

# 立法會

## *Legislative Council*

LC Paper No. CB(2)465/17-18

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Ref : CB2/PL/FE

### **Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene**

#### **Minutes of meeting**

**held on Tuesday, 31 October 2017, at 2:30 pm  
in Conference Room 1 of the Legislative Council Complex**

**Members present** : Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS (Chairman)  
Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Deputy Chairman)  
Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, GBS, JP  
Prof Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long, SBS, JP  
Hon Starry LEE Wai-king, SBS, JP  
Hon CHAN Hak-kan, BBS, JP  
Hon Claudia MO  
Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun, BBS, JP  
Hon CHAN Chi-chuen  
Hon CHAN Han-pan, JP  
Hon LEUNG Che-cheung, SBS, MH, JP  
Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, BBS, JP  
Hon KWOK Wai-keung, JP  
Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan  
Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, BBS, JP  
Hon POON Siu-ping, BBS, MH  
Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, JP  
Hon CHU Hoi-dick  
Hon HO Kai-ming  
Hon SHIU Ka-fai  
Hon SHIU Ka-chun  
Hon Wilson OR Chong-shing, MH  
Hon YUNG Hoi-yan  
Dr Hon Pierre CHAN  
Hon Tanya CHAN  
Hon LAU Kwok-fan, MH  
Hon Kenneth LAU Ip-keung, BBS, MH, JP  
Hon KWONG Chun-yu  
Hon Jeremy TAM Man-ho

**Members absent** : Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung  
Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, SBS, MH, JP  
Hon Andrew WAN Siu-kin  
Hon HUI Chi-fung

**Public Officers attending** : Item I

Professor Sophia CHAN Siu-chee, JP  
Secretary for Food and Health

Mrs Cherry TSE LING Kit-ching, JP  
Permanent Secretary for Food and Health (Food)

Dr CHUI Tak-yi, JP  
Under Secretary for Food and Health

Mr Daniel CHENG Chung-wai, JP  
Deputy Secretary for Food and Health (Food) 1

Mr Eugene FUNG Kin-yip, JP  
Deputy Secretary for Food and Health (Food) 2

Ms Maisie CHAN Kit-ling  
Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene (Acting)

Dr Philip HO Yuk-yin, JP  
Controller, Centre for Food Safety  
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

Dr LEUNG Siu-fai, JP  
Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation

Dr SIN Wai-mei, JP  
Government Chemist  
Government Laboratory

**Clerk in attendance** : Miss Josephine SO  
Chief Council Secretary (2) 2

**Staff in attendance** : Ms Wendy LO  
Senior Council Secretary (2) 2

Miss Michelle TANG  
Council Secretary (2) 2

Miss Cally LAI  
Legislative Assistant (2) 2

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**I. Briefing by the Secretary for Food and Health on the Chief Executive's 2017 Policy Address**

(LC Paper No. CB(2)43/17-18(01), The Chief Executive's 2017 Policy Address and The Chief Executive's 2017 Policy Agenda)

Secretary for Food and Health ("SFH") briefed members on the new initiatives set out in the Chief Executive's 2017 Policy Address in relation to the policy portfolio of the Food and Health Bureau ("FHB") concerning food safety and environmental hygiene and the progress of implementing major ongoing initiatives undertaken by FHB, as detailed in the Administration's paper (LC Paper No. CB(2)43/17-18(01)).

*(Post-meeting note: The speaking note of SFH (Chinese version only) tabled at the meeting was issued vide LC Paper No. CB(2)207/17-18 on 1 November 2017.)*

Provision and management of public markets

*Provision of new public markets*

2. Mr Michael TIEN expressed support for the Administration's proposal to build new public markets in Tung Chung New Town Extension Area, Hung Shui Kiu New Development Area ("NDA") and Tin Shui Wai. Mr Wilson OR and Mr KWONG Chun-yu enquired about the locations of the sites identified for constructing the new public markets in Hung Shui Kiu NDA and Tin Shui Wai, and the implementation timetable for the aforesaid projects. Mr TIEN said that it was his understanding that the Administration had initially identified a site near Tin Sau Road Park in Tin Shui Wai for provision of a new public market. He asked whether consideration would be given to the suggestion of building the new market at the existing site of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department ("FEHD")'s Yuen Long Vehicle Depot in Tin Tan Street which, in his view, was a location much more convenient to the residents living in Tin Shui Wai.

