

立法會 *Legislative Council*

LC Paper No. CB(2)1609/2024

Ref : CB2/PL/FE

Report of the Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene for submission to the Legislative Council

Purpose

This report gives an account of the work of the Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene (“the Panel”) during the 2024 legislative session. It will be tabled at the meeting of the Legislative Council (“LegCo”) on 11 December 2024 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure.

The Panel

2. The Panel was formed by resolution of LegCo on 8 July 1998 and as amended on 20 December 2000, 9 October 2002, 11 July 2007, 2 July 2008 and 26 October 2022 for the purpose of monitoring and examining Government policies and issues of public concern relating to food safety, environmental hygiene and agriculture and fisheries. The terms of reference of the Panel are in [Appendix 1](#).

3. The Panel comprises 15 Members, with Hon YANG Wing-kit and Hon LEUNG Man-kwong elected as Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. The membership list of the Panel is in [Appendix 2](#).

Major work

Food safety and supply

Food Surveillance Programme

4. When receiving the Administration’s report on the implementation of the Food Surveillance Programme (“FSP”) 2023, members expressed concerns about members of the public bringing regulated food items such as meat, poultry and eggs from the Mainland or other places into Hong Kong, and the safety of food products purchased online (in particular food products delivered from outside

Hong Kong). The Administration advised that under the Imported Game, Meat, Poultry and Eggs Regulations (Cap. 132AK), any person who imported game, meat, poultry or eggs was required to provide a health certificate issued by the relevant authority of the place of origin or written permission issued by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (“FEHD”). The Centre for Food Safety (“CFS”) of FEHD would continue to work with the law enforcement agencies concerned to strengthen enforcement at the import level, and would enhance public awareness of law compliance by stepping up publicity and education. As regards food products purchased online, CFS had set up a working group to reinforce the surveillance work. The data from the FSP 2023 showed that the overall satisfactory rate of testing of food product samples purchased online was about 99.8%, which was comparable to that of the food product samples purchased from physical shops.

5. Members also expressed concern that some meat traders who had been prosecuted and had their licenses revoked for selling chilled/frozen pork as fresh pork succeeded in applying for a licence again and resumed operation with the same practice in a short period of time. Members urged the Administration to step up inspection and consider increasing the relevant penalty to rein in such malpractices to protect consumers’ interests. The Administration advised that it was highly concerned about the sale of chilled/frozen pork as fresh pork, and was reviewing the penalty for such crime. It would also continue to step up the inspection and enforcement work.

Proposed amendments to the Preservatives in Food Regulation (Cap. 132BD)

6. Members generally supported the Administration’s proposed amendments to the Preservatives in Food Regulation (Cap. 132BD). Members noted that for the labelling of food containing food additives with multiple functions (including functions other than preservation/antioxidation), it was proposed to keep allowing the use of “no added preservatives” or “no added antioxidants” wordings on the food packaging provided that the requirements on food labelling under the existing legislation were complied with. Considering that some members of the public might have allergic reactions to particular preservatives/antioxidants, members suggested that public education should be stepped up so that members of the public would gain a better understanding of the information on food labels. According to the Administration, the existing legislation required that food containing allergenic substances (if any) specified in the legislation should be stated in food labels. The Administration would continue to educate the public on how to read food labels, with a view to helping consumers make informed and appropriate food choices.

7. Members called on the Administration to expedite the review of and amendments to other legislation relating to food safety and strengthen regulatory work to further enhance food safety. The Administration advised that it would review the food safety standards for sweeteners and other additives in food

successively having regard to the latest international developments to better protect public health. The Preservatives in Food (Amendment) Regulation 2024 was subsequently gazetted on 10 October 2024 and tabled in LegCo on 16 October 2024. The Amendment Regulation will come into operation on 30 December 2024.

Proposed amendments to the Food Adulteration (Metallic Contamination) Regulations (Cap. 132V)

8. Members generally supported the Administration's proposed amendments to the Food Adulteration (Metallic Contamination) Regulations (Cap. 132V) to better protect public health. Members noticed that the new maximum levels ("MLs") for methylmercury in six specified predatory fish species proposed (ranging from 0.8 mg/kg to 1.7 mg/kg) were higher than the existing ML for methylmercury in "fish" (i.e. 0.5 mg/kg) as set out in the Food Adulteration (Metallic Contamination) Regulations. Members were concerned that the proposed amendment might give rise to a perception that locally caught or cultured fish would contain higher levels of methylmercury than imported fish, thus undermining the public's confidence in the local fisheries industry. It would also in effect encourage importing into Hong Kong those specified fish species with higher levels yet below the proposed new MLs of methylmercury, thereby increasing food safety risks. Members called on the Administration to step up public education and publicity so that members of the public could gain a better understanding of the health effects of different metallic contaminants in respect of the chemical natures, as well as the amounts and duration of exposure.

