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**Legislative Council**

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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 2010-2011 session.

**Background**

2. The problem of fly-tipping<sup>1</sup> and illegal land filling<sup>2</sup> 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 construction and demolition (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

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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 Subcommittee was dissolved upon submission of a report to the Panel in August 2009. In view of the prevalence of fly-tipping and illegal land filling activities, Members agreed at the meeting of the House Committee on 4 December 2009 to re-appoint the Subcommittee. Given that fly-tipping and illegal land filling activities were still rampant, the Panel decided that the Subcommittee should be re-appointed in the 2010-2011 session. The terms of reference and membership of the Subcommittee are given in **Appendices I and II** respectively.

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

## **Major work**

### Enhanced control measures against the depositing of C&D materials

#### *Trial scheme on monitoring of fly-tipping activities using closed-circuit television systems*

5. The Subcommittee has noted that with the support of the Tuen Mun and Sha Tin District Councils, closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems have been installed at the two fly-tipping black-spots at Siu Lang Shui in Tuen Mun and Tai Po Road car park in January 2010 on trial for about one year to test out their effectiveness in collecting evidence on fly-tipping activities. Subject to the outcome of the trial scheme, the Administration would review the feasibility of extending the CCTV installations to other fly-tipping black-spots. The Subcommittee has enquired about the progress of the trial.

6. According to the Administration, the occurrence of fly-tipping activities at the two locations has become less frequent since the installation of CCTV systems and stepping up of enforcement effort by relevant departments. So far, the CCTV system at Siu Lang Shui has identified 17 fly-tipping cases, of which 10 cases could be traced. Prosecution has been taken against eight cases under the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354) and fixed penalty tickets issued for the remaining two cases. While no fly-tipping cases involving C&D materials have been found at Tai Po Road car park, fixed penalty tickets have been issued to some 30 littering cases. While the CCTV system has been effective and useful in deterring fly-tipping activities at the two black spots in the trial scheme, further extension of the use of CCTV in other fly-tipping locations to collect evidence on fly-tipping activities has to be carefully considered having regard to views of the neighbouring community and privacy concerns.

*Extension of the trip-ticket system to major works projects in the private sector*

7. Given that the trip-ticket system (TTS) and related waste management practices for public works projects are not only effective in monitoring the flow of C&D materials but also help prevent overloading of dump trucks, the Subcommittee has repeatedly requested the Administration to consider extending TTS to major private works projects. In the 2009-2010 legislative session, the Subcommittee suggested that a deadline should be set for the mandatory introduction of TTS to major private works.

8. The Administration has advised that it has relayed members' suggestion to the Construction Industry Council (CIC) which has recently approved a set of Guidelines on TTS for Disposal of Construction and Demolition Materials in Private Sector works for implementation in the second quarter of 2011. The Guidelines are similar to the Technical Circular (Works) No. 6/2010 – "Trip ticket system for disposal of construction and demolition materials" issued by the Works Branch of the Development Bureau. The Committee on Environment and Technology under CIC will monitor the progress of application after publication of the Guidelines. Subject to the feedback from the industry on the Guidelines, the introduction of mandatory TTS to private works may be considered. The Subcommittee has stressed the need for the Administration to maintain close liaison with and provide technical assistance to CIC on the implementation of the Guidelines as appropriate. The Subcommittee should also be kept informed of the progress.

9. In the 2009-2010 legislative session, the Subcommittee also requested the Administration to consider including in the Basic Conditions of the application for a billing account for disposal of construction waste the need for contractors to ensure that dump trucks leaving construction sites were weighed and recorded in the chits for cross checking at public fill reception facilities, to avoid overloading of dump trucks and possible fly-tipping activities. The proposal would enable the Administration to revoke the contractor's account in case of breaches of the proposed Basic Conditions.

