

立法會

Legislative Council

LC Paper No. CB(2)1063/20-21

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Ref : CB2/PL/SE

Panel on Security

Minutes of meeting held on Friday, 9 April 2021, at 10:45 am in Conference Room 1 of the Legislative Council Complex

Members present

: Hon CHAN Hak-kan, BBS, JP (Chairman)
Hon YUNG Hoi-yan, JP (Deputy Chairman)
Hon CHAN Kin-por, GBS, JP
Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP
Hon WONG Kwok-kin, SBS, JP
Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP
Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS
Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP
Hon YIU Si-wing, BBS
Hon MA Fung-kwok, GBS, JP
Hon CHAN Han-pan, BBS, JP
Hon LEUNG Che-cheung, SBS, MH, JP
Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, BBS, JP
Hon Elizabeth QUAT, BBS, JP
Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan
Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, BBS, JP
Dr Hon Junius HO Kwan-yiu, JP
Hon Holden CHOW Ho-ding
Hon SHIU Ka-fai, JP
Hon CHAN Chun-ying, JP
Dr Hon CHENG Chung-tai
Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS, JP

Members absent

: Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP
Hon CHEUNG Kwok-kwan, JP

Public Officers attending : Item III

Mr Sonny AU Chi-kwong, PDSM, PMSM, JP
Under Secretary for Security

Miss Rebecca CHEUNG Pui-ling
Principal Assistant Secretary for Security B

Mr LEUNG Kwun-hong, FSDSM
Assistant Director (Licensing & Certification)
Fire Services Department

Mr LEE Koon-yau
Deputy Chief Fire Officer (Licensing & Certification)
Fire Services Department

Item IV

Ms Ivy LAW Chui-mei, JP
Commissioner for Narcotics

Miss Fiona LI Wing-suen
Principal Assistant Secretary (Narcotics) 2
Security Bureau

Mr Nelson NG Kwok-cheung
Senior Superintendent of Police (Narcotics Bureau)

Mr LEE Ka-ming
Group Head of Drug Investigation
Customs and Excise Department

Ms Christine CHEUNG Ching
Senior Pharmacist
Department of Health

Dr WONG Wing-cheong
Senior Chemist
Government Laboratory

Item V

Mr Sonny AU Chi-kwong, PDSM, PMSM, JP
Under Secretary for Security

Ms Joceline CHUI Shih-yen
Principal Assistant Secretary for Security E

Ms Alice LEE Nga-lai
Chief Superintendent of Police (Planning and Development)

Ms Joanna CHUNG Dor-po
Principal Executive Officer (Staff Management & Discipline)
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

Mr Jimmy YEUNG Tat-wing
Senior Engineer / Vehicle
Electrical & Mechanical Services Department

Ms Carmen YEE Kam-kan
Government Transport Manager (Operations)
Government Logistics Department

Dr WONG Yee-lok
Senior Chemist (Environmental Chemistry A Section)
Government Laboratory

Mr Michael LI Kiu-yin
Project Director 2
Architectural Services Department

Mr LO Chi-hung
Senior Project Manager 217
Architectural Services Department

Clerk in attendance : Miss Betty MA
Chief Council Secretary (2) 1

Staff in attendance : Mr Timothy TSO
Senior Assistant Legal Adviser 1

Ms Gloria TSANG
Senior Council Secretary (2) 7

Ms Priscilla LAU
Council Secretary (2) 1

Ms Kiwi NG
Legislative Assistant (2) 1

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I. Information paper issued since the last meeting
(LC Paper No. CB(2)845/20-21(01))

Members noted that a referral memorandum from the Public Accounts Committee regarding recoverability of the outstanding advances to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had been issued since the last meeting.

II. Date of next meeting and items for discussion
(LC Paper Nos. CB(2)929/20-21(01) and (02))

Regular meeting in May 2021

2. Members agreed that the following items would be discussed at the next regular meeting on 4 May 2021 at 10:45 am:

- (a) Drug situation in Hong Kong in 2020;
- (b) Redevelopment of Western Police Married Quarters site; and
- (c) Construction of fire station-cum-ambulance depot with departmental quarters and facilities for the Fire Services Department in Area 72, Tseung Kwan O.