9. The Administration advised that the proposed amendment to MLs for methylmercury in the six specified predatory fish species was made with reference to the latest standards set by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. As the dietary exposure to methylmercury of Hong Kong people from the consumption of the six fish species accounted for a relatively low proportion of the total dietary exposure to methylmercury (with a total of 3%), the Administration expected that the new MLs would not have any significant impact on the public's exposure to methylmercury. As regards the existing ML for methylmercury in "fish" (i.e. 0.5 mg/kg) as set out in the Food Adulteration (Metallic Contamination) Regulations, it was proposed to be maintained and continue to be applicable to all other fishes (irrespective of their origins) except the six specified fish species. The Administration stressed that the existing ML was comparable to those in the Mainland and other countries and regions. CFS would continue to promote food safety and health education, and provide appropriate dietary advice to the public. The Administration planned to introduce the legislative amendments to LegCo within 2025.

Advance Release Arrangement for Hong Kong-manufactured food products entering Mainland market

10. CFS had implemented the Advance Release Arrangement (“the facilitating arrangement”) since 21 May 2024 under which three major categories of food (including beverages and frozen drinks (excluding alcoholic and dairy beverages); biscuits, pastries and bread; and candies and chocolates (including chocolate, cocoa butter substitute chocolate and their products)) that were Hong Kong-manufactured and met specified requirements could, if required to go through sampling tests after satisfactory on-site inspection by the Mainland Customs, be released upon completion of sampling without waiting for the test results. Members welcomed the facilitating arrangement, and hoped that it would be extended to more food categories (e.g. locally-produced fresh food, and dried seafood) in due course and the food safety systems of the two places could be mutually recognized in the long term to further streamline the trade declarations and customs clearance procedures to benefit the trade and the public in both places.

11. The Administration advised that food products exported to the Mainland had to comply with the national standards, laws and regulations of Mainland China. Regarding the facilitating arrangement for exporting food to the Mainland and the way forward, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region would continue to maintain communication with the trade in Hong Kong and the General Administration of Customs of the People’s Republic of China. The Administration believed that the introduction of the facilitating arrangement would further enhance the safety of Hong Kong food products exported to the Mainland, and would also help shorten the time required for customs clearance and promote trade facilitation, thereby promoting the development of the local food manufacturing industry and bringing about a positive impact on the export volume to the Mainland of relevant food categories. CFS would continue to maintain close communication with the trade and provide them with appropriate support, so as to encourage more local food manufacturers to participate in and benefit from the facilitating arrangement.

Arrangement for importing fresh produce via Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

12. Members welcomed CFS’s extension of the daily operating hours for the import of fresh produce via the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (“HZMB”) from 8 hours to 16 hours (“the new arrangement”) with effect from 1 July 2024. Under the new arrangement, vehicles carrying frozen/chilled poultry, meat and game, eggs, milk, fresh aquatic products, vegetables and fruits by land from the Mainland (“food vehicles”) might enter Hong Kong via HZMB from 1:00 pm to 5:00 am of the following day for random inspection by CFS staff. Members called on the Administration to step up efforts in promoting the new arrangement to the Mainland and the local trades, and consider exempting food vehicles from toll payments of the HZMB Main Bridge at the toll plaza (the toll levels for goods

vehicles and container trucks were RMB60 and RMB115 per vehicle per trip respectively) to enhance HZMB's utilization.