10. According to the Administration, it has examined the operation of the Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation and the Construction Waste Disposal Charging Scheme, which seek to encourage waste producers to reuse, reduce and recycle construction waste through financial disincentive. However, the existing mechanism under the Regulation does not provide any avenue for reinstating the billing account that has been revoked as a result of breach of the proposed Basic Condition. The main contractor concerned would have no other alternative means to handle construction waste under such situation, and may be forced to transfer the waste delivery and payment responsibilities to sub-contractors or vehicle drivers.

This would increase the financial burden of other parties and would not be in line with the legal intent of the Regulation. To deter overloading in the first place, overloaded dump trucks will not be accepted in Environmental Protection Department (EPD)'s waste disposal facilities, subject to the contingency allowance<sup>3</sup> of 5% of the permitted gross vehicle weight. The Administration will also remind all contractors of the dump truck trades not to overload their trucks for safety reasons.

11. The Subcommittee has noted that at present, inert C&D materials could be disposed of at public fill reception facilities managed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD). C&D waste containing more than 50% by weight of inert materials should be delivered to the sorting facilities managed by CEDD whereas C&D waste containing not more than 50% by weight of inert construction waste should be disposed of at landfills managed by EPD. While the entry of overloaded dump trucks will be rejected at landfills managed by EPD, the same measure is not adopted by other disposal facilities managed by CEDD. Subcommittee members have enquired about the differences in the handling of overloading dump trucks at different waste disposal facilities.

12. The Administration has advised that the control measures at designated waste disposal facilities form part of its holistic approach in combating the overloading of dump trucks. Through rejecting overloaded dump trucks at the disposal facilities, a clear signal can be sent to the relevant stakeholders that overloading of dump truck is not acceptable. Overloaded trucks are rejected at disposal facilities operated by both CEDD and EPD subject to a buffer of up to 5% of the permitted gross vehicle weight (PGVW). However, waste haulers have pointed out that they only deliver construction waste to the reception facilities as per contractors' instruction. Rejecting the entry of overloaded dump trucks would only affect haulers but not the contractors who should be responsible for the overloading problem at source. In response to the feedback from various haulers' associations, CEDD has temporarily suspended the control measure of rejecting entry since May 2010, pending consultation with the associations on their concerns. Meanwhile, the Administration has taken on board suggestions of hauler associations to enhance transparency to facilitate better control of overloading problem. Starting from early June 2011, the Administration will upload onto the construction waste charging website PGVW of all vehicles that have disposed of construction waste at designated waste disposal facilities. CEDD has also started issuing warning letters to account holders with serious overloading records. CEDD will continue liaising with the trade on the latest development with a view to reinstating the

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<sup>3</sup> The purpose of the contingency allowance is to provide dump truck drivers a buffer against unforeseen situations like rainy weather which may increase the overall weight of the construction waste.

control measure of rejecting entry of overloaded dump trucks as soon as practicable. Subcommittee members have requested the Administration to revert back to the Subcommittee or the Panel as appropriate the outcome of consultation in due course

13. The Subcommittee has noted that the Hong Kong Dumper Truck Drivers Association (HKDTDA) has, in its submission, suggested adopting relevant global positioning system (GPS) applications to track dump trucks to prevent illegal dumping. As the proposal does not have the support of CIC, HKDTDA has conducted its own trial to install GPS applications in 100 dump trucks for a period of six months starting from March 2011. Subcommittee members have enquired whether the Administration is aware of the trial and if so, its preliminary views on the trial.

14. According to the Administration, it met HKDTDA and the GPS service provider on 8 April 2011 regarding the trial. In gist, GPS applications have been installed in 12 dump trucks so far. Preliminary performance assessment reveals that the system is good for tracking and fleet management, but not necessarily effective in monitoring overloading or illegal dumping. The GPS service provider would have to look at some technical issues, such as prevention of tempering of device and manipulating of record. There is also a need to further explore how the relevant records could complement prosecution actions as evidences admissible in court. All these issues have to be examined before the suitability of GPS applications for addressing the overloading problem could be ascertained. The Administration will maintain close liaison with HKDTDA and CIC regarding the trial.

