

**立法會**  
**Legislative Council**

LC Paper No. CB(1)1152/20-21  
(These minutes have been seen  
by the Administration)

Ref : CB1/PL/EA

**Panel on Environmental Affairs**

**Minutes of meeting**  
**held on Monday, 24 May 2021, at 2:30 pm**  
**in Conference Room 2 of the Legislative Council Complex**

**Members present** : Hon Vincent CHENG Wing-shun, MH, JP (Chairman)  
Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP (Deputy Chairman)  
Hon WONG Ting-kwong, GBS, JP  
Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS  
Hon KWOK Wai-keung, JP  
Hon Elizabeth QUAT, BBS, JP  
Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, SBS, MH, JP  
Dr Hon Junius HO Kwan-yiu, JP  
Hon SHIU Ka-fai, JP  
Hon Kenneth LAU Ip-keung, BBS, MH, JP  
Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS, JP

**Member attending** : Hon CHAN Han-pan, BBS, JP

**Members absent** : Hon CHAN Hak-kan, BBS, JP  
Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP

**Public Officers attending** : **For item IV**  
Mr WONG Kam-sing, GBS, JP  
Secretary for the Environment

Dr Samuel CHUI, JP  
Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (1)  
Environmental Protection Department

Mr CHEN Che-kong, JP  
Assistant Director (Water Policy)  
Environmental Protection Department

Mr Kenneth CHAN  
Principal Environmental Protection Officer (Water  
Policy and Science)  
Environmental Protection Department

Ms Greta TAM  
Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Water  
Policy and Science)<sup>1</sup>  
Environmental Protection Department

**For item V**

Mr TSE Chin-wan, BBS, JP  
Under Secretary for the Environment

Dr Samuel CHUI, JP  
Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (1)  
Environmental Protection Department

Mr Ken WONG  
Assistant Director (Environmental Compliance)  
Environmental Protection Department

Mr CHEN Che-kong, JP  
Assistant Director (Water Policy)  
Environmental Protection Department

Ms Katherine KOH  
Principal Environmental Protection Officer (Sewerage  
Infrastructure)  
Environmental Protection Department

Mr HO Yiu-kwong  
Assistant Director/Operations and Maintenance  
Drainage Services Department

Mr HO Chun-hung  
Assistant Director/Existing Buildings 2  
Buildings Department

**Clerk in attendance :** Ms Angel SHEK  
Chief Council Secretary (1)1

**Staff in attendance :** Mr Jason KONG  
Senior Council Secretary (1)1

Miss Bowie LAM  
Council Secretary (1)1

Miss Mandy POON  
Legislative Assistant (1)1

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**I. Confirmation of minutes**

(LC Paper No. CB(1)906/ — Minutes of the meeting held on  
20-21 22 March 2021)

The minutes of the meeting held on 22 March 2021 were confirmed.

**II. Information papers issued since last meeting**

2. Members noted that no information paper had been issued since the last meeting.

**III. Items for discussion at the next meeting**

(LC Paper No. CB(1)908/ — List of follow-up actions  
20-21(01)

LC Paper No. CB(1)908/ — List of outstanding items for discussion)  
20-21(02)

3. Members agreed to discuss the following items at the next regular meeting scheduled for Monday, 28 June 2021, at 2:30 pm:

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- (a) progress of implementation of management plan for wild pigs; and
- (b) implementation of the Incense Tree Species Action Plan.

**IV. Voluntary Scheme for Phasing Out Personal Care and Cosmetic Products Containing Microbeads**

(LC Paper No. CB(1)908/ 20-21(03) — Administration's paper on "Voluntary Scheme for Phasing Out Personal Care and Cosmetic Products Containing Microbeads"

LC Paper No. CB(1)908/ 20-21(04) — Background brief on "Voluntary Scheme for Phasing Out Personal Care and Cosmetic Products Containing Microbeads" prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat)

Briefing by the Administration

4. The Secretary for the Environment ("SEN") briefed the Panel on the Administration's proposal to implement a voluntary scheme for phasing out personal care and cosmetic products ("PCCPs") containing microbeads ("the Voluntary Scheme") to encourage the trades to phase out the manufacture, import and sale of such products. He advised that according to some overseas scientific research findings, although microbeads added to PCCPs constituted a very minimal source among all types of microplastics released into the ocean, they were regarded as the only source of microplastics "intentionally added and discharged". The Environmental Protection Department ("EPD") completed a consultancy study in March 2020 to review the international trend of regulating PCCPs containing microbeads, collate and analyze relevant local market information, and recommend viable control options for Hong Kong ("the consultancy study"). Based on the consultant's recommendation, the Administration planned to launch the Voluntary Scheme in 2021 for a two-year period as a first step to phase out microbeads in PCCPs.