III. Strengthening the public's emergency preparedness and evacuation awareness, and promoting a wider use of stand-alone fire detectors
(LC Paper No. CB(2)929/20-21(03))

3. Under Secretary for Security ("US for S") briefed members on the Fire Services Department ("FSD")'s efforts in strengthening the public's emergency preparedness and evacuation awareness. With the aid of a powerpoint presentation, Assistant Director (Licensing & Certification, FSD ("AD(L&C/FSD)") briefed members on the proposal of promoting a wider use of stand-alone fire detectors for enhancing fire safety and the relevant legislative amendments.

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Operation, installation and maintenance of stand-alone fire detectors

4. Mr CHAN Chun-ying, Mr Jimmy NG, Mr SHIU Ka-fai and Mr Tony TSE expressed support for the proposal to amend the Fire Service (Installations and Equipment) Regulations (Cap. 95B) ("FS(IE)R") and promote a wider use of stand-alone fire detectors. Mr CHAN was concerned about FSD's tests conducted on different models of the device. Mr NG asked whether some guidelines were in place to ensure proper installation and operation of the device. Mr SHIU was concerned about the cost and maintenance of the device. Mr TSE was concerned that some members of the public would use the device improperly or did not realize the malfunction of the device.

5. AD(L&C/FSD) said that FSD had conducted tests on 22 different models of stand-alone fire detectors available in the market which conformed to various international/national standards of the Mainland, the United Kingdom and the United States ("US"). Depending on the necessity, FSD would continue testing new emerged models and update relevant guidelines as appropriate. Depending on the functions of the detectors, the retail price ranged from \$200 to \$800 per device. AD(L&C/FSD) further said that a stand-alone fire detector was normally fitted to a mounting plate and could be easily attached to the surface of a ceiling by adhesive tapes or screws. It usually came with a test button for checking whether it worked normally, and a low battery warning buzz to alert users to the need for battery replacement. With technology development, wall-mounted fire detectors were also available nowadays. Users could simply follow the instructions in the user manual that came with the device upon purchase, or the guidelines to be published by FSD for installation and maintenance. For example, the stand-alone fire detectors were advised to be installed in the middle of a bedroom, and if an air-conditioner was nearby, appropriate distance should be maintained. Moreover, members of the public could make enquiries by calling FSD's hotline. In response to Mr SHIU's further enquiry, AD(L&C/FSD) said that normally, FSD would advise installing stand-alone fire detectors in bedrooms, corridors and near kitchens in residential premises.

6. While expressing support for promoting a wider use of stand-alone fire detectors in buildings and premises, the Deputy Chairman was concerned about the safety issues associated with the device if owners/occupants of any buildings/premises were exempted from the statutory duty of keeping the stand-alone fire detectors in efficient working order at all times and having them inspected by registered

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contractor at least once in every 12 months. While expressing support for the proposal to amend FS(IE)R to promote the use of stand-alone fire detectors, Mr YIU Si-wing was concerned about the quality of the device and asked whether any requirements were required to be fulfilled before putting the device on sale in the market.

7. US for S explained that a stand-alone fire detector was a self-contained battery-operated device, and could be installed and operated independently. The proposed legislative amendment sought to exempt the device from the statutory requirements, with a view to encouraging members of the public to install it voluntarily. The stand-alone fire detector, being a consumer product upon legislative amendments, would be regulated by the market itself. Nevertheless, other fire service installation and equipment, including fire detection systems that were required by or pursuant to law to be installed, would continue to be regulated by relevant statutory requirements. AD(L&C/FSD) added that FSD had discussed with the Consumer Council about the feasibility of conducting tests on different models of stand-alone fire detectors in the coming future, with a view to raising public confidence in purchasing the device. When receiving reports about failure to comply with the standards claimed by the manufacturers, FSD would refer the cases to relevant enforcement authorities for follow-up. Mr YIU further said that consideration should be given to prohibiting online purchase of the device as the product quality could not be easily controlled. The Deputy Chairman suggested providing guidelines to the public to ensure proper use and maintenance of the device. US for S noted members' views and suggestions.

