the Administration, additional work areas for public works contracts will be provided as far as practicable to facilitate sorting and recycling of C&D materials. In evaluating tenders for public works contracts by the marking scheme method, marks have been assigned to the tenderer's technical proposal about the use of environment-friendly products and processes. Extra credits will be given for any measures that exceed the contract requirements offering additional benefits to the project or the public, such as proposal that can reduce construction waste well below the normally expected level.

Providing disincentives for fly-tipping and land filling activities

22. Given that fly-tipping and land filling activities are expected to surge if there is an increase in the disposal charges for C&D materials, members agree that there may be a need to introduce individual blacklisting systems for contractors and waste haulers who have been involved in fly-tipping activities to enhance deterrence. The Administration should provide hands-on training to waste haulers to foster a more proactive manner towards proper disposal of waste, as well as impress upon them the dire consequences of illegal dumping.

23. The Administration's explanation is that the Development Bureau operates a contractor management system which could sanction public works contractors involved in illegal dumping, including suspension from tendering for public works contracts. Therefore, there may not be a need to establish a blacklisting system. To ensure that the relevant parties, including the rural landowners, waste haulers, property developers/contractors/managers are aware of the statutory requirements, EPD and the other concerned departments have jointly developed three sets of comprehensive guides to provide useful information on the various statutory requirements governing C&D materials dumping activities, and the steps that the affected parties need to take to guard against illegal land filling and fly-tipping activities. The guides also encourage the public and all the relevant parties to report to the Government on any suspected illegal dumping activities so that the Government can follow up on these cases promptly. These guides, which are produced in the

form of leaflets for easy promulgation, have been widely distributed to the various stakeholders through the relevant trade associations, Government departments and their public outlets. The guides are also available on the website of EPD. Some members suggest that consideration should be given to including in the course for registered contractors organized by the Buildings Department the requirements of contractors and their waste haulers on proper disposal of C&D materials under the relevant legislation to facilitate compliance.

Follow-up to individual cases

24. The Subcommittee is particularly concerned about the following nine private land filling sites in the database that are under constant monitoring or actions by Government departments as they fall within the conservation-related zonings, such as “Coastal Protection Area” and “Green Belt”. The latest position of these cases are summarized as follows –

- (a) ***Shing Mun Road*** – the site is zoned “Green Belt”. As the previous land filling activity involved illegal dumping of waste on GL, prosecutions were initiated under WDO against a transportation company, two dump truck drivers and a person who arranged for the land filling. The offenders were convicted and fined HK\$10,000 each by the court after trials. As regards the private agricultural lots, these are held under a Block Government Lease (BGL) and it is not a breach of BGL for earth filling/dumping of C&D materials. Besides, the site was also not previously covered by DPA Plans. Though not designated as the “Main Watercourse” under the Land Drainage Ordinance (Cap. 446), a portion of the materials deposited near the stream was cleared and sand bags placed at the toe of filling with the consent of the landowners of the private lots concerned to ensure that the stream flow is not impeded. No blockage of the watercourse has been reported since the clearance;
- (b) ***DD96, Chau Tau, San Tin*** – the site is zoned “Green Belt”. As recent site inspection revealed that three containers have been deposited on the site, enforcement action may be instigated against possible unauthorized development under TPO subject to evidence/assessment. Enforcement action will also be taken to remove illegal structure on a section of stream course located within GL;
- (c) ***DD99, Hop Shing Wai, San Tin*** – the site is zoned “Comprehensive Development and Wetland Enhancement Area”. Following the issuance of an Enforcement Notice (EN) under TPO, the pond filling operation was discontinued. RN was later issued to require the concerned parties to reinstate the damaged land by removing the converted containers, removing the debris on the land, and grassing the land. Compliance Notice for EN and RN were subsequently issued;
- (d) ***DD99, Chau Tau, San Tin*** – the site is partly zoned “Conservation Area” and partly zoned “Comprehensive Development & Wetland

Enhancement Area”. Following the issuance of a Stop Notice under TPO, the land filling and pond filling operations were discontinued. RN was later issued to require the concerned parties to reinstate the damaged land by removing the leftovers and debris on the land, grassing the land, and reinstating the natural watercourse on the land. Recent site inspections revealed that while reinstatement of the stream course is in progress, the site has not been fully reinstated. Prosecution action will be instigated against non-compliance with RN;

- (e) ***DD115, Nam Sang Wai*** – the site is zoned “Conservation Area” entirely on GL. Clearance operation for the removal of the vehicular access was completed and stream course reinstated. As sufficient evidence indicated that the land filling activity involved illegal dumping of waste on GL, a summons was issued against the responsible person according to WDO and court hearing is underway;
- (f) ***Ham Tin Kau Tsuen, Pui O, Lantau*** – the site is partly zoned “Village Type Development” and partly zoned “Coastal Protection Area” but the area is not previously covered by DPA Plans. The filling did not cause substantial drainage impact to the surroundings as the surface runoff within the area could be overflowed to Pui O Wan. As such, no flooding complaint in Pui O Ham Tin Kau Tsuen has been received so far. Latest inspections have not detected any environmental or sanitary nuisance;
- (g) ***DD125 various lots, Ha Tsuen*** – the site is partly zoned “Green Belt” and partly zoned “Recreation area”. Following the issuance of an EN under TPO, the land filling/pond filling operation was discontinued. RN was later issued to require the concerned parties to reinstate the damaged land by removing the leftovers, including construction wastes and debris on the land, as well as grassing the land. Prosecution action will be instigated if RN is not complied with;
- (h) ***DD129 various lots, Lau Fau Shan*** – the site is zoned “Green Belt”. Following the issuance of an EN under TPO, the land filling operation was discontinued. RN to require the concerned parties to reinstate the damaged land will be issued. Latest inspections have not detected any environmental or sanitary nuisance and no stream course has been affected;
- (i) ***DD129 various lots, Sha Kiu Tsuen, Lau Fau Shan*** – the site is a Coastal Protection Area. Following the issuance of an EN under TPO, the pond filling operation was discontinued. As site inspection revealed that the site was already covered with vegetation, Compliance Notice was issued. Latest inspections have not detected any environmental or sanitary nuisance and no stream course has been affected.