5. With the aid of a PowerPoint presentation, the Assistant Director (Water Policy), EPD ("AD(WP)") briefed members on the background of microbeads, latest market situation and overseas control measures. He then elaborated on the key elements of the Voluntary Scheme including a "Microbead-free Charter" ("the Charter") to be participated by the relevant trades including PCCP manufacturers, importers (agents or distributors), retailers, hair

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dressing/beauty salons and trade associations, associated supporting measures, and the progress of preparatory work for implementing the Scheme.

*(Post-meeting note: The PowerPoint presentation materials were circulated to members on 24 May 2021, vide LC Paper No. CB(1)944/20-21(01).)*

Discussion

*Implementation of the voluntary scheme for phasing out personal care and cosmetic products*

6. Mr SHIU Ka-fai expressed support for phasing out PCCPs containing microbeads by a voluntary approach. He observed that the relevant trades generally supported replacement of microbeads with degradable natural alternatives in PCCPs and would promote microbead-free products to consumers through the Voluntary Scheme. Mr Kenneth LAU indicated support for the Voluntary Scheme as a crucial step towards promoting "plastic-free" culture in Hong Kong. He enquired about the follow-up actions, if any, to be taken against participants for non-compliance with the Charter.

7. SEN said that with more alternative materials available in the market, phasing out products (including PCCPs) containing microbeads had become a global trend and not many such products were found in the local market. The relevant trades in general supported the phasing out of microbeads and shared that the merits of the Voluntary Scheme would help protect the environment, enhance the public's understanding of microbead-related subjects and facilitate consumers in choosing microbead-free PCCPs. He thanked the trades for supporting implementation of the Voluntary Scheme.

8. AD(WP) said that the Administration would publicize and timely update a list of merchants that had joined the Charter as well as their microbead-free brands or product lines ("the List") on a thematic webpage and other platforms; and conduct random sampling to verify that they were indeed microbead-free. If microbeads were found in a product on the List, the product concerned would be removed from the List, and samples of other products under the same brand would also be tested to ascertain whether they also contained microbeads. The investigation results would be published for reference by the public.

*Regulation of personal care and cosmetic products containing microbeads*

9. The Chairman queried the effectiveness of the Charter in controlling the import/sale of PCCPs containing microbeads, in particular by parallel traders, and enquired about the reasons for not adopting a straightforward approach to

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impose legislative control on such products. Mr KWOK Wai-keung and Ms Elizabeth QUAT opined that given the majority of imported PCCPs were free of microbeads, the business impact on relevant trades arising from legislative control to phase out microbead-containing PCCPs should be limited, deeming it unnecessary and costly to implement the Voluntary Scheme before imposing legislative control. As there had been calls for regulating such products from legislators and the community at large for several years, Mr KWOK and Ms QUAT severely criticized the Administration for procrastinating on the matter when some other jurisdictions had already progressively implemented different forms of regulatory measures to control microbeads.

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10. Mr WONG Ting-kwong urged the Administration to take forward the legislative exercise as soon as possible by making reference to past experience in banning other products. Referring to the existing regime to regulate food safety, Mr Steven HO opined that the Administration should likewise adopt a regulatory approach to swiftly tackle PCCPs containing microbeads lest such products might continue to be imported to Hong Kong from jurisdictions where regulatory control over microbead-containing products had not yet been put in place or might be purchased by consumers online. He requested the Administration to draw up the relevant legislative timetable and provide details of the relevant laws in major jurisdictions that had implemented legislative control on PCCPs containing microbeads. While expressing support in principle for the Voluntary Scheme, Mr Tony TSE and Dr Junius HO also considered that the Administration should prepare for legislation in parallel. Mr TSE suggested that the Administration should also step up public education on microbead-related subjects.

