

(Translation)

香港特別行政區政府  
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

運輸及房屋局

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Transport and Housing Bureau

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本局檔號 Our Ref. HD 4-2/PS1/1-5511/4 (2016) III

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5 April 2016

Mr Derek Lo  
Clerk to Legislative Council Panel on Housing  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
Legislative Council Complex  
1 Legislative Council Road, Central  
Hong Kong

Dear Mr Lo,

**Legislative Council Panel on Housing**

**Meetings on 2 November 2015, 7 December 2015 and 4 January 2016**

\_\_\_\_\_ I enclose the supplementary information requested by Members  
\_\_\_\_\_ at the meetings on 2 November 2015 (**Annex 1**), 7 December 2015  
(**Annex 2**) and 4 January 2016 (**Annex 3**) for Members' reference.

Yours sincerely,

( Original Signed )

( Jerry Cheung )  
for Secretary for Transport and Housing

**Legislative Council Panel on Housing meeting  
on 2 November 2015**

**Public Housing Construction Programme 2015-16 to 2019-20**

**Supplementary Information**

**PURPOSE**

At the Legislative Council Panel on Housing meeting on 2 November 2015, Members enquired about the latest position of the 2 300 public rental housing (PRH) units under the Hung Shui Kiu Area 13 Phase 3 project. This paper provides the relevant information.

**THE LATEST POSITION OF HUNG SHUI KIU AREA 13 PHASE  
3 PROJECT**

2. Hung Shui Kiu Area 13 Phase 3 consists of a total of 2 808 PRH units, of which 2 339 units were completed in March 2015 (i.e. 2014-15). The remaining 469 units were completed in May 2015 (i.e. 2015-16) as scheduled. These units are under the population in-take process.

**Legislative Council Panel on Housing Meeting  
on 7 December 2015**

**Supplementary Information**

**PURPOSE**

At the Legislative Council Panel on Housing (Panel on Housing) meeting on 7 December 2015, Members requested additional information on matters in relation to the comprehensive development of North West Kowloon Reclamation Site 6 (NWKR Site 6) where Public Works Programme (PWP) Items No. B062RG and B082TI situate; performance of the environmental targets and initiatives of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA) in 2014-15, and the conversion of Tin Yiu Market into shopping complex by Link Asset Management Limited (Link). This paper provides the relevant information.

**COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF NWKR SITE 6**

2. NWKR Site 6 has a gross site area of about 4.71 hectares and is zoned “Comprehensive Development Area” (CDA) on the Approved South West Kowloon Outline Zoning Plan No. S/K20/30. The planning brief of NWKR Site 6 is based on the planning intention for the CDA zone and the development restrictions on the OZP, having regard to topography, surrounding land uses and comments received from the public. A number of urban design considerations have been adopted in the development, including wind corridors, visual permeability, building block massing, heights, connectivity and integration, open space and pedestrian linkages. The master layout of the comprehensive development has been approved by the Town Planning Board in July 2015. The development at NWKR Site 6 comprises –

- (a) four public rental housing (PRH) blocks, providing about 3 310 PRH units and associated facilities, including retail

facilities, a market, a car park, a kindergarten, which will be completed from 2019 to 2021 by phases;

- (b) social welfare facilities including an early education and training centre, a special child care centre, an integrated vocational rehabilitation services centre, a hostel for moderately mentally handicapped persons, a residential care home for the elderly, a hostel for severely mentally handicapped persons, a supported hostel for mentally and physically handicapped persons, a day activity centre and an integrated children and youth services centre;
- (c) a covered walkway and footbridge system connecting the public housing blocks, various facilities and the adjacent pedestrian network to enable grade separation, and to link up comprehensively the public transport interchange (PTI), MTR Nam Cheong station, adjacent housing developments and Cheung Sha Wan Waterfront Promenade;
- (d) public open space (about 1 hectare) and local open space (about 9 600 square metres) located in the above-mentioned PRH development, providing chess tables, table tennis tables, a badminton court, a basketball court, a jogging trail, a number of community play areas and ample outdoor recreation space for enjoyment by people at different ages. Part of the local open space will be located at the rooftop of the Sports Centre, opened round the clock and connected to the Lin Cheung Road public housing development via a long-span footbridge;
- (e) a Sports Centre (about 7 740 square metres), 5-a-side soccer pitch and public library facilities (about 16 870 square metres) under the PWP Item No. B062RG; and
- (f) a PTI under the PWP Item No. B082TI, with 10 bays for franchised bus and green minibus.

