

(Translated Version)

**Lantau Development Advisory Committee
Planning and Conservation Subcommittee and
Economic and Social Development Subcommittee
Third Joint Meeting**

Date: 10 September 2015 (Thursday)
Time: 2:30 pm – 5:55 pm
Venue: Training cum Lecture Room, 5/F, West Wing, Central Government
Offices, 2 Tim Mei Avenue, Tamar, Admiralty, Hong Kong

Gist of Meeting

Present

Dr LAM Kin-ngok, Peter	Chairperson of Economic and Social Development Subcommittee (ESD SC)
Mr LAM Siu-lo, Andrew	Chairperson of Planning and Conservation Subcommittee (PC SC)
Mr LAM Fan-keung, Franklin	Deputy Chairperson of ESD SC
Mr LAU Ping-cheung	Deputy Chairperson of PC SC
Mr CHAN Yung	
Mr CHOW Yuk-tong	
Dr FANG Zhou, Joe	
Mr HA Wing-on, Allen	
Ms LAM Lit-kwan	
Hon MAK Mei-kuen, Alice	
Dr WANG Jixian, James	
Hon WU Chi-wai	
Hon YIU Si-wing	
Mr YU Hon-kwan, Randy	
Professor CHAN Kei-biu	
Ms LAU Shuk-han, Rita	
Mr LUK Hon-man, Benson	
Mr CHAN Chi-ming (Deputy Secretary for Development (Works)2)	
Mr LAI Cheuk-ho (Principal Assistant Secretary (Works)5, Development Bureau (DEVB))	
Miss WONG Chin-kiu, Janet (Principal Assistant Secretary (Works) Special Duty, DEVB)	
Ms TANG Tsui-yee, Caroline (Assistant Secretary (Planning)1, DEVB)	
Ms LI Chi-miu, Phyllis (Deputy Director of Planning /Territory)	
Mr LAM Sai-hung (Project Manager (HK Island & Islands), Civil Engineering and	

Development Department (CEDD))

Mr CHAN Kin-fung, Simon (Acting Assistant Director (Conservation), Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD))

Mr TANG Kin-fai (Assistant Director (Environment Assessment), Environmental Protection Department)

Mr LI Ping-wai, Anthony (District Officer (Islands), Home Affairs Department (HAD))

Mr CHIM Kam-chau, Jeffrey (Senior Administrative Officer (Tourism)², Commerce and Economic Development Bureau (CEDB))

Mr CHAN Chung-shing, Harry (Senior Planning Officer (1), Housing Department)

Ms LAW Sui-fong, Catherine (Senior Labour Officer (Employment Services)(Policy), Labour Department)

Miss CHOW Wing-kwan, Michelle (Community Relation Officer, DEVB) - Secretary of ESD SC

Mr WONG Man-yiu, Stephen (Senior Planning Coordinator, Planning Department (PlanD)) - Secretary of PC SC

Absent (with apologies)

Mr CHU Kwok-leung, Ivan

Professor HO Kin-chung

Mr LAM Chung-lun, Billy

Professor WONG Fook-yee

Mr TSANG Wing-keung, Rico (Assistant Secretary for Transport & Housing (Transport)^{3B}, Transport and Housing Bureau (THB))

In Attendance

Mr YIP Hung-ping, Joe (Assistant Secretary (Land Supply)¹, DEVB)

Miss YIU Yuk, Isabel (Assistant Secretary (Lantau)¹, DEVB)

Miss WONG pui-yue, Erica (Senior Executive Officer (Lantau), DEVB)

Mr LI Fat-yeung, Nick (Project Coordinator, DEVB)

Ms CHEUNG Yi-mei, Amy (Assistant Director of Planning/Territorial)

Ms LAU Bo-yee, Winnie (Chief Town Planner/Strategic Planning, PlanD)

Mr CHAN Sze-wai, Kevin (Senior Town Planner/Strategic Planning 6, PlanD)