11. The Administration advised that:

- (a) the Voluntary Scheme aimed at phasing out microbeads intentionally added to rinse-off PCCPs. Microplastics from other major sources such as plastic bottles would be dealt with in other contexts including the Producer Responsibility Scheme on Plastic Beverage Containers to be introduced;
- (b) both voluntary phasing-out and legislative control, the two mainstream approaches adopted across the world for the progressive replacement of microbeads with alternatives in PCCPs, had been driving changes in market behaviour towards phasing out PCCPs or other products containing microbeads. Some jurisdictions (such as the United States of America, South Korea and mainland China) had promulgated regulations for controlling PCCPs containing microbeads at source because they

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were the places of origin of these products. Some other jurisdictions (such as Australia, Northern European countries and Japan) adopted a voluntary approach, taking into account factors such as their high phase-out rates;

- (c) it was observed that voluntary schemes could yield highly positive results in phasing out products containing microbeads. In the case of Australia, the phase-out rate had increased from 80% to 99% (based on statistics up to 2020) since the launch of a voluntary programme in 2017. In Hong Kong, it was expected that the Voluntary Scheme would help phase out microbead-containing PCCPs in the market by more than 90%;
- (d) the Voluntary Scheme would encourage the trades to collaborate with the Administration in phasing out microbead-containing PCCPs progressively. The trades had responded positively to the Voluntary Scheme and kept a close dialogue with the Administration on the necessary preparatory work;
- (e) the Administration could obtain the necessary market information on PCCPs during the implementation of the Voluntary Scheme, and the experience gained would be useful for preparing the future regulation on PCCPs containing microbeads if pursued; and
- (f) pursuing a regulatory approach would involve steps of formulating the legislative and enforcement approach/scope, establishing testing standards, etc. Given the complexity of local market with parallel import trades and that there was no requirement on compulsory declaration and labelling of product ingredients, the Administration was conscious of the long lead time required to implement a new legislative control, the trades' positive response and the result expected through a voluntary approach. On balance, the Voluntary Scheme was considered a more appropriate and expeditious arrangement for phasing out PCCPs containing microbeads in Hong Kong. Nonetheless, the Administration would keep in view the result achieved through the Voluntary Scheme and would not rule out the possibility of introducing legislative control in the future.

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12. Notwithstanding the Administration's explanation, Members in general remained of the view that the Administration should pursue the legislative exercise in question as soon as practicable. Some members were also worried that Hong Kong might risk becoming a dumping ground for PCCPs containing microbeads in the absence of legislation for regulating such products when some other jurisdictions had already progressively implemented different forms of regulatory measures to control microbeads.

13. Dr Junius HO suggested that the Administration should ascertain the precise market situation, including whether there were indeed sufficient and affordable microbead-free alternatives in the Hong Kong market; and if so, regulating PCCPs containing microbeads by legislative means should not give rise to much adverse impact on relevant trades.

14. The Administration advised that:

- (a) a survey conducted under the consultancy study by the Administration in 2017 found that about 63% of the PCCPs in Hong Kong were microbead-free. Since more countries had banned the use of microbeads in PCCPs in recent years, the proportion of microbead-free PCCPs in the local market should be higher now. The Administration had employed market investigators to gain better understanding of the prevailing situation of the sale of PCCPs containing microbeads at local retail market and to collect relevant information for assessing the local phase-out rate of such products; and
- (b) given the limited shelf-life of PCCPs as well as the wide availability of microbead-free alternatives in the market, it was unlikely that the trades could take advantage of the legal vacuum and reap benefits by dumping PCCPs containing microbeads in Hong Kong or hoarding such products. No such trend was observed so far.

*Removal of microbeads by local sewage treatment works*

15. Mr Kenneth LAU, Mr KWOK Wai-keung, Mr Tony TSE and Ms Elizabeth QUAT expressed grave concern about the discharge of microbeads into the marine environment, causing pollution to marine lives and food chains. Noting that the majority of microbeads in PCCPs would be removed in local sewage treatment works, Mr LAU and the Chairman urged the Administration to enhance their removal capability in this regard.