3. SFH responded that the Government had initially identified a suitable site in the southwest of Hung Shui Kiu NDA to build a sizable public market. The site was in the vicinity of the proposed Hung Shui Kiu Railway Station,

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the proposed environmentally friendly transport services facilities and a public transport interchange, thus easily accessible to members of the public. As for the proposed public market in Tin Shui Wai, FHB had been working closely with the Development Bureau to identify suitable site(s) for the purpose. On the question of implementation timetable, SFH advised that the construction works would take about three years.

4. Mr Jeremy TAM enquired about the factors considered by the Administration in the planning and provision of public markets in Hong Kong. He asked whether the Administration would take into account the factor that some retail facilities divested and sold to the Link Asset Management Limited by the Hong Kong Housing Authority had been converted to other uses, thereby reducing the shopping choices of residents living in public housing estates.

5. SFH responded that in considering whether a public market should be built, the Administration would make reference to the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines which stipulated that apart from the population of the area in question, other relevant factors that should be considered included the demographic mix, community needs, the presence of both public and private market facilities nearby, the number of fresh provision retail outlets available in the vicinity, and public sentiment towards preservation of hawker areas in the particular locality.

6. Dr CHIANG Lai-wan suggested that consideration be given to providing/co-locating public market facilities and other cultural and recreational facilities in the same Government complex, which provide modernized and multi-purpose facilities, to better serve the different/holistic needs of local residents. SFH advised that the Administration would bear in mind the suggestion.

*Improvement measures for public markets*

7. Mr Michael TIEN expressed support for the Administration's establishment of a dedicated team to conduct a comprehensive review of existing public markets and formulate specific measures for improving the facilities and management of public markets. He wondered whether the Administration was considering the suggestion of outsourcing the management of public markets to non-government organizations ("NGOs"). In his view, the Administration should set up a statutory body instead to undertake management and revitalization of public markets, as NGOs might not have the requisite expertise and experience in the management of fresh food markets as evidenced in the unsatisfactory operation of Tin Sau Bazaar in Tin Shui Wai. SFH responded that the Administration would consider

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different management modes, when planning the provision of new public markets. She stressed that the Administration did not have a pre-determined stance on the issue.

8. Noting that an Administrative Officer Staff Grade C ("AOSGC") post (D2) would be created for a period of five years in FEHD to lead the dedicated team to conduct a review of the facilities and management of public markets, Mr KWOK Wai-keung and Mr CHU Hoi-dick enquired about the detailed duties and responsibilities of the proposed AOSGC post. They were concerned whether the Administration had set any performance targets for the post. Mr Wilson OR asked about the measures to be taken by the Administration to diversify the trade mix and enhance the operating environment of public markets.

9. SFH advised that the post holder would be responsible for steering and overseeing the implementation of various measures to improve the facilities and management of public markets. Among others, the post holder would oversee the implementation of those improvement recommendations put forward by the Consultant (engaged by FHB to study ways to improve the operating environment of public markets), including (a) following up the specific improvement proposals for six selected representative markets; (b) reviewing and enhancing the modes of operation and management of public markets including reviewing the market management consultation mechanism and enhancing the engagement with relevant stakeholders; (c) working out implementation plans for revitalization and consolidation of under-utilized markets; and (d) taking forward air-conditioning projects to improve the operating environment of public markets.

10. In response to the enquiries of Mr POON Siu-ping and Dr CHIANG Lai-wan about the composition of the dedicated team, Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene (Acting) ("DFEH(Atg)") advised that the dedicated team would comprise other non-directorate posts in the Administration Officer, Health Inspector and secretarial and clerical grades.

Retrofitting air-conditioning facilities in public markets

11. Mr SHIU Ka-chun noted that the Administration would retrofit air-conditioning systems in a public market if not less than 80% of the stall tenants had supported the installation and agreed to bear the electricity charges and costs of daily general maintenance after the installation. He asked whether the Administration would consider providing stall tenants with a fixed subsidy on a regular basis, say once every two years, to alleviate their financial burden. Mr SHIU Ka-fai hoped that the Government would shoulder the electricity cost for air-conditioning, as this would induce more

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market tenants to support the installation of air-conditioning facilities in public markets which would eventually help improve the occupancy rate and increase patronage.