### Legislative amendment

#### *Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354)*

15. In the 2009-2010 legislative session, the Subcommittee was briefed on the proposal to amend the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354) (WDO) to enhance the effectiveness of enforcing section 16A of WDO against unauthorized depositing of abandoned C&D materials on private land. Under the proposal, a person who carries out unauthorized depositing activity on private land without owners' written consent will be held liable for prosecution. The proposal aims to prevent depositing activities that will cause environmental problem, and to safeguard the interest of private landowners by preventing the abuse of private land for depositing without their consent. The new notification mechanism under the proposal will also enable Government departments to be notified in advance of possible depositing of abandoned C&D materials on private land so that the related departments could remind parties concerned of the relevant statutory requirements, thus preventing the occurrence

of illegal activities. The Subcommittee has enquired about the legislative time-table for the proposal.

16. According to the Administration, a public consultation was conducted in 2010 to solicit views on the proposal. In general, the public and relevant stakeholders are positive and supportive towards the proposal. The Administration has taken into account views and comments received during the public consultation in preparing the legislative proposal on amendment to WDO with the aim to submit the amendment proposal to the Legislative Council as soon as possible.

*Town Planning Ordinance (Cap. 131)*

17. In the 2009-2010 legislative session, the Administration was also requested to review the feasibility of amending the Town Planning Ordinance (Cap. 131) (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 Development Permission Areas (DPA) Plans. The Subcommittee has enquired about the progress of the review.

18. The Administration has advised that the preparation and review of statutory plans has been an on-going task of the Planning Department (PlanD). Apart from OZP reviews for the built-up areas, PlanD is in parallel preparing DPA Plans/OZPs for the rural areas currently not covered by statutory plans so as to step up statutory planning control in areas of high conservation value, subject to development pressure, or susceptible to unauthorized use etc. Since early 2010, PlanD has prepared 12 DPA Plans, covering the Frontier Closed Areas, some country park enclaves and other rural areas, amounting to about 2 550 hectares of land. While effort would be made to expedite the preparation of statutory plans for the rest of the rural areas, the progress would hinge on the complexity of the issues involved in the respective areas.

19. Some members have expressed concern about illegal land filling activities in country park enclaves, particularly in the light of the Tai Long Sai Wan incident. To protect country park enclaves with high conservation value, efforts should be made to cover these enclaves by statutory plans as soon as possible.

20. According to the Administration, country park enclaves are sites that are surrounded by or adjacent to the country park, but not part of the country parks. Most of these enclaves comprise both private land and GL. Control on development on private land at these enclaves relies on the land leases. Enforcement action would be taken according to DPA Plans or OZPs prepared

under TPO, where applicable, if a breach of lease conditions can be established. In his Policy Address 2010-2011, the Chief Executive announced that the Tai Long Sai Wan incident had highlighted the need for prompt action to regulate land use in country park enclaves to forestall human damage. To meet conservation and social development needs, the Administration will either include country park enclaves into country parks or determine their proper uses through statutory planning, having regard to various factors such as accessibility of the enclave, immediate development threats, conservation value, landscape value, geographical location of the enclave, and existing scale of human settlement. At the time of the Tai Long Sai Wan incident, there are 77 country park enclaves. Of these, 23 are covered by OZPs while 54 are not. Following the announcement of the Policy Address, DPA Plans have been prepared for seven additional enclaves that are not previously covered by statutory plan. The Administration will continue to carry out relevant works in accordance with the direction in the Policy Address. Meanwhile, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department will continue its patrolling efforts in these 54 enclaves and alert the relevant departments of any irregular activities so that prompt enforcement action could be taken against unauthorized activities under the existing legislative framework.