Mr WONG Wai-yin, Patrick (Senior Town Planner/Strategic Planning 1, PlanD)

Ms TAM Ka-yan, Eva (Town Planner/Strategic Planning 5, PlanD)

Mr CHAN Wing-tak (Assistant Town Planner/Strategic Planning 11, PlanD)

Ms YAU Man-shan, Doris (Senior Engineer 8 (Islands Division), CEDD)

Mr CHOW Chit, Joe (Assistant District Officer (Islands (2), HAD)

Ms NGAR Yuen-ngor (Senior Country Parks Officer (North-west), AFCD)

Mr CHEUNG Kwok-man, Kevin (Researcher, HK Golden 50)

Agenda Item 3

Representative of ICF Consulting Services HK Limited:

Ms Kim TSANG (Lead Managing Consultant)

Representative of Knight Frank Petty Limited:

Mr Adam LEE (Senior Director)

Representative of Urbis Limited:

Ms IP Shin-man, Winona (Senior Planner)

Agenda Item 4

Spokesperson

Ms Theresa YEUNG (Director of Planning)

Mr Martin WONG (Economist/Management Consulting)

Back Row Attendance

Ms CHEN Yuwen (Urban Planning Manager)

1. The Chairperson of PC SC welcomed all Members, co-opted Members and representatives of government departments attending the third joint meeting of PC SC and ESD SC.

Agenda Item 1: Confirmation of the Gist of the Last Meeting

2. The Chairperson of PC SC said that the draft gist of the joint meeting of PC SC and ESD SC conducted on 29 May 2015 was circulated to Members for consideration on 17 August. No request for amendments to the draft gist was received. As there were no other comments from Members at the meeting, the proposed gist of the last meeting was endorsed.

Agenda Item 2: Matters Arising

3. The Chairperson of PC SC stated that follow-up actions in respect of the last joint meeting were completed and were recorded as post-meeting notes of the relevant items. As such, there were no matters arising to follow-up.

Agenda Item 3: Overall Spatial Planning and Conservation Concepts for Lantau (PC SC Paper No. 04/2015)

4. Chief Town Planner/Strategic Planning, PlanD introduced the Overall Spatial Planning and Conservation Concepts for Lantau (the Concepts), and the major points were as follows:

- the Concepts were based on the strategic positioning, planning vision, development directions and guiding principles agreed upon by the Lantau Development Advisory Committee (LanDAC);
- consolidated Economic Development Strategy for Lantau and Preliminary Market Positioning for Commercial Land Uses in Major Developments of Lantau: in the wake of Lantau becoming the major transport infrastructure convergence point connecting Hong Kong with the overseas and the Pearl River Delta (PRD), Lantau would become an international and regional gateway of Hong Kong. The recommended economic strategy included three economic development concepts, namely “A New Platform for the Pillars”, “A Thriving Community” and “A Bridge to Tomorrow”;
- with reference to the enhanced four major planning directions, principles and proposed economic development concepts, the overall layout of the Planning and Conservation Concepts was as follows:
 - (i) North Lantau Corridor should focus on strategic economic and housing development;
 - (ii) Northeast Lantau should be for leisure, entertainment and tourism development;
 - (iii) East Lantau Metropolis (ELM) would be a long-term strategic growth area;
 - (iv) search for other suitable development space in the remaining areas and optimise the use of Government land, such as the consolidation of correctional facilities and the investigation of the development of cavern and underground spaces;
 - (v) development of leisure/recreation, cultural and green tourism under the premise of furthering ecological and cultural conservation for the majority areas of Lantau; and
 - (vi) provision of strategic transport infrastructure and other infrastructural facilities to facilitate the overall development of Lantau;
- the population of the proposed ELM would preferably be between 400,000 and 700,000, about the scale of a new town of Hong Kong in general, so as to attain the critical mass of population and economic activities and achieve agglomeration economies, and promote a diversified and vibrant new development area. At present, the existing and planned population of Lantau (mainly in Tung Chung New Town and its extension) was about 300,000. Thus in the long run, the estimated population of Lantau could be approaching 1 million. The total employment opportunities created by the present and planned projects could be increased from 134,000 to about 470,000;
- there was a need to provide strategic transport infrastructure for Lantau, including railway and road system, to be supported by appropriate water