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16. The Deputy Director of Environmental Protection (1) ("DDEP(1)") responded that currently, 93% of the sewage in Hong Kong was collected by public sewers and received treatment at sewage treatment works. About 80% of such sewage would undergo chemically enhanced primary treatment which could remove approximately 80% of suspended solids (about 0.001 mm in size) in the sewage. For most of the remaining 20% of sewage, which was further treated by biological processes, over 90% of suspended solids could be removed. Given the much larger size of microbeads (about 0.2-0.4 mm), the removal rate of microbeads by local sewage treatment was anticipated to be over 90%. In this regard, EPD and the Drainage Services Department had already commissioned a study to examine further. With the Voluntary Scheme to be put in place and the high removal rate of microbeads by sewage treatment works, the amount of microbeads discharged into the marine environment could be reduced to the bare minimum.

Conclusion

17. The Chairman requested the Administration to take heed of members' requests for expeditiously regulating PCCPs containing microbeads by legislative means. He directed that the subject be included in the list of outstanding items for follow-up discussion by the Panel when appropriate.

**V. Enhancing quality of coastal waters of Victoria Harbour**

(LC Paper No. CB(1)908/ — Administration's paper on "Enhancing  
20-21(05) the Quality of Coastal Waters of Victoria  
Harbour"

LC Paper No. CB(1)908/ — Background brief on "Management of  
20-21(06) coastal water quality of Victoria  
Harbour" prepared by the Legislative  
Council Secretariat

LC Paper No. CB(1)916/ — Letter dated 14 May 2021 from  
20-21(01) Hon CHAN Han-pan on odour problem  
at Tsuen Wan waterfront (Chinese  
version only)

LC Paper No. CB(1)940 — Administration's response to the letter  
20-21(01) from Hon CHAN Han-pan)

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Briefing by the Administration

18. With the aid of a PowerPoint presentation, the Under Secretary for the Environment ("USEN") and DDEP(1) briefed the Panel on the overall strategy for enhancing the quality of coastal waters of Victoria Harbour and the implementation progress of related measures, including pollutant interception projects, application of odour-control hydrogel, desilting works, rehabilitation of underground sewers, upgrading of sewage treatment facilities, extension of the public sewerage system, rectification of sewer misconnections, and promotion of the "blue-green infrastructure" design approach.

*(Post-meeting note: The PowerPoint presentation materials were circulated to members on 24 May 2021, vide LC Paper No. CB(1)944/20-21(02).)*

Discussion

*Pollutant interception and prevention*

19. Mr KWOK Wai-keung commended the Administration for its successful efforts to improve the overall water quality of Victoria Harbour. The Chairman and Mr Tony TSE, however, pointed out that despite the significant improvement in the overall water quality of Victoria Harbour over the years, there were still frequent complaints about odour problems along coastal areas. The Chairman sought elaboration on the expected benefits of pollutant interception facilities, such as dry weather flow interceptors ("DWFIs"), in terms of water quality enhancement. Mr KWOK asked whether the Administration would consider treating and disinfecting water collected through the stormwater drainage system before discharging into the marine waters.

20. In response, USEN pointed out that there had been odour nuisance in the Kai Tak Approach Channel ("KTAC"), with odour units in double digits detected in the early 2010s. After the commissioning of large-scale dry weather flow interception facilities at the Jordan Valley Box Culvert, there was substantial improvement in KTAC's water quality and odour was barely detected there. This example was evidence of the effectiveness of large-scale pollutant interception facilities in enhancing coastal water quality.

21. Given that some polluted surface run-off was caused by cleaning activities in public places and back alleys, such as dishwashing by eatery operators, the Chairman suggested that EPD should collaborate with the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department on publicity and public education, with a view to preventing pollutants from entering stormwater drains.

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22. USEN responded that enhancing publicity and public education on the proper way of discharging wastewater was an important aspect of the Administration's strategy for enhancing coastal water quality. The Administration was also conducting trials of compact pollutant interception facilities at the stormwater drainage system near non-point pollution sources. Preliminary results indicated that the compact facilities could intercept about half of the pollutants from those sources. If the facilities were confirmed by the trials to be effective, the Administration would consider installing them extensively near the non-point pollution sources of coastal areas.

23. Mr Tony TSE asked whether floating refuse trapped in seawalls was a source of odour along coastal areas, and if so, how the Administration would tackle the problem. The Chairman enquired about the Administration's latest efforts to remove floating refuse.