#### Follow-up on individual cases

21. The Subcommittee has been monitoring 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 (up to May 2011) of these cases are summarized as follows –

- (a) ***Shing Mun Road*** – the site is zoned as "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 has not been 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 has been 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. Latest

inspections in January 2011 have not detected any further dumping of waste/land filling activity, environmental or sanitary nuisance. It is agreed that the case should be deleted from the list;

- (b) ***DD96, Chau Tau, San Tin*** – the site is zoned as "Green Belt". As site inspection revealed that two containers had been deposited on the site, an Enforcement Notice (EN) under TPO requiring the discontinuation of the unauthorized storage use was issued in mid-2009. Prosecution action against the concerned party for non-compliance with the statutory notice is in progress. Given that it is not in breach of lease conditions for earth filling on Old Schedule private agricultural lot, and that latest inspections in January 2011 have not detected any dumping of waste/land filling activity, environmental or sanitary nuisance, it is agreed that the case should be deleted from the list;
- (c) ***DD99, Hop Shing Wai, San Tin*** – the site is zoned as "Comprehensive Development and Wetland Enhancement Area". Following the issuance of an EN under TPO in mid-2006, the pond filling operation was discontinued. Reinstatement Notice (RN) was issued in mid-2006 to require the concerned parties to reinstate the damaged land. Compliance Notice (CN) for the statutory notice was issued in early 2007. Given that it is not in breach of lease conditions for earth filling on Old Schedule private agricultural lot, and that latest inspections in January 2011 have not detected any dumping of waste/land filling activity, environmental or sanitary nuisance, it is agreed that the case should be deleted from the list;
- (d) ***DD99, Chau Tau, San Tin*** – the site is zoned as partly "Conservation Area" and partly "Comprehensive Development & Wetland Enhancement Area". A Stop Notice under TPO requiring the discontinuation of the land filling and pond filling operations were issued in late 2008. In considering the prosecution case, some steps taken by the notice recipients are being assessed. Given that it is not in breach of lease conditions for earth filling on Old Schedule private agricultural lot, and that latest inspections in January 2011 have not detected any dumping of waste/land filling activity, environmental or sanitary nuisance, the Administration will keep monitoring the site closely;
- (e) ***DD115, Nam Sang Wai*** – the site is zoned as "Conservation Area" situated entirely on GL. Clearance operation for the removal of the vehicular access was completed on 21 September 2009 and the

stream bed and embankment had been reinstated to their original width. As sufficient evidence indicated that the land filling activity involved illegal dumping of waste on GL, prosecution was initiated and the offender was subsequently convicted and fined \$3,000 by the court after trial. Latest inspections in January 2011 have not detected any further dumping of waste/land filling activity, environmental or sanitary nuisance. The Administration will keep monitoring the site closely;

- (f) ***Ham Tin Kau Tsuen, Pui O, Lantau*** – the site is zoned as partly "Village Type Development" and partly "Coastal Protection Area", but not previously covered by DPA Plans. Earth filling on the lots concerned is not a breach of the land lease conditions or contravenes WDO if consent has been obtained from lots owners. Latest inspections in January 2011 have revealed that there is no major change in the subject situation except a very thin layer of soil has been newly deposited on the existing debris. There is no extension of the filled area and environmental nuisance has not been detected. Since the site is located just beside Pui O River, its hinterland is not subject to high risk of flooding. The Administration will keep monitoring the site closely;
- (g) ***DD125 various lots, Ha Tsuen*** – the site is zoned as partly "Green Belt" and partly "Recreation area". Following the issuance of an EN under TPO in late 2008, the land filling/pond filling operation was discontinued. RN was issued in early 2009 requiring the concerned parties to reinstate the damaged land. CN for the statutory notices were issued in late 2009. Given that it is not in breach of lease conditions for earth filling on Old Schedule private agricultural lot, and that latest inspections in January 2011 have not detected any dumping of waste/land filling activity, environmental or sanitary nuisance, it is agreed that the case should be deleted from the list;
- (h) ***DD129 various lots, Lau Fau Shan*** – the site is zoned as "Green Belt". Following the issuance of an EN under TPO in early 2009, the land filling operation was discontinued. RN was issued in late 2009 requiring the concerned parties to reinstate the damaged land. Site condition is being monitored for issuance of CN as the site has broadly been covered by vegetation. Given that it is not in breach of lease conditions for earth filling on Old Schedule private agricultural lot, and that latest inspections in January 2011 have not detected any dumping of waste/land filling activity, environmental or sanitary nuisance, it is agreed that the case should