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3. The master layout plan of NWKR Site 6 is at **Appendix**. In money-of-the-day prices, the capital costs of the Sports Centre, 5-a-side

soccer pitch and public library facilities under the PWP Item No. B062RG and the PTI under the PWP Item No. B082TI are estimated to be \$1,564.6 million and \$174 million respectively.

### **Facilities to be provided by the Sports Centre for use by senior citizens and persons with disabilities**

4. The Sports Centre will provide facilities including basketball courts, volleyball courts, badminton courts, a handball court, a table tennis room, a fitness room, a children's play room and multi-purpose activity rooms. These facilities can be used by senior citizens and persons with disabilities in accordance with their age and physique. The Leisure and Cultural Services Department will also organise programmes suitable for them from time to time, such as Baduanjin, Tai Chi, fitness exercise, social dance, table tennis, indoor short mat bowling, gateball and badminton etc.

### **Location of the 5-a-side Soccer Pitch**

5. The proposed 5-a-side soccer pitch is a reprovisioning of the existing soccer pitch at Fat Tseung Street West. In order to facilitate its continual use by the community and neighbouring schools, the location of the new soccer pitch should be as near to its original location as possible and at ground level adjacent to Sham Mong Road. Furthermore, the soccer pitch needs to be located suitably away from nearby residential premises to mitigate nuisance arising from, for example, ball games during night time. Hence, its location at ground level near Sham Mong Road is more suitable. We will plant trees and provide greening in the vicinity of the soccer pitch as buffer and landscaping.

### **Design of the PTI**

6. In designing the PTI, various considerations including available site area, ingress/egress locations, vehicular and pedestrian flow pattern, on and off arrangement for passengers, and number of bus routes, etc, have been taken into account. In order to provide public transport

services to support the public housing development at NWKR Site 6 and the community nearby, the proposed PTI needs to accommodate 10 bays for eight franchised bus routes and one green minibus route. Considering the fact that the “peripheral saw-tooth” design would require a relatively larger floor space, and that fact that a large number of franchised bus and minibus routes need to be accommodated within the limited site area, a “parallel platform type” layout is adopted. Pedestrian crossings between bus bays will be provided to enhance the safety of passengers.

### **Environmental Mitigation Measures in the public transport interchange**

7. The air quality inside PTIs is mainly affected by the pollutants of carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide. Based on the “Technical Schedule for Public Transport Interchange” and the “Control of Air Pollution in Semi-Confined Public Transport Interchanges”, the mechanical ventilation system for the proposed PTI is designed to ensure that the levels of the air pollutant contents in the PTI meet the requirements of the guidelines.

8. Besides, the noise inside the PTIs is mainly generated by the mechanical ventilation system and vehicles, as well as their reverberation. We will follow the “Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines” to provide adequate noise mitigation installations for the mechanical ventilation system to ensure that its noise levels meet the established criteria, whereas the noise generated by a traveling vehicle is only of a transient nature. We have followed the noise control requirements in the “Technical Schedule for Public Transport Interchange” in the design of the PTI in order to dissipate the reverberation noise as quickly as possible for reducing the impact on passengers.

### **PERFORMANCE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS AND INITIATIVES OF HA IN 2014-2015**

9. In respect of planting trees in public housing developments, our policy is to maximise tree planting and at the same time minimise

potential problems associated with tree planting. HA sets a target of planting one tree for every 15 flats within a new development. With regards to re-planting of trees which are felled or removed in existing public housing estates, HA will follow the relevant guidelines promulgated by Development Bureau to replant trees at the original location or at other suitable locations within the estate boundary. If re-planting of trees is infeasible, shrubs or other plants will be provided to optimise the greening of the estates.