Promoting a wider use of stand-alone fire detectors in different residential premises

8. Mr Frankie YICK expressed support for the proposal to amend FS(IE)R and promote a wider use of stand-alone fire detectors. He said that consideration should be given to making it a statutory requirement to install stand-alone fire detectors in new residential premises, with a view to enhancing fire safety and reducing fire losses. AD(L&C/FSD) replied that FSD had conducted a comprehensive study and found that many overseas countries had been encouraging the installation of stand-alone fire detectors in residential premises voluntarily. US for S undertook to further explore Mr YICK's suggestion.

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9. Mr CHAN Chun-ying and Mr YIU Si-wing asked whether consideration would be given to subsidizing owners/occupants of "three-nil" buildings to install stand-alone fire detectors. Mr Tony TSE expressed a similar view and said that he supported whatsoever measures to enhance fire safety in "three-nil" buildings. Mr MA Fung-kwok expressed support for the proposal to amend FS(IE)R and promote a wider use of stand-alone fire detectors. To effectively reduce fire losses, he asked whether consideration would be given to engaging non-governmental organizations to promote the use of the device to owners/occupants of public housing estates, "three-nil buildings" and subdivided flats.

10. US for S thanked members for their views and suggestions. He said that the Government aimed to amend FS(IE)R to encourage voluntary use of stand-alone fire detectors first. Depending on the implementation upon passage of the legislative amendments, a wider use of stand-alone fire detectors could be explored including members' suggestion of subsidizing owners/occupants of "three-nil" buildings to install the device. The Government would further report to the Legislative Council and seek extra resources as appropriate. US for S further pointed out that the Government was planning to distribute fire extinguishers and fire blankets, commonly known as the "two treasures of firefighting tools", to residents in old buildings meeting certain criteria in some districts with more "three-nil" buildings.

11. Dr CHENG Chung-tai was concerned that the use of stand-alone fire detectors on a voluntary-basis might not be effective. Instead, he was of the view that the Administration should set up specific targets, such as the number of residential premises to be installed with stand-alone fire detectors in a certain period or mandatory installation of stand-alone fire detectors in old buildings. US for S pointed out that in the past five years, 84 people were killed and 1 287 people were injured in building fires occurring in Hong Kong. According to some international studies, the risk of dying in reported home structure fires was 54% lower in homes with working smoke alarms (a kind of fire detector) than in homes with no alarm or none that worked. Hence, it was considered necessary to promote the use of the device to effectively reduce fire losses. AD(L&C/FSD) added that a pilot scheme would be launched in which FSD's volunteers would assist in installing stand-alone fire detectors in some target residential premises. Depending on the response of the pilot scheme, FSD would hold further promotional activities to raise public awareness on the use of the detectors.

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Dr CHENG suggested that FSD should cooperate with other departments, such as the Buildings Department, to implement the pilot scheme.

Community emergency preparedness education and promotion

12. Mr YIU Si-wing suggested providing early education on fire safety and emergency preparedness in school curriculum. Mr Tony TSE asked about the effectiveness of FSD's promotion of the "Three Basic Skills on Emergency Preparedness" on social medial platforms. He was particularly concerned about FSD's promotion strategy in ethnic minority ("EM") groups and emergency preparedness in mountain activities.

13. US for S advised that FSD's promotional leaflets were provided in eight languages used by majority of EM groups. Besides, FSD had appointed 783 EM as Building Fire Safety Envoys and provided training on fire safety and life-saving skills to 893 foreign domestic helpers though relevant Consulate Generals. FSD had also translated a TV programme about fire safety in Udu to reach EM audience. AD(L&C/FSD) added that FSD had strengthened community emergency preparedness education and promotion through cooperation with relevant government departments, District Fire Safety Committees and schools. FSD had also published "Safety on Mountain Activities Pamphlet" to raise public awareness on emergency preparedness in mountain activities.

Other issues

14. The Deputy Chairman was concerned about the implementation and prosecution of the existing FS(IE)R. AD(L&C/FSD) said that in the past three years, about 20 prosecutions were made to registered fire service installation contractors. Separately, there were 150 cases on average per year in which owners failed to ensure the proper maintenance of fire safety equipment.