12. SFH responded that the Government had all along been responsible for all capital costs for installing the air-conditioning systems in public markets and the costs for subsequent large-scale or system maintenance. Tenants were only responsible for the recurrent costs including electricity charges and the costs of daily general maintenance, which were charged on a pro rata basis of floor area. Mr Tommy CHEUNG opined that the maintenance and electricity costs for air-conditioning systems in respect of common areas of public markets should not be borne by stall tenants.

Export control of powdered formulae

13. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen, Mr LAU Kwok-fan and Mr KWONG Chun-yu expressed support for the continued implementation of the Import and Export (General) (Amendment) Regulation 2013 ("the Amendment Regulation") to ensure stable and sufficient supply of powdered formulae for local infants and young children. Pointing out that non-local demand for powdered formulae remained strong and shortage problem of powdered formulae was still observed in some districts due to parallel trading activities, these members considered that the Administration should not rush into a decision to repeal the Amendment Regulation.

14. Mr LAU Kwok-fan said that according to a recent survey conducted in North District, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun, more than 90% of respondents considered that the Administration should maintain the current export control of powdered formulae. In Mr LAU's view, the Administration should consider specifying powdered formula as a reserved commodity under the Reserved Commodities (Control of Imports, Exports and Reserve Stocks) Regulation (Cap. 296A) so as to keep a reserve stock sufficient for the consumption by the local population for a reasonable period. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen was concerned whether enforcement actions against violation of the restriction on export of powdered formulae had achieved the desired deterrent effect.

15. Mr SHIU Ka-fai said that the operation of the supply chain of powdered formulae had continued to improve and the supply had primarily served the needs of local infants and young children. In his view, as free trade was the bedrock of Hong Kong's success, it was more appropriate for the Administration to review the necessity to continue with the export control of powdered formulae under the Amendment Regulation.

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16. SFH responded that when the Administration implemented the export control of powdered formulae in 2013, it had made clear that the Amendment Regulation was not intended to be a long-term arrangement. Mindful of the concerns of different stakeholders in the community over the export control of powdered formulae, the Administration would carry out a review on this issue, and explore long-term measures to safeguard the stability of local supply of powdered formulae. The Administration would take into account the improvement in the supply chain and the market situation, including the price levels of powdered formulae as well as the effectiveness of various pre-order services, in conducting the review. SFH stressed that the Administration did not have any preconceived position of whether to lift the control. It reckoned that there were different opinions from stakeholders about the review and would take into account all the comments received before considering the way forward. The Administration planned to complete the review in about a year. Mr LAU Kwok-fan invited government officials to observe the supply of powdered formulae in North District and the nuisances caused to local residents by parallel trading activities.

Food supply and food safety issues

*Supply of imported live poultry*

17. Mr SHIU Ka-fai said that given there was no concrete evidence showing higher risk of Avian Influenza in imported live poultry from Mainland registered farms than those from local farms, the importation of live poultry from the Mainland should be resumed to meet the local market demand. He enquired about the Administration's progress in liaising with the relevant Mainland authorities on the resumption of supply of live poultry from the Mainland. Mr Tommy CHEUNG expressed concern that the import of minor poultry (including pigeons) from the Mainland had also been suspended. SFH responded that FHB had liaised with the relevant Mainland authorities on the supply of live poultry to Hong Kong on various occasions and through various channels under the existing communication mechanism. The Administration's efforts on this front would continue.

*Import arrangements for hairy crabs*

18. Mr Tommy CHEUNG, Mr SHIU Ka-fai and Dr Helena WONG expressed concern about the import arrangements for hairy crabs in 2017. Mr SHIU Ka-fai noted with concern that traders were advised not to put hairy crabs on the market for sale this year until the samples concerned had passed the tests for dioxins and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls ("PCBs") on a voluntary basis. He urged the Centre for Food Safety ("CFS") to expedite the testing process and analyses of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs

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to facilitate business operation. Dr Helena WONG asked whether the Administration would consider stipulating in law the statutory standards for dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in hairy crabs.

19. SFH responded that having considered the standards adopted by the European Union and Taiwan as well as local dietary habits, CFS had adopted an action level of 6.5 picograms toxic equivalent per gram for hairy crabs. CFS would continue to keep in touch with the Mainland inspection and quarantine authorities on matters relating to the import arrangements for hairy crabs. The Administration would consider the need to prescribe by legislation the limit on the level of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in hairy crabs.