13. The Administration advised that prior to the implementation of the new arrangement, CFS had organized a series of trade engagement meetings and a briefing session, and had informed operating importers who were transporting fresh produce by land and registered fresh produce traders of the new arrangement, so that they could timely adjust procurement strategies, source matching as well as logistics and transport arrangements. CFS had also issued a press release to announce the operational arrangements. Overall speaking, feedback from the trade was enthusiastic and positive. The Administration would maintain close liaison with the Mainland authorities and the trade on the new arrangement, and would continue with the related publicity work. Furthermore, the Administration was exploring the relocation of the existing cross-boundary and inspection facilities for fresh produce from Man Kam To Boundary Control Point to the vicinity of the Heung Yuen Wai Border Control Point, so as to tie in with the "East in East out, West in West out" strategy for cross-boundary goods traffic to further facilitate the import of Mainland fresh produce to Hong Kong. The Administration emphasized that HZMB's actual utilization rate and demand would depend on a number of factors, including the origins of fresh produce, logistics and transportation adjustments made by the trade, and other operational and commercial considerations. The Administration would continue to monitor the utilization of HZMB.

Enhancing the food business licensing regime

14. The Panel generally supported the implementation of a number of measures to streamline the food business licensing regime, including the Professional Certification System ("PCS") introduced by FEHD for speeding up the vetting and approval of a full licence for food business. Members were concerned that authorized persons or registered structural engineers providing professional certification services might charge exorbitant fees, inflating the operating costs of licence applicants, and as a result some applicants might choose to stick with the original licensing regime. The Administration advised that FEHD had introduced PCS into the licences for light refreshment restaurants and food factories on a pilot basis since 1 March 2023 as an additional option, and had expanded the scope of PCS to cover general restaurants from 1 February 2024 onwards. In normal cases, PCS would expedite the time needed for applicants to obtain a full licence by about two weeks. It was understood that the trade was generally satisfied with PCS. FEHD would continue to maintain communication with the trade, and would closely monitor the implementation of PCS and review the procedures in due course.

15. Members noted that FEHD planned to relax food licence terms for farms engaged in commercial agricultural production in cooking their produce in the first half of 2024 to promote the development of leisure farming. Some

members urged the Administration to consider further relaxing the scope of permissible businesses for farms engaged in commercial agricultural production (e.g. allowing the side business of selling barbecued food) to help increase farm income. Some other members considered that over-commercialization of farms engaged in commercial agricultural production might affect local agricultural development and might lead to environmental hygiene problems. The Administration advised that in considering allowing farms engaged in commercial agricultural production to conduct business such as sale of barbecued food, complex factors were involved which would require careful evaluation.

16. The Panel also supported FEHD's proposed amendments to the relevant subsidiary legislation to introduce a Composite Permit for streamlining the application procedures, so that food business operators only needed to apply for one Composite Permit to sell a variety of restricted food (except food sold by means of a vending machine) at their premises/online platforms. The Public Health and Municipal Services (Fees) (Amendment) Regulation 2024 which sought to implement the above amendments was gazetted on 25 October 2024, and was tabled in LegCo on 30 October 2024. The amended Regulation would come into effect on 1 January 2025.

Environmental hygiene

Proposed amendments to environmental hygiene-related legislation

17. Members generally supported the second-stage amendment proposals to environmental hygiene-related legislation put forward by the Administration, with a view to more effectively addressing various environmental hygiene, public health nuisances and street management problems. In light of the increase in fixed penalty level for shopfront extension ("SFE") offences from \$1,500 to \$6,000 under the first-stage legislative amendment proposals, coupled with the rising operating costs of many merchants due to the need to comply with various new regulations, members were concerned that further crackdown on SFE in these circumstances would put more pressure on the business environment of small merchants. The Administration advised that since the implementation of the new fixed penalty levels in October 2023, SFE situation had improved. The Administration would keep in view the effect of the existing penalties alongside the proposed second-stage amendments, and re-examine in due course the need for further raising the maximum fines that might be imposed by the court.

18. In relation to the Administration's tackling of the offence of depositing miscellaneous articles that occupied public places and caused obstruction to scavenging operations and its proposal to shorten the time allowed for the owner to remove such articles, members were concerned that the proposal might affect the loading and unloading of goods by some shops. The Administration advised that in the light of public opinions and actual circumstances and needs, it considered that the proposal to shorten the time allowed for removing articles

obstructing scavenging operations from 4 hours to not less than 30 minutes would encourage the owner to remove such articles as soon as possible within a reasonable time frame. The Administration stressed that FEHD would specify the time limit for removal on the “Notice to Remove Obstruction” and would set a longer time depending on the circumstances at its discretion. Generally speaking, normal loading and unloading of goods without prolonged occupation of public places would not be affected.