15. Mr Steven HO and Mr SHIU Ka-fai were concerned about the frequent inspection of fire extinguishers (i.e. at least once in every 12 months) and relevant expenditure spent on such. Mr HO asked whether consideration would be given to exploring fire extinguishers with latest technology so as to extend the inspection interval to 24 months. AD(L&C/FSD) explained that the annual inspection aimed to ensure the proper maintenance of the fire extinguishers. In addition, fire extinguishers had to undergo a hydraulic pressure test every five years to ensure that they were always in good standby conditions. US for S

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noted Mr HO's suggestion and said that it might be feasible if relevant technology could comply with the fire safety requirements and standards of FSD.

16. Dr Junius HO expressed support for the proposal to amend FS(IE)R and promote a wider use of stand-alone fire detectors. He asked whether consideration would be given to making reference from the Mainland and exploring cost-effective fire safety equipment, such as the use of dry powder in fire-fighting. AD(L&C/FSD) explained that the selection and use of specific types of fire extinguishers depended on the fire types and the circumstances. For example, a dry powder type extinguisher was particularly effective in electrical fires. AD(L&C/FSD) further said that FSD had been liaising with relevant authorities in the Mainland and noted that the installation of stand-alone fire detectors had also been encouraged therein.

17. Dr CHENG Chung-tai considered that the appearance of the stand-alone fire detectors not appealing and suggested improving the outlook with the assistance from the Innovation and Technology Bureau.

18. In response to Mr MA Fung-kwok's enquiry about the provision of post-dispatch advice ("PDA"), AD(L&C/FSD) affirmed that FSD had been providing PDA in dealing with emergency calls of ambulance services. With regard to fire accidents, FSD had also been providing advice to those in need.

19. The Chairman concluded that 11 members who had expressed their views on the item were in support of the Administration's proposal. He called on the Administration to consider assisting owners/occupants of "three-nil" buildings and subdivided flats to install stand-alone fire detectors.

IV. Proposed amendments to the First Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance and Schedule 2 to the Control of Chemicals Ordinance

(LC Paper Nos. CB(2)929/20-21(04) and (05))

20. Members noted an updated background brief entitled "Amendments to the Schedules to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance and the Control of Chemicals Ordinance" prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat.

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Dangerous drugs proposed to be brought under control in the current legislative amendment exercise

21. Dr Junius HO expressed support for the Administration's proposed amendments to the First Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134) ("DDO") and Schedule 2 to the Control of Chemicals Ordinance (Cap. 145) ("CCO"). He sought details about the prevailing situation of the eight dangerous drugs proposed to be brought under control in the current legislative amendment exercise. Commissioner for Narcotics ("C for N") explained that 4F-MDMB-BINACA, 5F-AMB-PINACA and 5F-MDMB-PICA were synthetic cannabinoids. Crotonylfentanyl was an opioid analgesic, similar to fentanyl. Etizolam and flualprazolam were tranquilizers. As these six substances were recommended to place under international control at the 63rd Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs ("UNCND") held in March 2020, it was the obligation of Hong Kong to adopt the recommendation and place the substances under control. C for N further explained that the abusive situation of the concerned substances was not serious in Hong Kong. The current amendment exercise was a preventive and preemptive measure.

22. In response to Mr YIU Si-wing's enquiry about the recommendation on the control of drugs at the 63rd Session of UNCND, C for N said that UNCND had adopted the recommendation to place 12 dangerous drugs under international control. Six of them were already controlled under DDO in Hong Kong, as detailed in footnote 4 of the Administration's paper. The remaining six substances were proposed to be brought under control in the current legislative amendment exercise.