## **CONVERSION OF TIN YIU MARKET INTO SHOPPING COMPLEX BY LINK ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

10. At the meeting of the Legislative Council Panel on Housing on 7 December 2015, Members asked the Government to provide supplementary information on the conversion of Tin Yiu Market by Link Asset Management Limited (Link), and responses to the motions passed at the meeting. In addition, Members requested the Government to reply to the letter received during their visit to Tin Yiu Estate, Tin Shui Wai on 1 February 2016 and the letter dated 3 March 2016. A consolidated reply from the Transport and Housing Bureau and the Food and Health Bureau (FHB) is as follows.

### **Responsibility of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA) under Section 4(1) of the Housing Ordinance**

11. Section 4(1) of the Housing Ordinance stipulates that HA shall exercise its powers and discharge its duties under the Housing Ordinance so as to secure the provision of housing and such amenities ancillary thereto as it thinks fit for such kinds or classes of persons as it may determine, subject to the approval of the Chief Executive. In its judgment in the case of “Lo Siu Lan v. Hong Kong Housing Authority”<sup>1</sup>, the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) pointed out that HA had the power to dispose of its properties, but any exercise of such power had to be consistent with HA’s object as laid down in section 4(1) of the Housing Ordinance. The CFA agreed that HA’s divested retail and carparking

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<sup>1</sup> FACV No. 10 of 2005.

facilities were “amenities ancillary to housing” (i.e. ancillary amenities) under the Housing Ordinance, and were subject to the stipulation that they should be provided “as the Authority thinks fits”. The CFA pointed out that it was not stipulated in the Housing Ordinance that tenants of public rental housing had any statutory right to the continued retention and control by HA of the facilities while the tenants were still using the facilities; and so long as the facilities were available to tenants, it meant that HA had secured the provision of such facilities, even if they were provided by a third party over whom HA had no control. Before reaching its decision, the CFA noted that The Link (now renamed as Link) would adopt a market-oriented commercial approach in operating the retail and carparking facilities, whereas the approach adopted by HA at the time might not be in line with the practice of private sector; and that the listing of The Link might entail some changes in the operation of the such facilities, which included, for example, changes in the tenant trade mix. Meanwhile, the CFA also noted the restrictions on the divested properties under relevant land leases, including the requirement to apply for a lease modification in case of a change of use in relation to a divested property; and the covenants between HA and The Link which required that the owner (including The Link and any subsequent owner) charge concessionary rents for certain welfare facilities provided within the divested properties.

12. At the policy level, HA’s objective is to provide PRH to low-income families who cannot afford private rental accommodation. As set out in the Long Term Housing Strategy Annual Progress Report 2015 published in December 2015, the Government has adopted 460 000 flats as the total supply target for the ten-year period from 2016-17 to 2025-26. Public housing accounts for 60% of the target, consisting of 200 000 PRH units and 80 000 subsidised sale flats. In the face of this huge housing production target, HA has to focus its resources and efforts in the provision of public housing. Given the ever-increasing number of PRH applicants and the keen demand for subsidised sale flats from the public, it is necessary for HA to prioritise and focus its resources on the provision of public housing for eligible persons. In planning new public housing projects, HA will strive to build the greatest number of domestic flats with a view to providing homes for more people so as to achieve the



optimal use of land.

13. Same as members of the general public, residents of public housing need various public facilities and related services in their daily lives, including educational, medical, social services, recreational, cultural, leisure and commercial facilities. Since their needs for such facilities and services may vary among districts and will change over time, government departments (including Education Bureau, FHB, Social Welfare Department, and Leisure and Cultural Services Department) will take into account the actual situation and plan accordingly within their respective purviews.

14. In the planning of public housing projects, HA will make reference to the planning guidelines under the “Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines”, consult relevant departments and agencies, as well as the views of District Councils and the local community, in formulating suitable facilities in public housing estates. Other factors of individual public housing projects will also be considered. For example, subject to site constraints, the incorporation of non-domestic facilities in individual projects may result in reduction of flat number, extension of construction period, and imposition of significant financial commitment. Also, the feasibility and suitability of those facilities in operational and financial terms will need to be taken into account. As such, the type of facilities to be incorporated in public housing projects, as well as their scale and mode of operation, will vary depending on actual situation and may change over time. The government departments concerned will review the situation from time to time and plan accordingly.