transport. Ultimately, there would be two major transport corridors including a railway corridor linking NWNT-Lantau-Metro Area and a curved-shaped road corridor linking NWNT-Lantau-Metro Area. They would further connect with Shenzhen and the PRD region via the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB), Tuen Mun-Chek Lap Kok Link (TM-CLKL), Kong Sham Western Highway and Shenzhen Bay Bridge. Upon confirmation of demand and feasibility, their implementation schedule would be tied in with the relevant development priority and resources allocation and be taken forward progressively;

- as for the conservation aspect, it was proposed to enhance linkage between nature conservation, heritage conservation and landscape conservation through the “point-line-plane” approach. As such, the majority of areas in Lantau should be for conservation, leisure, culture and green tourism. Under the premise of conservation, it was proposed to better utilize the country parks and to connect the existing and proposed marine parks into a network, with an appropriate amount of recreation and green tourism elements, and to promote ecological and cultural tourism and education to enhance Lantau’s role as a hotspot of diversified recreation and tourism;
- the environmental impacts of the proposed development at North Lantau were evaluated in the recently completed “Cumulative EIA Study for the Three Potential Nearshore Reclamation Sites in the Western Waters of Hong Kong” . The assessment findings revealed that the proposed developments would not pose insurmountable impacts on the environment, provided that the implementation timing of the various projects was carefully arranged and mitigation measures such as the expansion of the marine park were implemented;
- the proposed Concepts had taken into consideration the recommendations/comments on development, land planning, and the environmental and conservation aspects of Lantau submitted by Members and the public. In this regard, comments that were in line with the strategic positioning, planning vision, development directions and guiding principles agreed upon by LanDAC, and appropriate and feasible recommendations/views were appropriately reflected and incorporated in the Concepts. However, the details and feasibility of specific recommendations (including the options and implementation priority) would be considered and followed up by relevant planning or topical studies/subcommittees/government departments. (Note: The preliminary summary of the recommendations/ views was tabled as supplementary information at the meeting for Members’ information.); and
- following the consolidation of the Concepts, as well as the related transport, supporting infrastructural facilities and environmental considerations of Lantau, a set of overall planning, conservation, economic and social development strategy for Lantau would be formulated basing on the analysis of the broad environmental assessment, as well as taking into

account the latest findings of relevant topical studies and recommendations of other subcommittees.

5. Hon WU Chi-wai raised objection to the proposed development scale of Lantau (i.e. near 1 million population) and requested that his view be recorded. He was of the view that such a development scale needed the support of a large-scale transport system with supporting facilities and might cause the influx of large amount of developments into South Lantau. He was concerned that such recommendations would seriously affect and contravene the conservation concept for South Lantau. Simultaneously, such a tremendous project would definitely trigger off disputes in the society and might even hinder the overall development of Hong Kong and Lantau. On the contrary, it was more desirable to consider reclamation at Kau Yi Chau first as relatively less transport infrastructure was required. The remaining proposed developments could be further considered in tandem with the then circumstances.