24. USEN responded that pollutants discharged through the stormwater drainage system might accumulate along seawalls due to the weaker seawater circulation at those locations. The major strategy for preventing this was to intercept pollutants in stormwater drains, so as to reduce the amount of pollutants entering the sea. The Task Force on Marine Refuse under the Inter-departmental Working Group on Marine Environmental Management (which was chaired by the Permanent Secretary for the Environment and comprised representatives of EPD and other relevant government departments) coordinated interdepartmental efforts to ensure timely removal of floating refuse and shoreline refuse. The task force also assessed the cleanliness of different coastal sites for implementation of targeted improvement measures, such as increasing cleaning frequency.

25. Mr KWOK Wai-keung expressed concern about any environmental impact of odour-control hydrogel. USEN explained that odour-control hydrogel could inhibit the generation of odour in drainage systems. It was soluble and did not have adverse impact on the natural environment.

*Rectification of building sewer misconnections*

26. Mr KWOK Wai-keung asked about the prosecution cases relating to illegal discharge of wastewater and the current situation of the Administration's work on rectifying building sewer misconnections. Mr Tony TSE opined that the Administration should strengthen interdepartmental coordination and community involvement in identifying and rectifying building sewer misconnections. He asked about the enhancement measures implemented/to be implemented in the light of the results of the Ombudsman's direct investigation into the Administration's handling of building sewer misconnections.

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27. The Assistant Director (Environmental Compliance) advised that EPD took enforcement actions against illegal dischargers according to the Water Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 358) ("WPCO"). In respect of illegal discharges in the 10 districts within the catchment area of Victoria Harbour, there were 17, 7 and 6 successful prosecution cases under WPCO in 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively. Two of the cases above in 2018 involved sewer misconnections in buildings. As acknowledged by the Ombudsman, there were practical difficulties for EPD to collect evidence of illegal discharge of wastewater caused by suspected sewer misconnection. Based on the Ombudsman's recommendations, EPD would (a) seek legal advice from the Department of Justice to explore the possibility of adducing circumstantial evidence for applying to the court for warrants to enter the premises concerned; (b) enhance the efficiency of joint enforcement actions with the Buildings Department ("BD"); and (c) consider the feasibility of amending WPCO to enhance EPD's enforcement effectiveness. USEN remarked that identification and rectification of building sewer misconnections was an ongoing task, as new cases might arise due to interior renovation works or works involving buildings' foul water drainage systems.

28. The Assistant Director/Existing Buildings 2, BD added that upon receiving reports of suspected building sewer misconnection cases or referrals from EPD, BD would investigate the cases and took enforcement actions as appropriate according to the Buildings Ordinance (Cap. 123) ("BO") and the established enforcement policy. Under the normal procedure, BD would first issue an advisory letter to the owners of the building/premises where sewer misconnection was found. If the owners did not carry out the required rectification works, BD would issue a statutory removal/drainage repair order to the owners. If the removal/drainage repair order was not complied with, BD would under BO consider instituting prosecution and/or carrying out the required works in default of the owners, depending on the circumstances of the case. Following the Ombudsman's recommendations, BD had enhanced the functions of its Building Condition Information System to more systemically monitor the progress of cases referred by EPD. BD and EPD had also strengthened coordination through the following measures:

- (a) the two departments had created a shared database of case records and had regularly updated the records for monitoring case progress;
- (b) when referring a case to BD, EPD would provide its investigation record, dye test result (if available) and other relevant information to BD, so as to facilitate BD's investigation and follow-up actions under BO;

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- (c) BD would provide general building plans and drainage plans of the buildings concerned as per EPD's requests to facilitate the latter's investigation of cases and follow-up actions under WPCO; and
- (d) a joint inspection mechanism had been established to enhance the efficiency of site inspections for identification of the sources of illegal discharge of foul water and locations of sewer misconnections in buildings.