15. In considering whether to provide market facilities in public housing projects, HA’s current practice is to provide a supermarket with wet goods portion or shops selling fresh supplies in new projects of smaller scale. However, if the project is located in remote area without retail facilities nearby, HA will consider providing more retail facilities according to the actual circumstances. For new projects of larger scale with a sizable population and lacking a market in the vicinity, HA will consider providing a market in the estate. HA operates its retail facilities on prudent commercial principles and generally adopts a single-operator letting arrangement for its markets in newly-completed

public housing estates. Such arrangement allows HA to leverage on the private sector's expertise and flexibility in management and operation of markets to effectively enhance the shopping environment, provide better shopping choices and services for residents. The Housing Department (HD) will monitor operation of markets and services rendered by the single-operator by means of tenancy terms. HD will conduct regular assessment of their performance and encourage them to provide better quality services.

### **Establishing a subcommittee to follow up the issues relating to public markets**

16. On the proposal to establish a subcommittee to follow up on issues relating to public markets in Hong Kong, the Subcommittee on Issues relating to Public Markets was set up under the LegCo Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene to study and review various matters relating to the policy on public markets. The work of the Subcommittee was completed in mid-2015. Relevant papers and reports have been uploaded on the LegCo website. Relevant link is as follows -

[http://www.legco.gov.hk/general/english/panels/yr12-16/fseh\\_pm.htm](http://www.legco.gov.hk/general/english/panels/yr12-16/fseh_pm.htm)

### **Construction of central market**

17. As mentioned above, relevant government departments will consider the actual circumstances when making corresponding planning for the livelihood of the residents. For public markets, FHB's focus is to facilitate convenient access on the part of the public to retail outlets in their neighbourhood for meeting their daily needs on food and other necessities. Currently, there are a variety of channels for the public to purchase fresh food. Apart from public markets, many members of the public may choose to patronise markets, supermarkets and various types of retail outlets operated by other public and private entities when they purchase fresh food. Preference for different shopping venues in purchasing fresh food may evolve in tandem with changes in

socio-economic circumstances, lifestyles, purchasing power and various other factors.

18. Providing a new public market requires the use of government land and entails public financial commitment. Therefore, in considering whether a public market should be built, the Government has to duly assess the need for the market and cost effectiveness in order to ensure that public resources are put to proper use. In fact, in face of fierce competition and changing circumstances in individual communities, some public markets are facing relatively high vacancy rates and low customer flows. Also, the Audit Commission had in previous reports pointed out that, given the high cost of constructing a new public market, the relevant principles should be strictly adhered to.

19. In considering whether new public markets should be provided in individual districts, FHB would continue to take into account the above-mentioned planning standards and guidelines, the actual situation of individual districts, the views of stakeholders and other relevant factors, to ensure that public resources are put to proper use. Currently, the Government has no plan to provide a new public market in Tin Shui Wai.

### **Setting up temporary stalls and bazaars during public holiday**

20. In November 2015, FHB received proposals to set up local bazaars, including a bazaar in Tin Shui Wai. The Government has written to the Chairmen of the relevant District Councils and invited them to facilitate the discussion of these proposals at the District Councils. The Government keeps an open mind towards proposals for the establishment of open-air bazaars, and considers the district-led approach appropriate. Provided that food safety and environmental hygiene are not compromised and passageways are not obstructed, if suitable sites are identified and support from relevant District Councils and community has been obtained, the Government stands ready to provide assistance.