6. Apart from the above concerns from Hon WU Chi-wai, Members at the meeting generally supported the Concepts. The major views/ concerns and discussion raised by them were summarized as follows:

- from the planning viewpoint, there was support for the break-through ideas (striving to broaden the range of aspects being covered so as to be in line with / meet the land demand as much as possible). As such, projects with the greatest consensus could be chosen and consideration be given to implement them in stages. Also, development and conservation were not necessarily antagonistic to each other but instead should be taken forward carefully and in a balanced manner;
- it was understood that the estimated population could be up to one million. However, in the long run, the proposed ELM project might provide the land required to meet the demand for housing/commercial use/property/community facilities arising from the increasing population territory-wide, for building up land reserve and even attaining a better living environment. Thus the proposal for one million population was reasonable. Also, there was a need to provide new supporting transport/railway systems to facilitate the above development. Such enormous investment required the support of an appropriate level of population;
- it was suggested that more detailed/clear information should be provided to lift the doubts, including a clear target by phases, the road map/timeline of the phased transport infrastructure to tie in with developments. Then, the distribution of the land use for housing, commerce, entertainment, leisure, tourism, etc., information and analysis on people flow (such as the types of tourists, their number and purpose of visiting Lantau, the pressure they exerted on the facilities, the scale and distribution of facilities, people flow, trips, employment opportunities, the complementary relations between transport and other commercial facilities, etc.) should be itemized

so as to develop Lantau as a desirable place to live, to do business, to work and to leisure;

- all along, the development of Lantau was based on the four development directions, positioning on North Lantau and Northeast Lantau and the central waters between East Lantau and Hong Kong Island for economic and housing developments while the remaining parts of Lantau was for conservation use. These had been agreed upon by LanDAC. Members viewed that the proposed strategic concepts were in line with the above positioning without impacting on the requirement of conserving South Lantau. The current status of Hong Kong was that land supply was insufficient and the population mainly concentrated in North Hong Kong Island and South Kowloon. Thus there was a need to develop Lantau and the designed one million population was reasonable and consideration could be given to develop land suitable for development. Besides, the LanDAC should not dwell on disputes on the strategic concepts. Instead, specific recommendations should be taken forward in a forward-looking way at the present stage;
- consolidation of the correctional facilities to release development space was a positive approach. However, a Member reminded that attention should be paid to the objection by and sentiment of local people to the former superjail proposal in order to minimize the impact on the district. As for the proposal on the Luk Wu/Keung Shan Zen Conservation Zone, regard should be paid to the request of the local people for a peaceful and calm religious environment;
- support was lent to the eco-conservation, recreation and green tourism proposal in South Lantau and Northwest Lantau. However, consideration should also be given to provide appropriate supporting transport facilities to cope with the people influx brought about by the proposals, or else the proposal would fail to bear fruit and conflicts between tourists and local residents would be created; and
- Sham Wat was included as a recreational, leisure, cultural and green tourism area. In view of the past residential proposal by local people, it was proposed that there should be flexibility in the spatial planning of the area to provide room for amendments when required.

7. Representative of DEVB stated that the proposed Concepts aimed at showing the future vision, and a series of infrastructure and development projects were required if their aim was to be achieved. Development in Lantau was a long term and incremental development process.

8. The Chairperson of PC SC pointed out that the Concepts were proposed by the authorities for discussion by Members. The important point was that the Concepts covered the principles agreed upon by the LanDAC including the four

appropriateness, feasible conservation and controlled development. The next step was to further translate them into strategies and then specific projects. Also, the supporting facilities needed for the proposed projects had to be addressed.

9. In response, representative of PlanD clarified that Members were briefed on a set of overall land use and conservation concepts but the projects needed to be taken forward step by step. It was also stressed that the content of the paper matched with the presentation made at the meeting. She continued that the ELM project aimed mainly at meeting the land requirement for housing sites, economic and technological uses as well as for development by the various industries. She agreed that the timing of development and transport infrastructure could be stated more clearly. As for land use, it was stressed that South Lantau was not meant for large-scale development and reclamation under the proposed ELM project would mainly be carried out around Kau Yi Chau and part of Hei Ling Chau. Planning to keep Mui Wo “a small leisure town” would remain. The extent of the ELM project was appropriate if the agglomeration effect of a population of 400,000 to 700,000 was to be achieved. In addition, it was appropriate to start the project first at Kau Yi Chau and then take it forward step by step. Concentrating on ELM development would ensure that the country parks and the rural areas in South Lantau and Northwest Lantau would not be spoiled/ affected. As for the traffic/transport system shown including the railway and roads (main corridors), it aimed at presenting a long-term overall concept. The priority of different connecting routes would be examined during further studies. For example, Kau Yi Chau might first be connected with Hong Kong Island and Northeast Lantau and in the later stage with Hei Ling Chau, Mui Wo and then North Lantau when required. After the completion of Tung Chung New Town and its extension, the population of Lantau would be increased to about 300,000. As for the maximum projected population of 700,000 under the ELM development, the extent of the project was subject to the findings of further engineering feasibility study (including the impact of reclamation, technical feasibility, fairways, marine facilities, etc.).