23. Mr Tony TSE referred to paragraph 14 of the Administration's paper and sought information on the letter received from a law firm expressing objection to placing mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine under control. C for N said that the law firm had given several grounds. For example, it was of the view that mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine should not be brought under control of DDO as these two substances were not controlled by the United Nations and some overseas jurisdictions. The US Federal Government did not control mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine (despite the fact that several US states exercised regulation over them). Besides, the law firm considered that the two substances were less harmful than prescription opioid analgesics, and the control of these two substances might hinder relevant

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scientific research studies, etc. Accordingly, the Department of Health was consulted on the objections raised and advised that the hallucinating effects and withdrawal symptoms, as well as the abusive potential of mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine, which were major compounds available in kratom, were clearly established. In US, there were 91 reports of deaths in people who had ingested kratom between 2016 and 2017. Moreover, a number of overseas jurisdictions, such as Australia and Singapore, had controlled mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine or kratom. C for N further said that based on the intelligence gathered, there was abusive potential of mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine or kratom in Hong Kong. As a preventive measure, it was proposed to bring mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine under control in Part I of the First Schedule to DDO before it became prevalent in the community.

24. Mr YIU Si-wing queried why kratom was not proposed to be brought under control in the current legislative amendment exercise as well. C for N explained that kratom would be subject to control through regulating mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine, the two major compounds available in kratom.

Other issues

25. Subsequent to the legalization of recreational use of cannabis and a wide range of cannabis products in some overseas jurisdictions, Mr Tony TSE enquired about the illegal import of cannabis and the measures taken by the Administration to prevent its abuse. C for N said that cannabis was a dangerous drug with adverse effects including addiction, anxiety, hallucinations and schizophrenia. UNCND had imposed stringent control over cannabis, which was of the same level as other dangerous drugs, such as cocaine and opium. In the light of the legalization of recreational use of cannabis in recent years in a few overseas jurisdictions, which might convey a wrong message that cannabis was not harmful to the general public, particularly young people, the Narcotics Division had been working in three directions to prevent its abuse in Hong Kong. For preventive education and publicity, efforts had been stepped up to enhance the public awareness of cannabis harms through various platforms, including web-based platforms. In terms of treatment and rehabilitation, frontline social workers were provided with appropriate training to strengthen their skills in engaging cannabis abusers. On law enforcement, relevant intelligence gathering work and cyber patrol, etc. had been enhanced, with a view to stemming the supply of illicit cannabis at source.

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26. The Chairman concluded that members had no objection to the Administration's proposed amendments to the First Schedule to DDO and Schedule 2 to CCO.

V. Chai Wan Government Complex and Vehicle Depot
(LC Paper No. CB(2)929/20-21(06))

27. The Chairman drew Members' attention to Rule 83A of the Rules of Procedure concerning the requirement of disclosing personal pecuniary interest.

28. US for S briefed members on the proposal to upgrade the construction of Chai Wan Government Complex and Vehicle Depot ("the Complex") to Category A public works programme item.

Details of the proposed works project

29. Mr Tony TSE expressed support for the proposed works project and the subsequent release of various sites for long-term development. He referred to paragraph 14 of the Administration's paper and expressed concern about the time lag between the approval of the Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") report on the Complex in October 2015 and the consultation with the Panel on Security at present. Ms Alice MAK queried why the proposed works project had not been kicked off for years.

30. US for S explained that at the initial stage, the Hong Kong Police Force ("HKPF") and the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department ("FEHD") had to identify a site on the Hong Kong Island to permanently re-provision the Police Vehicle Pound and Examination Centre and the Vehicle Depot of FEHD, which were currently located at Hoi Tai Street in Quarry Bay. It was later found that the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department ("EMSD"), the Government Logistics Department ("GLD") and the Government Laboratory ("GL") had a pressing need for additional facilities and work space as well. Subsequently, it was decided that the site be used for re-provisioning the existing facilities and providing additional facilities for the five departments concerned. US for S appealed to members' understanding that it took time to finalize the details of the facilities and requirements of respective departments. Mr Tony TSE said that members of the public were not receptive to such delay and suggested a review of relevant procedure. In response to

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Ms Alice MAK's enquiry as to why the proposed works project was under the purview of the Security Bureau, US for S explained that HKPF was the major user department and occupied over half of the net operating floor area of the Complex. Having said that, the Complex would be managed by a joint building management committee. Representatives from the departments concerned would take turn to be the Chairman of the committee.