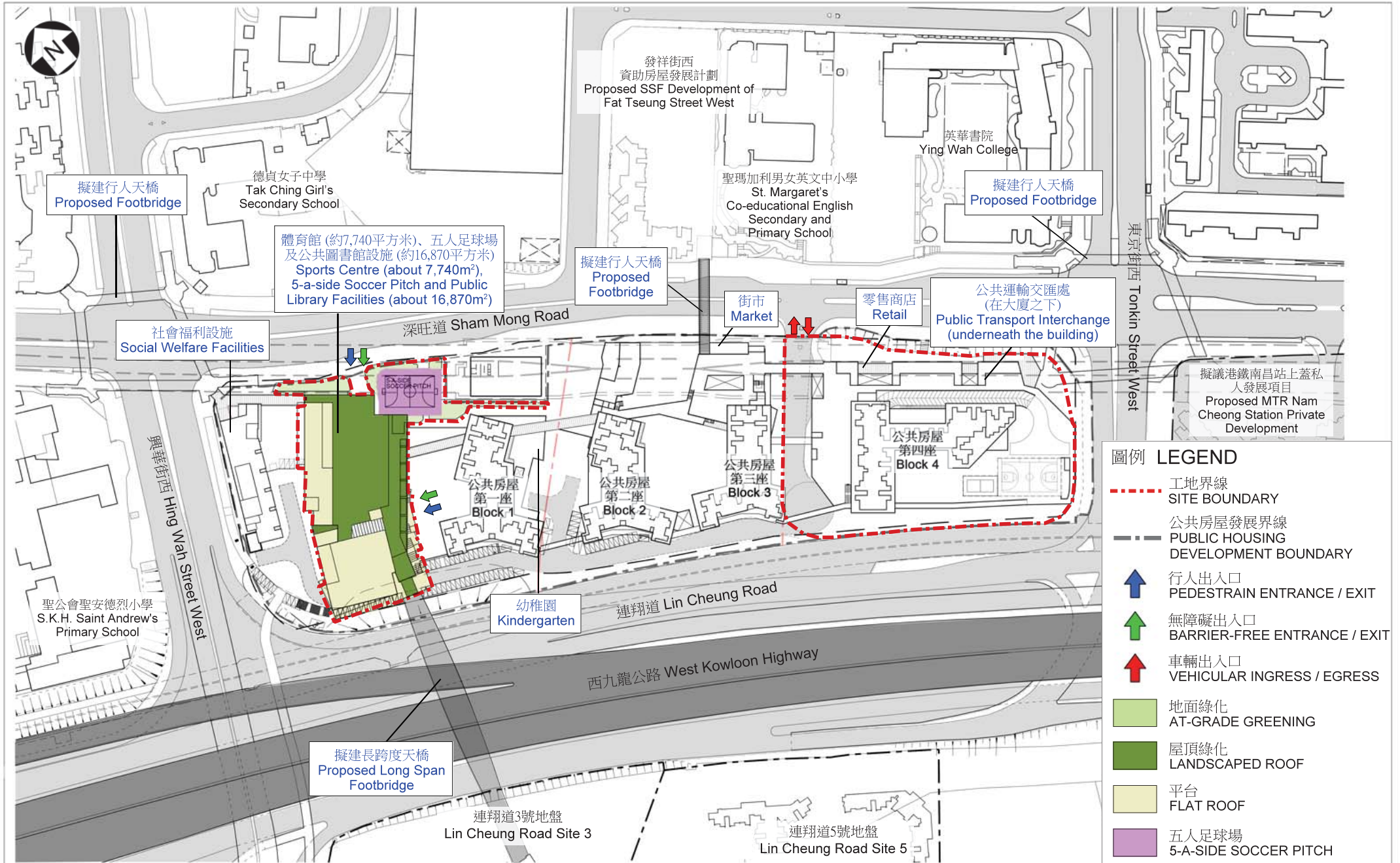
21. The population density in PRH is generally high. The open spaces are very often used by residents as public passage, leisure facilities

or public space. If we use those open spaces to set up stalls or bazaars, we need to pay attention to the impact of such proposals on the estates, such as environmental hygiene problems, obstruction of public passage, nuisance to residents or the risk of attracting illegal hawkers, etc. We are of the view that a densely populated PRH estate may not be a suitable venue for setting up holiday bazaars. HA has all along reviewed the demand for space and use of its commercial facilities and relevant services. Given the limited spaces in PRH estates and the large number of applications for using these spaces, HA will strike a balance in allocating different uses in PRH estates and increase the provision of commercial facilities where the situation permits with a view to providing residents with wider choices of goods and services. Regarding Members' request to increase commercial premises in Tin Yiu Estate, since the ground floors of the 12 residential blocks in the estate have all been used for non-domestic facilities including social welfare units, offices, kindergartens etc, there is no space available in the estate for conversion to commercial shops at the moment.