19. To provide more assistance to complainants of water seepage in buildings, members suggested that apart from amending the relevant legislation, the Administration should review the criteria for investigation of water seepage in buildings and make a wider use of the latest technologies to shorten investigation time required and enhance effectiveness. The Administration said that after completing Stage I investigation, the Joint Office (“JO”) of FEHD and the Buildings Department would arrange Stage II initial investigation for water seepage cases in buildings which required investigation, followed by Stage III professional investigation. JO was piloting Stage II and Stage III investigations in tandem in some districts with a view to reducing the time required for investigation from 90 working days to about 60 working days. Moreover, the Administration had been encouraging the parties involved to look for solutions through mediation or direct negotiation, or to consider resolving the issue through notarization or other means with an investigation report on water seepage (if any) provided by JO on request. FEHD would also continue to invite more property management companies to participate in the Scheme of Participation by Property Management Agents in Tackling Water Seepage in Residential Building, so as to assist in handling water seepage reports and recommending the occupants concerned to rectify the problem through mediation.

20. Members were also concerned about the increase in penalties for a number of environmental hygiene-related offences upon the passage of the proposed legislative amendments. Members suggested that the Administration should allow for a grace period for the new penalties, and step up publicity and public education, so that the public could have a more thorough understanding of the new legislative requirements. The Administration advised that after receiving the Panel’s opinions, it would deepen the amendment proposals, including considering the introduction of a grace period. The Administration would also give an account for the work plan on publicity and public education when the relevant amendment bill was introduced into LegCo. The Public Health and Municipal Services (Amendment) Bill 2024 which sought to implement the above amendments would receive its First Reading at the LegCo meeting of 4 December 2024.

New Rodent Surveillance Programme

21. To more accurately reflect rodent infestation in the districts, FEHD introduced a new rodent surveillance programme (“new programme”) in 2024 to replace the original Rodent Infestation Survey. Under the new programme, FEHD would install thermal imaging cameras to capture thermal images at selected survey locations in various districts on a rotational basis, and artificial intelligence would be used to help with the analysis. It would then enumerate a Rodent Absence Rate (“RAR”) for each district based on the proportion of the number of thermal images with no rodents detected to the total number of thermal images taken in all survey locations within the district, yet the number of rodents in each thermal image would not affect the calculation of RAR. Members were concerned that the survey results might not precisely reflect rodent infestation in the districts. Members also noted that the higher the Rodent Infestation Rate previously adopted by FEHD, the more prevalent the rodent infestation, whereas RAR under the new programme was to be interpreted exactly in the opposite way, i.e. the higher the figure, the less prevalent the rodent infestation. Members were concerned whether the public could easily understand and accept this entirely different way of presentation.

22. The Administration stated that compared with the traditional survey method using uncooked sweet potato cubes as baits, the new technology was more sensitive and precise, with wider survey coverage and lower risk of being affected by environmental factors. FEHD would refer to the survey results, coupled with observations during daily inspections and feedback from local communities, etc., to grasp the distribution and severity of rodent infestation in the districts, so as to adjust the strategy and resource allocation, and adopt targeted rodent control measures at locations with more robust rodent activities. The objective of setting RAR was to meet the expectation of the Government and the public, i.e. moving towards the goal of 100% rodent-free. FEHD would continue to step up publicity and public education on the new programme and other related measures to encourage different sectors of the community to join hands in the prevention and control of rodent infestation.

Measures to enhance refuse collection points in rural areas

23. Since 2018, FEHD had progressively put on trial various fully-enclosed refuse collection facilities with new design (including solar-powered mobile refuse compactors, solar-powered compacting refuse bins and solar-powered/foot-pedal type aluminium refuse collection points) in rural areas to enhance service quality and improve environmental hygiene. Members enquired whether the Administration had any plans to fully replace existing facilities in rural areas with new refuse collection facilities. The Administration advised that FEHD would consider such factors as refuse yield of the district, hygiene condition of refuse collection points and geographical conditions to assess the feasibility, applicability and priority of setting up new facilities at

different rural locations, and would communicate with stakeholders such as the Rural Committees and District Council members, as well as villagers in due course. FEHD planned to progressively install new facilities at about 300 other rural sites by 2026.