29. The Chairman sought details of the Building Drainage System Repair Subsidy Scheme ("DRS") launched in May 2021.

30. The Assistant Director/Existing Buildings 2, BD advised that the target buildings of the DRS were private residential or composite buildings aged 40 years or above with relatively low average rateable values. The objective of DRS was to provide financial subsidy and assistance to building owners for investigation, repair, rectification and/or upgrading of common drains and associated branch pipes located outside individual units. There were two categories of buildings under DRS. Category 1 buildings were those buildings the owners of which were capable of organizing among themselves to take up the investigation and repair works. These building owners through their owners' corporations could submit applications for subsidy to the Urban Renewal Authority, the administrator of DRS. Category 2 buildings were buildings with outstanding removal / drainage repair orders for their common drainage systems but the owners concerned had difficulties in co-ordinating the works by themselves in order to comply with the orders. BD would select Category 2 buildings on a risk-based approach and exercise its statutory power to arrange default works consultants and government contractors to carry out the required works in default of the owners concerned. Owners of Category 2 buildings would also be able to benefit from DRS for offsetting BD's cost incurred in the default works. DRS would subsidize up to 80% of the cost of the relevant works, subject to caps ranging from \$120,000 to \$1 million per building, depending on the number of domestic units in the building concerned.

*Odour problem at Tsuen Wan waterfront*

31. Mr CHAN Han-pan expressed dissatisfaction about the persisting odour problem at Tsuen Wan waterfront. As mentioned in his letter on the issue (LC Paper No. CB(1)916/20-21(01)), the joint association of the owners' corporations/committees of seven housing estates near Tsuen Wan waterfront had requested the Administration to face up to the problem. He asked:

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- (a) why the odour problem persisted despite the commissioning of four DWFIs in Tsuen Wan;
- (b) what the sources of nearshore water pollution at Tsuen Wan waterfront were, and how the Administration would reduce or intercept pollutants from those sources;
- (c) whether the use of odour-control hydrogel would be able to resolve the odour problem; and
- (d) whether the Administration had plans to construct large-scale dry weather flow interception facilities near the two stormwater outfalls at Tsuen Wan waterfront; and if so, what the estimated project cost and time frame would be.

32. USEN and DDEP(1) explained that during the course of the consultancy study on further enhancing the quality of coastal waters of Victoria Harbour, relevant government departments had implemented early-stage measures to address identified nearshore water pollution problems in a timely manner without waiting for the completion of the study. The provision of the four DWFIs in Tsuen Wan mentioned by Mr CHAN Han-pan was part of an advanced project for early improvement of the coastal water quality of Tsuen Wan Bay. The Administration was constructing another eight DWFIs in Kwai Chung and Tsuen Wan to intercept polluted stormwater from rural areas and prevent it from entering the marine waters in Tsuen Wan via the stormwater drainage system. These DWFIs would be progressively completed by 2023. Although the use of odour-control hydrogel could mitigate the odour nuisance, it could not completely resolve the odour problem at Tsuen Wan Bay. In the long run, the Administration was planning to install large-scale dry weather flow interception facilities at downstream locations of the box culverts of Tai Ho Road and Ma Tau Pa Road. The relevant works project had been included in the Public Works Programme. Subject to support from the local community and other factors, the Administration planned to submit the funding application to the Legislative Council ("LegCo") in 2023-2024 for completing the project in 2028 the earliest.

33. As the area near Tsuen Wan waterfront was densely populated, Mr CHAN Han-pan and the Chairman urged the Administration to expedite the implementation of the above pollutant interception projects and enhance communication with the concerned residents. USEN responded that the Administration would endeavour to complete the projects as early as practicable.

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*Pollutant interception projects in Kowloon*

34. The Chairman also called on the Administration to expedite the provision of new pollutant interception facilities in various areas in Kowloon, including Cheung Sha Wan, Hung Hom and To Kwa Wan. He asked about the implementation timetables and progress of the related projects.

35. USEN and DDEP(1) advised that the DWFI being constructed at Cherry Street Box Culvert in Tai Kok Tsui was expected to be completed in 2022. A site in Hung Hom had been identified for the construction of a DWFI, and the Administration planned to submit the relevant funding application to LegCo in 2023 for completing the project in 2026-2027 the earliest. As regards the projects for Cheung Sha Wan and To Kwa Wan, the Administration was conducting investigation for identifying suitable locations to install pollutant interception facilities. The Administration would endeavour to expedite its work in this regard.

Conclusion

36. The Chairman concluded the discussion by reaffirming the effectiveness of the Harbour Area Treatment Scheme in improving the overall water quality of Victoria Harbour, and the need for implementing enhanced measures for tackling water pollution and odour problems in coastal areas of Victoria Harbour. He called on the Administration to enhance relevant enforcement actions and implement the pollutant interception projects expeditiously.

**VI. Any other business**

37. There being no other business, the meeting ended at 4:39 pm.