10. Regarding the time schedule for the provision of land at the Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities Island of HZMB, the representative of PlanD responded that the authorities was striving to provide the first piece of land soon after the commissioning of HZMB or before 2020.

11. PC SC endorsed the proposed Overall Spatial Planning and Conservation Concepts for Lantau (PC SC Paper No. 04/2015) while Hon WU Chi-wai raised his objection (para 5 above refers).

Agenda Item 4: Proposed Recreation and Tourism Development Strategy for Lantau

(ESD SC Paper No. 06/2015)

12. The Chairperson of PC SC declared that he owned a company running a farm in Yi O. As such, he invited the Chairperson of ESD SC to take over the chair of the meeting.

[The Chairperson of ESD SC took over the chair from the Chairperson of PC SC.]

13. The consulting team briefed the meeting on the initial development concept of the Recreation and Tourism Development Strategy for Lantau including analysis on the Hong Kong and international tourist markets, the vision, mission, guiding principles and planning framework etc. in order to collect views from Members to refine the study proposals. The next stage of work would include conducting preliminary feasibility assessment and broad technical assessment, as well as formulating the short, medium and long term implementation proposals in accordance with the prevailing circumstances.

14. Members put forth their views on the paper and they were summarized as follows:

- it was viewed that consideration should be made on whether the proposed development would benefit the local residents or help improve their living. This deserved attention in the design of the future public consultation activities. Also, the proposed medium to long and short to medium term developments was of paramount importance. There were many yacht clubs in PRD and a great demand for such facilities in recent years. If visitors could come to Lantau by yacht for touring and shopping, it would definitely bring in business opportunities. It was hoped that the consultants would conduct further studies on it;
- it was considered that planning positioning and the role played by Lantau in the overall recreation and tourist development of Hong Kong should be clearly stated. It was hoped that the development of Lantau would help divert tourists and complement the inadequacy of Hong Kong's tourism industry. Furthermore, there was inadequate resort hotels and large-scale performing venues. Southern Lantau and the proposed Sunny Bay reclamation were appropriate places for such purposes. In addition, in terms of uniqueness, emphasis could be made on the conservation of Lantau's natural environment and the development of green tourism utilizing the existing resources by stages;
- utilization of the AsiaWorld-Expo had reached saturation in recent years. Agglomeration of the convention, exhibition and tourist development needed to be planned comprehensively. Suitable commercial incentives/behaviours could be made to the sector to promote tourist development on Lantau;
- it was considered that berthing facilities for yachts could be provided in southern Lantau, Tai A Chau and Siu A Chau or the proposed Sunny Bay reclamation area. A Member proposed to offer a unique experience to the visitors by introducing the sea transport concept. On camping in country parks, it was hoped that the Government would relax the relevant country

park ordinance so that the visitors might camp anywhere in the country parks to enrich their camping experience;