20. SFH further said that CFS had discussed with the trade before the start of the 2017 hairy crab season to explore the feasibility of importing hairy crabs in smaller quantities at the earlier stage. If the test results of the crab samples were satisfactory, the trade might consider importing hairy crabs in larger batches by phases to meet the market demand. The same arrangement, which was meant to be a trade facilitation and purely voluntary measure, had been applied to hairy crabs imported so far, be they from Taiwan or Japan.

21. Mr Tommy CHEUNG queried the need for CFS to conduct tests again on hairy crabs after similar inspection had been carried out by the relevant Mainland authorities before the crabs were imported into Hong Kong. He suggested the Administration liaise with the Mainland authorities regarding the monitoring and regulatory arrangements for the import of hairy crabs to Hong Kong, including the standards and methodology for testing dioxin level in hairy crabs.

*Updating of local food safety standards and regulatory arrangements*

22. Dr Helena WONG considered that to better protect public health, the Administration should expedite the legislative exercise to amend the Food Adulteration (Metallic Contamination) Regulations (Cap. 132V) for the early implementation of the revised standards on metallic contamination, and update other local food safety standards to align with international regulatory practices. She suggested the Administration also review the regulation over heavy metal in Chinese herbal medicines.

23. Noting that the Administration was reviewing the existing statutory control of other harmful substances (including toxins) in food, Dr Helena WONG enquired about the scope of the said review. Permanent Secretary for Food and Health (Food) ("PSFH(F)") and Controller/CFS responded that the Administration was reviewing the Harmful Substances in Food Regulations



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(Cap. 132AF) which regulated, among others, the presence of harmful substances in food (e.g. mycotoxins and other harmful substances generated during the cooking process) imported to and sold in Hong Kong.

*Enhancing the capacity in risk analysis and food traceability*

24. Dr Helena WONG expressed support for the allocation of more resources to enhance food safety control, such as improving the information technology ("IT") systems of CFS to enhance its capability in risk analysis and food traceability and to interface with the Trade Single Window as well as reprovisioning and expanding the Food Safety Laboratory of the Government Laboratory to enhance its testing capability and operational efficiency for tests relating to food safety.

25. Mr Tommy CHEUNG enquired about the main duties and responsibilities of the proposed seven-year supernumerary post of Senior Principal Executive Officer ("SPEO") (D2) to be created in CFS. PSFH(F) advised that there was an urgent need to upgrade the IT systems of CFS to enhance its capacity in risk analysis and food traceability. The SPEO post would head a multi-disciplinary team to revamp CFS' IT systems to support interface with the Trade Single Window project, alongside with other specific tasks.

26. The Deputy Chairman requested the Administration to liaise with the Mainland authorities to make arrangements for members to visit registered farms in the Guangdong Province to better understand the regulation and operation of those registered farms supplying food to Hong Kong. In his view, CFS should step up testing and inspection of vegetables imported from the Mainland at Man Kam To Border Control Point to ensure food safety.

Issues relating to the agricultural and fisheries industries

*New Agriculture Policy*

27. The Deputy Chairman expressed concern about the implementation progress of the major initiatives under the New Agriculture Policy ("NAP"). Dr Helena WONG and Mr CHU Hoi-dick suggested that consideration be given to setting a self-sufficiency target for local agricultural production under NAP to ensure food safety and stable local supply of agricultural products.

28. Noting that FHB and the Development Bureau would jointly commission a consultancy study to identify relatively large areas of quality agricultural land for possible designation as Agricultural Priority Areas, Mr POON Siu-ping enquired about the timetable for completing the study.

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SFH advised that the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department ("AFCD") was working with the relevant departments on the preparation work for the tender exercise of the consultancy study. In view of the considerable amount of agricultural land in the New Territories, it was estimated that the study might take several years to complete. The Administration would conduct public consultation in the course of the study.

*Facilitating the utilization of industrial buildings for technology-based agricultural production*

29. Dr Helena WONG expressed support for the new initiative to facilitate the utilization of industrial buildings for technology-based agricultural production. In her view, the Administration should also encourage planting activities on the roof-top of buildings and in the common areas of public housing estates. The Deputy Chairman suggested that the Administration should consider making use of idle government buildings or vacant school premises for technology-based agricultural production.

30. The Chairman said that he had received complaints from some farmers that their applications for financial support from the \$500 million Sustainable Agricultural Development Fund ("SADF") to adopt hydroponics and agro-technology in industrial buildings were rejected due to contravention of land use restrictions, and they were not even allowed to practice such agricultural method on farmland as the application of such technology was limited to industrial buildings/zones. The Chairman hoped that the Administration would develop effective measures to facilitate the development and modernization of local agriculture and the wider adoption of hydroponics and agro-technology. In his view, the relevant government departments should maintain good communication to ensure effective implementation of NAP.