be deleted from the list; and

- (i) ***DD129 various lots, Sha Kiu Tsuen, Lau Fau Shan*** – the site is zoned as Coastal Protection Area. Following the issuance of an EN under TPO on 1 September 2008, the pond filling operation was discontinued. As site inspection revealed that the site was already covered with vegetation, CN was issued on 15 January 2009. Given that it is not in breach of lease conditions for earth filling on Old Schedule private agricultural lot, and that latest inspections in January 2011 have not detected any dumping of waste/land filling activity, environmental or sanitary nuisance, it is agreed that the case should be deleted from the list.

### *Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui*

22. The Subcommittee has also discussed the case of illegal land filling activity at the site at Ho Sheung Heung, Sheung Shui, which is zoned as "Agriculture" land. According to the Administration, site inspections were conducted following receipt of public complaints between July and October 2009, which revealed that C&D waste/waste soil deposition, earth moving works and turfing were carried out at the site. Summonses under TPO were laid against two responsible persons who undertook the unauthorized land filling at part of the site in July 2009. One defendant had pleaded guilty to the offence and was convicted/fined \$10,000 by the court. Another defendant was convicted and fined (\$30,000 for charge under TPO and \$5,000 under WDO) after trial in late 2010 against three charges instituted by PlanD, EPD and Police. Prosecution was also instigated against four truck drivers/bulldozer operators for non-compliance with the notice under TPO requiring the provision of relevant information on the land filling case. They were convicted and fined by the court in mid-April 2010. In respect of WDO, there were eight convictions with fines of \$22,400 in total. Two truck drivers and two excavator/bulldozer operators were convicted for unlawful deposit of waste. A truck owner was convicted for non-compliance with the legal notices requiring the provision of information regarding the land filling incident in July 2009.

23. On top of EN, RN under TPO were served to the concerned parties requiring the removal of the fill materials and grassing of the land by 30 September 2009. The Secretary for Development (SDev) received eight applications for review of RN under TPO. After considering the appellant's submissions and Government departments' responses, SDev confirmed in May 2010 the Planning Authority's decisions to serve RN. The respective notice recipients are thus required to undertake the reinstatement works, part of which have been commenced in mid-2010. So far, CN have been issued to 15 notice recipients where the reinstatement works have been fulfilled.

Reinstatement actions in some other lots are in good progress, with filled materials removed and vegetation found on the site. For those lots where the requirements of RN were not complied with, prosecution action against the concerned parties has been instituted accordingly. Three defendants had pleaded guilty and were convicted/fined by the court in late 2010.

24. As regards the two unauthorized buildings constructed on the site, the Administration has advised that one of the structures is on private land and the other one straddles both private land and GL. The Buildings Department (BD) served a removal order on the owners on 17 November 2009 requiring the removal of the two unauthorized structures. The owner concerned indicated to District Lands Officer/North that one of the unauthorized structures straddled his own private land and GL, and requested for joint demolition action. However, the Administration's demolition action on 29 January 2010 encountered resistance and thus it was called off on safety grounds. Notwithstanding, BD urged the owner to try every possible means to comply with the order. In response to the owner's request for another joint demolition action, BD informed the owner that the proposed joint demolition action could not be considered as an excuse for withholding the action to remove the other unauthorized building entirely erected on private land. BD would consider instituting prosecution proceedings if the owner failed to complete the required works without a reasonable excuse. Afterwards, the Sheung Shui District Rural Committee approached the Heung Yee Kuk (the Kuk) for assistance and the Kuk had taken up the case with the Administration. The Development Bureau advised the Kuk and Sheung Shui District Rural Committee that the two unauthorized structures had to be demolished. BD issued a final warning letter to the owner on 31 January 2011. LandsD had taken parallel action by posting a notice on 31 January 2011 under section 6(1) of the Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 28) requiring the occupier to cease occupation of the GL before 3 March 2011. The Administration will keep monitoring the situation closely.