- in response to the ways to benefit local residents, it was opined that consideration could be made to develop home-stay accommodation and to renovate buildings for letting to attract the return of villagers to do business;
- it was viewed that reference could be made to the tourist facilities of Singapore such as sky diving, Segway etc. In addition, mini golf facilities might be provided near the beaches and consideration be made to build ropeways to improve accessibility so that tourists could reach the mountain top to view the natural scenery, highlighting Lantau's beautiful scenery;
- it was opined that there were inadequate camping facilities in southern Lantau and the rural areas. Experience from abroad could be drawn (for example from Japan) where more camping sites and other supporting facilities were provided with the aid of the local governments. Also, a Member suggested adding in new elements such as establishing an internet platform for allowing visitors to borrow camping items online and get their items on arrival at the camp sites so as to provide additional incentive to them to tour Lantau;
- it was suggested that the consultants should provide data to support their development framework and recommendations such as the investment cost and return, visitor flow, age targets, development schedule etc. It was hoped that the consultants could conduct further studies on it; and
- for the camping facilities in country parks and the home-stay accommodations, Members added that the Government should deal with them flexibly and strike a balance between conservation and development. Relevant tourism development should not be hampered by the rigid regulations.

15. The consulting team, in response to the views by Members, stated that at the present stage the development proposals were preliminary concept, the feasibility of which was still subject to technical studies and financial assessment. The consultants would further analyse the relevant recreation and tourism development proposals and screen out effective ones for short, medium and long term implementation. Some proposals would also be selected for conducting preliminary feasibility assessment (including financial viability) and broad technical assessment including traffic, environment and infrastructure aspects and effective measures would also be formulated to mitigate any adverse impact that might be brought about.

[Post-meeting note: AFCD stated that the provision of camping sites in the country parks was to facilitate the public to enjoy outdoor activities

and to provide hikers with a mid-way rest area. At present, there were 12 camping sites in the country parks in Lantau, contributing to about 30% of the country park camping sites over the territory. AFCD conducted regular review on the number of camping sites, their areas and distribution as well as the adequacy of camping facilities. Where appropriate, AFCD was glad to provide additional camping sites and facilities to meet the demand of visitors. However, in the provision of camping sites, many factors needed to be considered including the geographical environment of the proposed sites, their accessibility, water source and supporting facilities, fire hazard, choice of recreational activities, waste management etc, in order to ensure the safety of campers and to avoid causing adverse impacts on nearby residents and environment due to camping activities. Therefore, it was inappropriate to allow visitors to camp anywhere in the country parks. As for the introduction of new elements into the camping sites such as providing a platform for campers to borrow camping items, AFCD viewed that it was more appropriate for the nearby residents or commercial bodies to provide such service in a commercial way, which would bring more flexibility and diversity. Subject to the fulfilment of requirements under relevant laws and policies, AFCD was of the view that diversified accommodation facilities such as special camping sites and home-stay accommodations provided in the country parks or in the nearby areas by villagers or non-government organizations would play a positive role in encouraging visitors to enjoy the country parks.]

16. ESC SC endorsed the proposed Recreation and Tourism Development Strategy for Lantau (ESC SC Paper No. 06/2015).

Agenda Item 5: Proposed Social Development Strategy for Lantau
(ESD PC Paper No. 07/2015)

17. Assistant Secretary (Land Supply)¹, DEVB introduced the information on the social development of Lantau including the population, employment, vocational education/training and employment support services, education, housing, healthcare services, public health, elderly services and youth development, leisure and cultural development, social welfare, road network, water transport, stormwater and sewage collection and treatment as well as fresh water supply. The vision of the social development for Lantau was to develop Lantau into a liveable, work-friendly and enjoyable place. According to the discussions and proposals by Members and an overview of the current social development, it was proposed that the social development strategy for Lantau would be: 1) Attracting more talents to facilitate a balanced development of the economy and the employment market in Lantau; 2) tying in with the needs of development, providing appropriate internal and external traffic

and transport facilities to bring convenience to residents in their daily life and work; and 3) taking care of the needs of the rural and remote areas in Lantau.