31. SFH responded that the Lands Department was drawing up guidelines to make it clear that technology- or mechanization-based agricultural production (including hydroponics and aquaponics) in general did not contravene the "Industrial Purposes" stipulated in land lease.

*Strategy and Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance in relation to the agricultural and fisheries Industry*

32. The Chairman noted that the Administration would liaise with the veterinary and agricultural and fishery sectors to encourage and facilitate their use of SADF and the Sustainable Fisheries Development Fund ("SFDF") for undertaking pilot projects to engage veterinary services for the livestock and fish farmers on areas such as disease prevention, diagnosis, treatment and

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vaccine procurement. He said that according to his observation, some farmers were worried that they could no longer get subsidies for veterinary services after the completion of the pilot projects or SADF and SFDF were exhausted.

33. Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation said that the Administration hoped that the livestock and fish farmers could gain experience in engaging professional veterinary services through the pilot projects. In the long run, the costs for engaging veterinary services should be borne by farmers themselves. The Administration would consult the trade on the way forward after the completion of the pilot projects. SFH added that the Administration would monitor the processing of applications under SADF and SFDF.

Environmental hygiene issues

34. Dr CHIANG Lai-wan expressed concern that the environment hygiene condition and rodent problem in some districts (e.g. Tsim Sha Tsui) were getting worse. She urged the Administration to strengthen the cleansing efforts in a targeted manner to address the issues. Mr KWOK Wai-keung was particularly concerned that some irresponsible pet owners did not clean up the streets/public areas and remove the faeces/excretion after their pets (e.g. dogs) had fouled. He strongly considered that FEHD should deploy dedicated enforcement teams to take enforcement actions against public cleanliness offences.

35. SFH responded that apart from enhancing public awareness of the importance of keeping the environment clean, the Administration had implemented a six-month pilot scheme on the installation of Internet Protocol ("IP") cameras from late December 2016 to late June 2017, under which IP cameras had been installed at six illegal refuse dumping black spots in Central and Western, Sham Shui Po and Yuen Long Districts ("the pilot scheme") to step up surveillance on illegal dumping of refuse and to assist in the planning of more effective law enforcement actions. From late June to end September 2017, FEHD had issued about 1 000 fixed penalty tickets against illegal dumping of refuse. After completion of the pilot scheme, FEHD conducted evaluation at the end of June, July and August respectively and found that the situation of illegal dumping of refuse at the six targeted black spots had significantly improved. Since the pilot scheme had achieved the intended effects and satisfactory results, FEHD planned to extend the scheme to cover all the 18 districts from the first quarter of 2018. In this respect, FEHD had consulted District Councils on the installation of IP cameras in the districts and initially obtained their support.

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36. Mr SHIU Ka-chun said that according to media reports, the environment hygiene condition of some areas/streets close to hygiene black spots not covered by IP cameras had worsen, as people now left the rubbish at these locations to evade monitoring by IP cameras. He asked whether FEHD had devised any performance indicators to measure the effectiveness of the pilot scheme. SFH responded that in parallel with camera surveillance, FEHD officers also conducted on-site inspections/enforcement operations which allowed real-time surveillance. In assessing the effectiveness of the pilot scheme, FEHD officers had taken into account the amounts of refuse illegally deposited before and after the implementation of the pilot scheme, as well as the number of complaints received and enforcement actions taken against deposits of refuse.

37. Dr CHIANG Lai-wan asked whether and how footage recorded by IP cameras would be used for enforcement and prosecution purposes. SFH responded that the image captured and footage recorded would be reviewed for the department's enforcement purpose. The disclosure of the footage recorded and relevant information was restricted to the extent necessary for the legal action to be taken. If no prosecution was instituted within six months, the footage so recorded would be deleted.

38. Mr Wilson OR expressed concern about the poor hygiene condition of some footbridges and lifts, the management of which might involve different government departments (e.g. footbridges linking public housing estates at Anderson Road and the neighbouring public housing estates). He hoped that FEHD would take a leading role in coordinating the cleansing work among different departments in respect of these public facilities. DFEH(Atg) responded that the Superintendents of Environmental Hygiene stationed in different districts and District Offices were willing to liaise with relevant departments and coordinate the cleansing work.