*Hung Shui Kiu, Yuen Long*

25. As regards allegation of illegal land filling activity in Hung Shui Kiu, the Administration has advised the Subcommittee that, the site concerned is a private land zoned as "green belt" in the Ping Shan OZP. Any land filling activities conducted at "green belt" zoned land should have the planning permission granted by the Town Planning Board. Upon receipt of the complaint in late December 2010, relevant departments (including PlanD, LandsD and EPD) inspected the site concerned and found that filling of land has been carried out at the site. Warning poster was erected at the site and warning letters were issued to remind the concerned parties that unauthorized development would be subject to planning enforcement. An EN under TPO

was issued on 14 January 2011 to the concerned parties requiring discontinuation of the land filling operation. The site inspection undertaken upon expiry of the compliance period of EN revealed that the unauthorized development had been discontinued. On 23 February 2011, a RN under TPO was issued to the concerned parties requiring reinstatement of the damaged land. The relevant departments will keep monitoring the site closely and non-compliance of the statutory notice will be subject to prosecution.

### *Nam Sang Wai*

26. According to the Administration, alleged arson cases at Nam Sang Wai were attended by the Fire Services Department and the Police, both of which had made enquiries at the scene and concluded that no evidence of arson was found. PlanD and EPD had also conducted site inspection and had not found any activities contravening relevant legislation. Notwithstanding, the Police will deploy the available manpower resources to step up patrols in the Nam Sang Wai area as far as practicable to maintain law and order.

27. Some members have expressed concern that the penalties for illegal land filling activities upon conviction are too light to reflect the gravity of offences. The Administration has advised that the amount of fine is determined by the court taking into account the merits of individual cases. Legal advice on the need for appeal would be sought from the Department of Justice (DoJ) if the Administration considers the penalty too light. As to how the cost for reinstating damaged GL from illegal land filling activities could be recovered, the Administration has advised that section 18A(1)(b) of WDO provides that if a person is convicted of an offence in respect of waste deposited on GL and the Director of Environmental Protection (DEP) has already removed the waste, the magistrate may order the convicted person to pay DEP any expenses reasonably incurred by the latter in carrying out the removal. However, WDO provides for recovery of the cost of removal of waste only. The magistrates would find it inappropriate to order the convicted person, as part of the criminal proceedings under WDO, to pay the cost not related to waste removal, such as removal of temporary structures, repairs or replacement of damaged Government properties, and reinstatement of damaged GL. Yet, the concerned Government departments could recover the cost incurred by way of civil actions through DoJ. For instance, DoJ successfully entered a default judgement against the convicted person in the Shing Mun Road case requiring him to pay the cost incurred by DEP for removal of waste and reinstatement of the roadside railings.

### **Way forward**

28. Noting the recent progress in tackling fly-tipping activities by the Administration, Subcommittee members have decided to dissolve the Subcommittee upon submission of its report to the Panel.

### **Advice sought**

29. The Panel is invited to note the work of the Subcommittee and the recommendation set out in paragraph 28.

Council Business Division 1  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
24 June 2011

**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**

**Chairman** Hon LEE Wing-tat

**Members** Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee, SC, JP  
Hon CHEUNG Hok-ming, GBS, JP  
Hon KAM Nai-wai, MH  
Hon Tanya CHAN

(Total : 5 Members)

**Clerk** Miss Becky YU

**Legal Adviser** Miss Kitty CHENG

**Date** 21 October 2010