24. As regards the design of new refuse collection facilities, members suggested that switch buttons should be installed to control the auto-sensitive inlets, and that the facilities should be equipped with both automatic sensors and foot-pedal switches to facilitate cleansing staff and others who often had to handle large/heavy loads of refuse, and at the same time minimize the hassle brought by the malfunction of the automatic sensors. Moreover, FEHD should make use of technology to monitor the use of rural refuse collection facilities and collect useful data to facilitate work scheduling, and disseminate certain collected information to the public through mobile applications to keep the public informed of the utilization of refuse collection facilities. The Administration said that FEHD was piloting a computer system to monitor the operation of individual refuse collection facilities and collect data in real time, and would explore with the contractors in due course the recommendations on the design of new facilities put forward by members.

Proposed amendments to the Private Columbaria Ordinance (Cap. 630)

25. Under the Private Columbaria Ordinance (Cap. 630) (“PCO”), a person was required to obtain specified instruments (i.e. a licence, an exemption; or during the application of either of the aforesaid, a temporary suspension of liability (“TSOL”)) in order to operate, manage or in any other way have control of a private columbarium; among which only licence holders could newly sell or let out niches. Members generally supported the Administration’s proposed amendments to PCO, one of which was related to amending two basic eligibility criteria for exemption to offer eligible “pre-cut-off columbaria”¹ which fulfilled three conditions the option of lodging new applications for exemption. Accordingly, even if they could not meet the licensing requirements in the end, they would still have the opportunity to apply for an exemption, and if approved, they could continue to operate on the existing scale, so that the interred ashes would not be displaced en masse and niches purchasers would not suffer losses. Members were concerned that the proposal involved relaxation of certain eligibility requirements, which might result in unfairness to those columbaria whose applications for specified instruments had been rejected or withdrawn, those columbaria which had never submitted the applications and had ceased operation, as well as the deceased and their families so affected.

¹ “Pre-cut-off columbaria” refer to columbaria that were in operation, and in which ashes were interred in their niches, immediately before the “cut-off time” (i.e. 8 a.m. on 18 June 2014).

26. The Administration advised that “pre-cut-off columbaria” had long been in existence, and most of them had been involved in irregularities in various areas before PCO came into effect. To allow time for “pre-cut-off columbaria” to rectify their irregularities so that they would be eligible for a licence or exemption, operators of such columbaria might apply for a TSOL, so as to gain time for completing the follow-up procedures relating to the application for a licence or exemption. However, in most cases, they failed to make even the very first step (i.e. proving at the time of applying for a TSOL that the building in question did not pose an obvious or imminent danger). In addition, such cases were not eligible for the issue of a specified instrument for a number of reasons, such as failure to submit the required documents or information. The columbaria concerned had ceased operation and had completed the prescribed ash disposal procedures under PCO.

27. Members noted that the operation mode of masons (i.e. contractors in the business of manufacturing or restoring of headstones and assisting in the handling of ashes) only involved temporary storage of ashes in their premises without sale of interment rights, and therefore the consensus back then was that upon the enactment of PCO, the issue would be dealt with on an interim basis by means of administrative measures and be followed up alongside any subsequent amendments to PCO. After PCO came into effect, the Administration had put in place administrative measures to allow eligible and registered masons, subject to their compliance with the specified conditions, to keep ashes in their premises temporarily for no longer than 7 calendar days. Members understood the Administration’s proposal to provide legal basis for the above administrative measures by making amendments to the relevant legislation, and was pleased that the period of keeping each set of ashes at eligible masons, as recommended by members and stakeholders, was amended from 7 calendar days to 14 calendar days to better cater for the operational needs of masons. Members called on the Administration to implement the proposed amendments as early as possible. The Administration advised that subject to the drafting progress of the bill, it planned to introduce the amendment bill into LegCo in the fourth quarter of 2024.

Regulating oyster farming activities in Deep Bay

28. Members supported the Administration’s regulation of oyster farming activities in Deep Bay, and were pleased that the Inter-departmental Working Group on Oyster Raft Management in Deep Bay (“IWG”) established by the Government was implementing regulatory measures in phases, including delineating appropriate farming area for oyster farming, limiting the number of oyster rafts, stepping up monitoring and putting in place a new management plan. According to IWG, as at October 2024, there were about 10 000 oyster rafts within Hong Kong waters in Deep Bay, a reduction of nearly 30% from around 14 000 in 2023. Members suggested that as an effort to achieve effective management and sustainable development of oyster farming in Deep Bay in the future, IWG should cap the number and size of oyster rafts, make use of

technology to assist in monitoring the number and operation of oyster rafts, require oyster raft operators to register with real names and set up an exit mechanism. Members also urged the Administration to step up enforcement against illegal operation of oyster rafts.