18. Major views/concerns and discussions raised by Members at the meeting were summarized as follows:

- a Member expressed concerns about the “good for education” issue of Lantau and enquired whether an institute equivalent to the scale of a university or professional institute (such as the Chinese Culinary Institute) would be established in Lantau. That Member viewed that Lantau’s tourism and aviation projects offered enormous job opportunities and the running of relevant academic courses would help their accreditation and upgrading to international level, with the provision of intern opportunities for the students. After graduation students might be able to work and live in the same district. It is hoped that the authorities would consider the proposal. In addition, that Member also enquired about the proposed location of the institute.
- a Member opined that suitable provisional business accommodation should be provided in Lantau to suit the needs arising from economic activities, for example, the AsiaWorld-Expo had become a popular venue for international examinations and pop concerts. Corresponding convention and exhibition facilities should be added and a youth hostel should be provided adjacent to them in order to promote relevant economic activities and attract more tourists.

19. Representative of DEVB responded that at present land had been reserved in Tung Chung for tertiary education use. The education courses, types etc. were still at exploration stage and relevant suggestions would be taken into considerations. He pointed out that under the present development mode of university education in Hong Kong and the population of Lantau, there might not be sufficient justifications for the running of a university in northern Lantau. He also stated that there was no plan by the Government to run a youth hostel next to AsiaWorld-Expo. As for the development of convention and exhibition facilities, it would be considered from a macro viewpoint based on the layout of convention and exhibition facilities in the whole territory.

20. The Chairperson of PC SC hoped that the Education Bureau would respond to the policy on running a university/tertiary courses in Lantau. He also stated that a dedicated office, similar to the format of “Energising Kowloon East Office”, for Lantau development should be set up to centrally handle all issues across multiple departments or policy bureaux to facilitate integration or policy-making.

[Post-meeting note: The Education Bureau (EDB) stated that a piece of land of about 2.5 hectares along the east coast was reserved for tertiary education use in the proposed draft Recommended Outline Development Plan under Tung Chung New Town Extension Study. EDB noted the views of the Members and

would encourage the tertiary institutions to run courses to meet the economic development and manpower needs of the society at large.

CEDB stated that in order to assist the Government to formulate the future overall development strategy for Lantau, a series of consultancy studies was being conducted by DEVB including the “Study on the Consolidated Economic Development Strategy and Market Positioning for Commercial Land Uses of Lantau”, the “Study on the Recreation and Tourism Development Strategy for Lantau” and the “Preliminary Feasibility Study on the Cable Car System from Ngong Ping to Tai O, and Spa and Resort Development at Cheung Sha and Soko Islands” under which the feasibility of developing hotels and other convention and exhibition supporting facilities in Lantau would also be explored. In addition, the Government had completed the consultancy study to assess the future demand for convention and exhibition facilities of Hong Kong. CEDB would pay attention to the development of Lantau and would continue to take note of and consider the feasibility of developing convention and exhibition facilities in other locations of Hong Kong where adequate supporting facilities (such as accommodation, food and drinks, entertainment and transport facilities) were provided in the vicinity.]

21. ESC SC endorsed the Proposed Social Development Strategy for Lantau (ESC SC Paper No. 07/2015).

Agenda Item 6: Any other Business

Views Collected during the Lantau Development Outreach Activities by the Public Relation and Engagement Subcommittee

22. The Secretariat of PC SC was now preparing the draft responses to the views collected during the outreach activities by the Public Relation and Engagement Subcommittee (PRE SC) and they would be circulated to Members for comments later by email. The Secretariat of ESD SC had earlier circulated the draft responses to Members but so far no request for amendment was received from Members and no comments were raised at the meeting by Members. As such, the draft responses were endorsed.

[Post-meeting note: A reply was sent to the Secretariat of PRE SC by the Secretariat of ESD SC on 17 September 2015. The Secretariat of PC SC circulated the draft responses to Members on 8 October. The responses accepted by PC SC on 16 October 2015 were referred to the relevant Government departments for consideration/follow-up actions on 27 October 2015 and a

reply was provided to the Secretariat of PRE SC on the same day.]

23. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:55 pm.