### **Conversion of wet market and rent adjustment by Link**

22. Link has become a private entity after listing. It exercises sole discretion on how to respond to market demand, and to balance the needs and interests of customers, commercial tenants and unit holders. As with all other private entities, so long as its operations comply with the legislation and land lease conditions, the Government cannot interfere owners' lawful right to use their properties. Also, so long as Link does not breach the terms of covenants signed between Link and HA, HA cannot and will not interfere in the day-to-day operation and commercial decisions of Link, including the decision to renovate the market.

**Transport and Housing Bureau**  
**Food and Health Bureau**  
**April 2016**



整體規劃圖  
MASTER LAYOUT  
PLAN

項目名稱 Project Title

深水埗西北九龍填海區第六號地盤的體育館、五人足球場及公共圖書館設施  
SPORTS CENTRE, 5-A-SIDE SOCCER PITCH AND PUBLIC LIBRARY FACILITIES  
AT NORTHWEST KOWLOON RECLAMATION SITE 6, SHAM SHUI PO

50m 0m 50m 100m 150m

**Legislative Council Panel on Housing Meeting  
on 4 January 2016**

**Supplementary Information**

**PURPOSE**

At the Legislative Council Panel on Housing meeting on 4 January 2016, Members requested additional information on the Long Term Housing Strategy Annual Progress Report 2015. This paper provides the relevant information.

**THE CONSTRUCTION COSTS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL UNITS**

2. During the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15, there is no Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) flat completed. The average construction costs per square metres (m<sup>2</sup>) of construction floor area of the public rental housing (PRH) units completed by the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA) during the period from 2010-11 to 2014 -15 are as follows -

Financial Year	Average Construction Cost (HKD) (per m <sup>2</sup> of construction floor area)
2010-11	\$6,893
2011-12	\$7,572
2012-13	\$8,464
2013-14	\$9,148
2014-15	\$10,923

3. As for the change of construction costs of private housing, although HA does not keep the relevant data, HA would make reference to information on construction costs of private housing by the construction industry and various groups. Members can also make reference to the reports on private housing costs published periodically by the construction industry and various groups<sup>1</sup>.

## **THE PLANNED SUPPLY OF PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS EACH YEAR FOR THE COMING 10 YEARS**

4. The Government announced the Long Term Housing Strategy (LTHS) in December 2014 and adopted the long term housing demand projection method recommended by the LTHS Steering Committee, which is the result of extensive public consultation, in order to produce a rolling ten-year housing supply target. According to the LTHS Annual Progress Report 2015, based on the latest projection, the total housing supply target for the ten-year period from 2016-17 to 2025-26 is 460 000 units, with the public housing supply target being 280 000 units (comprising 200 000 public rental housing (PRH) units and 80 000 subsidised sale flats).

5. As regards annual housing production, the estimated completion schedule of public housing projects in the coming few years would not deviate too much from the Public Housing Construction Programme. However, it is worth noting that unforeseeable risks may arise. In response to Members' request, we have compiled the relevant information for their reference. Based on the latest estimation as at December 2015, for the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20, HA will produce around 93 400 units, including about 75 600 PRH units and about 17 800 subsidised sale flats. The distribution of production by district is at **Appendix 1**. If the public housing production of the Hong Kong Housing Society (HKHS) is taken into account, the total public housing production from 2015-16 to

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<sup>1</sup> The followings are some of reports on private housing costs published periodically by the construction industry:

Arcadis-

<http://www.langdonseah.com/en/my/publications/filter/all/cn-hk/>

Rider Levett Bucknall-

<http://rlb.com/publication-types/cost-report/?region=32>

2019-20 amounts to about 97 100 units. Besides, the Urban Renewal Authority (URA) also provided 338 subsidised sale flats on a one-off basis in 2015-16. Having consolidated the above information, we have set out at **Appendix 2** the latest situation on public housing production for the five-year period from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

6. As for projects with completion dates scheduled for 2020-21 and beyond, they are mostly at the preliminary planning and design stage and are subject to various factors such as change of land use, consultation with local communities, infrastructure construction and site formation works, etc. Moreover, some project sites are still subject to study or investigation; some sites also involve land resumption matters. As these projects are yet to be finalised and may be subject to changes, we are unable to set out the completion date and flat number of the projects concerned at this stage. Nonetheless, such information will be released in due course as we roll forward the five-year public housing production and consult respective District Councils. The progress of these projects will also be incorporated as appropriate in our future regular reports to the relevant panel of the Legislative Council on the latest progress of our five-year public housing production.

**Transport and Housing Bureau**  
**April 2016**



**Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA)'s PRH Production (2015-16 – 2019-20)**
**Appendix 1**

Year of Completion/ District	Sub-district	PRH Project	Planned Flat Number	Planned Flat Number By Sub-district
2015-16				
Urban	Kwun Tong	Lower Ngau Tau Kok Estate Phase 2	600	6 100
		Anderson Road Site E Phase 1	2 600	
		Anderson Road Site E Phase 2	2 500	
		Lei Yue Mun Phase 3	400	
	Sham Shui Po	So Uk Phase 1	2 900	2 900
Extended Urban	Sha Tin	Shatin Area 52 Phase 2	2 100	2 600
		Shatin Area 52 Phase 4	500	
New Territories	Tai Po	Po Heung Street, Tai Po	500	500
	Yuen Long	Hung Shui Kiu Area 13 Phase 1	700	3 400
		Hung Shui Kiu Area 13 Phase 2	600	
		Hung Shui Kiu Area 13 Phase 3	500	
		Ex-Au Tau Departmental Quarters	1 200	
		Ex-Yuen Long Estate	400	
			Sub-total	15 500
2016-17				
Urban	Eastern	Conversion of Chai Wan Factory Estate	200	200
	Kwun Tong	Anderson Road Site A	1 500	7 100
		Anderson Road Site C1	1 400	
		Anderson Road Site D	3 500	
		Anderson Road Site E Phase 2	800	
Extended Urban	Sha Tin	Shatin Area 52 Phase 3	2 000	4 100
		Shatin Area 52 Phase 4	2 100	
	Islands	Tung Chung Area 56	3 600	3 600
New Territories	Tuen Mun	Tuen Mun Area 54 Site 2 Phase 1	2 600	3 700
		Tuen Mun Area 54 Site 2 Phase 2	1 000	
			Sub-total	18 700
2017-18				
Urban	Eastern	Lin Shing Road	300	300
	Kwun Tong	Anderson Road Site B Phase 1	3 100	5 700
		Anderson Road Site B Phase 2	2 600	
	Sham Shui Po	So Uk Phase 1	400	4 100
		So Uk Phase 2	3 700	
Extended Urban	Kwai Tsing	Ex-Kwai Chung Police Quarters	900	900
New Territories	Tuen Mun	Tuen Mun Area 54 Site 2 Phase 2	1 000	1 000
			Sub-total	11 900