29. The Administration advised that after assessing various factors, such as the environmental carrying capacity, navigational safety, water quality and the number of oyster rafts authorized to temporarily remain in Deep Bay, and the conditions of oyster farming in other areas, IWG preliminarily recommended expanding the designated area for oyster farming activities in Deep Bay from around 1 400 hectares at present to around 2 200 hectares, and would consider further reducing the number of oyster rafts that could be accommodated in the area. IWG recommended that future designated areas should continue to be granted under a single government tenancy, and it would finalize the terms of tenancy (including the total farming area of each oyster raft) to properly regulate the operations of oyster rafts. Furthermore, a management committee composed of oyster farming industry representatives would implement and carry out effective management within the oyster farming area. IWG would maintain communication with the industry and other stakeholders on issues related to implementing the new management plan (including using technologies such as drones to strengthen monitoring).

Funding proposals for public works projects discussed

30. The Panel discussed funding proposals for two public works projects in this session, including the reprovisioning of cremators and related works at Kwai Chung Crematorium² and the construction of a new public market in Kwu Tung North New Development Area.³

Meetings held

31. During the period between January and November 2024, the Panel held a total of 10 meetings (including a joint meeting with the Panel on Environmental Affairs). The Panel had scheduled another meeting on 10 December 2024 to discuss the proposed delineation of quality farmland as Agricultural Priority Areas and the proposed retention of a time-limited supernumerary Senior Principal Executive Officer post in the Food Branch of the Environment and Ecology Bureau.

² The funding proposal (i.e. PWSC(2024-25)12) was endorsed by the Public Works Subcommittee on 24 June 2024 and was approved by the Finance Committee on 19 July 2024.

³ The funding proposal (i.e. PWSC(2024-25)13) was endorsed by the Public Works Subcommittee on 23 October 2024 and was approved by the Finance Committee on 8 November 2024.

Visits

32. The Panel conducted a duty visit to Nanjing and Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province from 21 to 24 August 2024, with a view to understanding the policy initiatives and the latest development in respect of urban and cityscape management, food safety regulation, publicity and education, as well as development of the agriculture and fisheries industries in the province and municipalities. The report on the duty visit was issued to Panel members vide LC Paper No. CB(2)1359/2024, and was sent to the Environment and Ecology Bureau on 12 November 2024 for consideration.

33. The Panel also visited the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department modern mariculture demonstration farm at Tung Lung Chau fish culture zone, Sai Kung on 5 November 2024 to gain a deeper understanding on the latest development of the local mariculture industry.

Council Business Divisions
Legislative Council Secretariat
3 December 2024

Legislative Council

Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene

Terms of Reference

1. To monitor and examine Government policies and issues of public concern relating to food safety, environmental hygiene and agriculture and fisheries.
2. To provide a forum for the exchange and dissemination of views on the above policy matters.
3. To receive briefings and to formulate views on any major legislative or financial proposals in respect of the above policy areas prior to their formal introduction to the Council or Finance Committee.
4. To monitor and examine, to the extent it considers necessary, the above policy matters referred to it by a member of the Panel or by the House Committee.
5. To make reports to the Council or to the House Committee as required by the Rules of Procedure.

Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene

Membership list for the 2024 session

Chairman Hon YANG Wing-kit

Deputy Chairman Hon LEUNG Man-kwong, MH

Members Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, GBM, GBS, JP
Hon CHAN Hak-kan, SBS, JP
Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS, JP
Hon SHIU Ka-fai, BBS, JP
Hon CHAN Chun-ying, BBS, JP
Hon Vincent CHENG Wing-shun, MH, JP
Hon Doreen KONG Yuk-foon
Hon Stanley LI Sai-wing, MH, JP
Hon Judy CHAN Kapui, MH, JP
Hon CHAN Hoi-yan
Hon Joephy CHAN Wing-yan
Hon Benson LUK Hon-man
Hon TANG Ka-piu, BBS, JP

(Total : 15 members)

Clerks Miss Connie AU (up to 30 June 2024)
Miss Kay CHU (since 1 July 2024)

Legal adviser Miss Emily MOK