39. Mr KWOK Wai-keung envisaged that improper disposal of refuse in public places might get worse after the implementation of the municipal solid waste ("MSW") charging policy. He suggested FEHD deploy additional resources to improve environmental hygiene and strengthen prosecution in hygiene black spots. PSFH(F) said that FEHD was one of the enforcement departments of MSW charging to be introduced by the Environment Bureau. For MSW collected by FEHD, it was proposed that charging would be imposed through the purchase of pre-paid designated garbage bags or labels before disposal. FEHD would consider deploying additional resources to complement the implementation of relevant measures under MSW charging.

40. Mr CHU Hoi-dick expressed concern whether recycling facilities would be provided at new refuse collection points to separate recyclables for

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recycling. PSFH(F) said that she would relay Mr CHU's concern to the Environment Bureau for consideration.

*(To allow sufficient time for discussion, the Chairman ordered that the meeting be extended for 15 minutes.)*

Enhancing animal welfare

41. Dr CHIANG Lai-wan asked whether the Administration would consider enacting comprehensive legislation on animal protection. Ms Claudia MO requested the Administration to brief the Panel on details of its plan to review the existing legislation related to animal welfare and to introduce a concept of positive duty of care on animal keepers.

42. SFH responded that to further enhance the protection of animal welfare, the Administration would study the existing legislation related to animal welfare, including exploring the introduction of a concept of positive duty of care on animal keepers, by making reference to international experience and trend in the light of the actual situation in Hong Kong. If the existing legislation could be enhanced to afford better protection to animals, it might not be necessary to introduce a new piece of legislation on animal protection. In response to Ms Claudia MO's invitation to a meeting to discuss animal welfare issues with an animal protection organization, SFH said that Ms MO might liaise with AFCD after the meeting.

Promoting green burial

43. Mr POON Siu-ping asked whether the Administration would consider promoting the use of eco-coffins as part of FEHD's green burial services. SFH responded that the Administration had been taking active steps to promote green burial by encouraging the scattering of ashes in Gardens of Remembrance or at sea. With the unrelenting efforts of FEHD, there had been an upward trend in adopting green burial for the deceased by their families in recent years.

Motion proposed by a member

44. Mr Michael TIEN indicated his intention to move a motion. As the motion was directly related to the agenda item and members present agreed to deal with the motion, the Chairman put the motion to vote. The voting bell was rung for five minutes before members' voting on the motion.

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45. Mr Michael TIEN moved the following motion:

(議案中文措辭)

鑒於施政報告提出在東涌、天水圍和洪水橋興建新公眾街市，本事務委員會促請政府當局盡快交代興建新街市的選址、時間表，以及研究為新街市引入嶄新的設計、管理和營運模式，以期改善現有公眾街市的管理問題，並確保新公眾街市能帶動人流，為市民提供價廉物美的選擇。

(English translation of the motion)

Given the proposal in the Policy Address to build new public markets in Tung Chung, Tin Shui Wai and Hung Shui Kiu, this Panel urges the Administration to expeditiously disclose the relevant details including the selected locations of new markets as well as the implementation timetable, and to explore the introduction of innovative approaches to the design, management and operation of the new markets, with a view to improving the management of existing public markets while ensuring that the new markets can promote the flow of people and provide value-for-money choices for the public.

46. The Chairman put the motion to vote. Mr Tommy CHEUNG requested a division. The voting results were as follows:

(a) the following members voted for the motion:

Mr Tommy CHEUNG, Ms Claudia MO, Mr Michael TIEN, Miss Alice MAK, Dr Helena WONG, Dr Elizabeth QUAT, Mr POON Siu-ping, Mr HO Kai-ming, Mr SHIU Ka-fai, Ms YUNG Hoi-yan, Dr Pierre CHAN, Mr LAU Kwok-fan, Mr Kenneth LAU and Mr KWONG Chun-yu  
(14 members)

(b) no member voted against the motion; and

(c) the following members abstained from the voting:

Dr KWOK Ka-ki, Mr CHAN Chi-chuen, Ms Tanya CHAN and Mr Jeremy TAM.  
(four members)

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47. The Chairman declared that 14 members voted for the motion, no member voted against it and four members abstained from voting. The motion was carried.

**II. Any other business**

48. There being no other business, the meeting ended at 4:12 pm.

Council Business Division 2  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
6 December 2017