Year of Completion/ District	Sub-district	PRH Project	Planned Flat Number	Planned Flat Number By Sub-district
2018-19				
Urban	Kwun Tong	Eastern Harbour Crossing Site Phase 7	500	800
		Sau Ming Road	300	
	Sham Shui Po	Cheung Sha Wan Wholesale Food Market Site 3	1 300	5 700
		Lai Chi Kok Road - Tonkin Street Phase 1	2 500	
		Lai Chi Kok Road - Tonkin Street Phase 2	1 300	
		Shek Kip Mei Phase 3	200	
		Shek Kip Mei Phase 7	200	
Extended Urban	Sha Tin	Fo Tan Phase 1	4 800	7 800
		Shek Mun (Shek Mun Estate Phase 2)	3 000	
	Islands	Tung Chung Area 39	3 900	3 900
New Territories	North	Choi Yuen Road	1 100	2 100
		Fanling Area 49	900	
			Sub-total	20 300
2019-20				
Urban	Eastern	Wing Tai Road, Chai Wan	800	800
	Sham Shui Po	Shek Kip Mei Phase 6	1 100	5 000
		Northwest Kowloon Reclamation Site 6 Phase 1	900	
		Pak Tin Phase 7	1 000	
		Pak Tin Phase 8	1 000	
		Pak Tin Phase 11	1 100	
	Wong Tai Sin	Tung Tau Estate Phase 8	1 000	1 700
		Fung Shing Street, Wong Tai Sin	800	
Extended Urban	Kwai Tsing	Tsing Hung Road, Tsing Yi Phase 1	1 600	1 600
			Sub-total	9 200
			Total	75 600

(Based on HA's Public Housing Construction Programme as at December 2015)

Note : Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

## HA's Subsidised Sale Flats Production (2015-16 – 2019-20)

Year of Completion/ District	Sub-district	SSF Project	Planned Flat Number	Planned Flat Number By Sub-district
2016-17				
Urban	Wong Tai Sin	Ex-San Po Kong Flatted Factory	900	900
Extended Urban*	Kwai Tsing	Ching Hong Road	465	465
	Tsuen Wan	Sha Tsui Road	962	962
	Sha Tin	Mei Mun Lane, Sha Tin Area 4C	216	504
		Pik Tin Street, Sha Tin Area 4D	288	
New Territories*	Yuen Long	Wang Yip Street West	229	229
			Sub-total	3 000
2017-18				
Extended Urban	Sha Tin	Hin Tin Street, Sha Tin Area 31	200	200
			Sub-total	200
2018-19				
Urban	Kowloon City	Kai Tak Site 1G1(B)	700	1 300
		Sheung Lok Street	600	
	Kwun Tong	Choi Hing Road, Choi Hung	1 400	1 400
	Sham Shui Po	Cheung Sha Wan Wholesale Food Market Site 5 Phase 1	800	2 500
		Cheung Sha Wan Wholesale Food Market Site 5 Phase 2	1 700	
New Territories	Yuen Long	Kiu Cheong Road East, Ping Shan	2 400	2 400
Islands	Islands	Ngan Kwong Wan Road East	200	700
		Ngan Kwong Wan Road West	500	
			Sub-total	8 300
2019-20				
Urban	Sham Shui Po	Fat Tseung Street West	800	800
Extended Urban	Kwai Tsing	Texaco Road	500	500
	Sha Tin	Au Pui Wan Street	800	2 400
		Hang Kin Street, Ma On Shan	700	
		Wo Sheung Tun Street, Fo Tan	800	
	Sai Kung	Tseung Kwan O Area 65C2 Phase 1	1 400	1 400
	Islands	Tung Chung Area 27	1 200	1 200
			Sub-total	6 300
			Total	17 800

(Based on HA's Public Housing Construction Programme as at December 2015)

Note : Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

\*These subsidised sale flats were offered for pre-sale in 2014. Figures provided are actual number of flats.

## Appendix 2

### Latest Situation on Public Housing Production<sup>#</sup>

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
<b>Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA)</b>						
Public rental housing	15 500	18 700	11 900	20 300	9 200	75 600
Subsidised sale flat	-	3 000	200	8 300	6 300	17 800
<b>Sub-total</b>						<b>93 400</b>
<b>Hong Kong Housing Society (HKHS)</b>						
Public rental housing	-	100	-	-	1 000	1 100
Subsidised sale flat	1 000	-	-	1 000	600	2 600
<b>Sub-total</b>						<b>3 700</b>
<b>Total (HA and HKHS)</b>						<b>97 100</b>

<sup>#</sup> Position as at December 2015. Flat numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred and thus may not add up to the total due to rounding.

- Besides, the Urban Renewal Authority also provided 338 subsidised sale flats on a one-off basis in 2015-16.