According to the Administration, the fine of \$10,000 for each offender involved in the Shing Mun Road case has indeed aroused the trades' awareness on the severity of fly-tipping and illegal land filling activities. Besides, the judge has explicitly stated that imprisonment would be considered for repeated offences. While appreciating the enforcement actions being taken, the Subcommittee considers it necessary for the Administration to step up publicity on the dire consequences of fly-tipping and illegal land filling activities using the Shing Mun Road case as an illustration to deter such activities. To facilitate monitoring, the Administration is requested to provide regular half-yearly progress report on the nine cases to the relevant Panel, the first of which should be made available in mid December 2009.

San Tin Park, Fan Tin Tsuen, Yuen Long

25. The case involves an allegation of an unauthorized conversion of a footpath inside San Tin Park into a vehicular access. According to the Administration, the access appeared on an aerial photo taken in 1956, and the aerial photos taken in 1990 and 1993 showed that the width of the access was sufficient to permit access by vehicles. After consideration and consultation, including the Heung Yee Kuk, and having regard to the relevant land policy, it has been decided that the access should be regularized and improvement works are planned to follow normal village access standards. In the course of study of the case, members have raised concern on the existing policies on provision, maintenance and management of roads, particularly connecting roads/paths to main roads, in rural areas.

26. The Administration's explanation is that apart from emergency vehicular accesses which are constructed by applicants as part of the village house development process, residents in rural villages may apply to District Officers (DOs) for provision of roads, including tracks and footpaths. DOs will consider the applications having regard to the local need and the ambit of Home Affairs Department (HAD)'s minor works programmes. Such roads constructed under HAD's minor works programmes are generally under the maintenance of DOs. However, there are other rural roads not provided by the Government but have long existed for use by rural residents. DOs may also consider upgrading these rural roads or carrying out ad hoc repairs under HAD's minor works programmes. District Land Officers (DLOs) will manage the rural roads which are located on unallocated GL. The Transport Department will impose any appropriate traffic control measures on the rural roads, as required, in particular for those connected to main roads under its management and maintenance. To prevent the proliferation of rural roads, DLOs would consider taking land control action against newly created rural roads without Government's authorization, subject to the circumstances and in consultation with DOs and other Government departments. However, DLOs may consider allowing for continued use of individual existing village roads in recognition of the fact that many village roads have been built and used by local villagers for lengthy period, and that these village roads are supported and considered acceptable by the local community and relevant Government departments respectively. Subject to individual circumstances, DOs may also consider improving such village roads upon villagers' request if DLOs have decided to allow the continued existence and use of these village roads.

So Lo Pun Village, North District

27. The case involves suspected unauthorized land excavation and tree-felling activities for future development. According to the Administration, the affected areas include private land in So Lo Pun Village and some unleased GL at the fringe of the village. While land excavation and vegetation clearance on private lands under Block Government Lease did not contravene the lease condition, tree-felling on unleased GL contravened sections 21(d) and 22(1) of the Forests and Countryside Ordinance (Cap. 96). After collecting necessary evidence, a summons was issued to the defendant. When the case was heard by the Magistrate at Tsuen Wan Magistrate's Court, the prosecutor from Department of Justice decided not to adduce evidence to the prosecution case. The defendant was thus acquitted. To prevent recurrence of similar incidents in future, patrol has been stepped up at the area near So Lo Pun Village.

Pak Lap Village, Sai Kung

28. The case involves land excavation and alleged tree-felling as well as suspected illegal use of vehicles. According to the Administration, land excavation and vegetation clearance were found to have been conducted by the villagers of Pak Lap. Some lorries and excavators were also seen on private land inside Pak Lap Village. However, the villagers claimed that these vehicles were brought in by boat and hence did not contravene the Country Parks Ordinance (Cap. 208). In order to prevent unauthorized excavation and tree-felling on GL, warning signs have been erected at the vicinity of the affected areas. Patrol will also be stepped up at Pak Lap Village to prevent illegal use of vehicles in the area.

Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui

29. In the light of the recent illegal dumping case in Ho Sheung Heung Village close to the Long Valley Wetland, the Subcommittee conducted a site visit on 23 July 2009 to observe the measures and enforcement action being undertaken by relevant departments against the unauthorized land filling activities.

Advice sought

30. The Panel is invited to note the work of the Subcommittee.

Panel on Environmental Affairs

Subcommittee on Combating Fly-tipping

Terms of Reference

"To review the existing policies on enforcement against fly-tipping and suggest improvement measures as and when necessary."

Panel on Environmental Affairs

Subcommittee on Combating Fly-tipping

Membership list

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Date 1 July 2009