31. Mr YIU Si-wing expressed support for the proposed works project and asked whether any traffic assessment had been conducted. He was also concerned about the adequacy of parking spaces and the operation of GLD's vehicle washing area in the Complex. US for S advised that a detailed assessment on traffic impact had been conducted. It was expected that about 250 vehicles would be parked at the Complex (the majority of them being detained vehicles) and around 400 vehicle trips per day. The traffic impact to the nearby area would be relatively mild. US for S further pointed out that as the existing HKPF's vehicle detention area was considered to be insufficient, the number of parking spaces assigned to HKPF in the Complex was a projected figure after taking into account the anticipated needs in the future. As regards GLD's vehicle washing area, Government Transport Manager (Operations), GLD said that it would mainly be used by GLD for washing general purpose vehicles. US for S added that the types of vehicles parked at the Complex by FEHD, for example, were larger and hence might not be suitable to use GLD's washing facilities. Mr YIU said that consideration should be given to sharing resources among different departments.

32. The Deputy Chairman expressed support for the model of "single site, multiple use" multi-storey development for the construction of the Complex. She was concerned about the detailed design of the Complex and the respective usable area allocated to different departments. She further asked whether child-care facilities and underground carpark would be equipped therein. US for S advised that while a detailed design was not available at the moment due to the adoption of the design-and-build procurement method, lactation rooms had been considered to be built at the Complex. The building height restriction of 70 metres above Principal Datum ("mPD") and the maximum plot ratio of 5.8 had been fully utilized under the current design. Project Director 2, Architectural Services Department ("PD2/ArchSD") added that seven out of eight storeys of the Complex would be mainly used as vehicle depots and about half of it would be assigned to HKPF.

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33. Dr Junius HO noted with concern about the estimated cost of \$1,585 million for the construction of the Complex which was mainly used for vehicle parking. He said that the construction cost was too expensive and relevant land resources had not been optimized. He asked whether the plot ratio of 5.8 could be further increased. Ms Alice MAK asked whether consideration would be given to offering basement facilities and further increasing the height of the Complex.

34. US for S stressed that it was always the Government's goal to optimize land resources so as to alleviate the acute shortage of space for the facilities of departments concerned. However, the building height of the Complex was restricted to 70mPD as it was located on the flight path for helicopters to the Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital for emergency rescue. The area of the site had also been maximized to make full use of the land development potential. In fact, a laboratory and office space of 9 000 square metres was required by GL of which 2 100 square metres was allocated under the proposed works project. US for S further pointed out that underground carpark had been explored but was not pursued due to the lack of ground floor space for a separate vehicular access to the basement carpark. PD2/ArchSD added that the ground floor of the site had been fully used for the provision of equipment for examining various types of vehicles by HKPF. Mr Tony TSE suggested that, apart from carpark, basement could be considered for other purposes such as storage of documents. US for S noted members' views and said that the Government would examine further ways to maximize the land use.

Safety and security issues in relation to Chai Wan Government Complex and Vehicle Depot

35. Noting that the location of the Complex was in proximity to a petrol station, Mr Tony TSE was concerned about the safety issues in respect of HKPF's case property store to be set up therein. Chief Superintendent of Police (Planning and Development) assured members that dangerous goods and chemicals would not be stored. As the case property items managed by various formations under the Crime Wing Headquarters of HKPF had increased by 47% in the past two years, it was necessary to provide a new case property store to ensure effective management and enhance the safekeeping of case property items. Senior Chemist (Environmental Chemistry A Section), GL added that GL mainly provided professional and a wide range of analytical services to various bureaux/departments. By adopting advanced technology and

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equipment, the chemicals used were minimized and would not affect the residents nearby.

36. In response to Dr Junius HO's concern about the security issues of the Complex, US for S pointed out that a preliminary security plan was in place, which included, among others, building up a wall of 4.5 metres high, adoption of closed-circuit television and alarm systems, provision of electric gates, electric locks and security kiosk, as well as the arrangement of police patrol services.

Other issues

37. In response to Mr Tony TSE's enquiry about the proposed plan of the site at Sheung On Street in Chai Wan to be released by EMSD, Senior Engineer/Vehicle, EMSD said that according to relevant planning information, the site had been zoned as "Government, Institution or Community" and "Open Space" respectively.

38. The Chairman concluded that members had no objection to the Administration's submission of its proposal to the Public Works Subcommittee.

39. There being no other business, the meeting ended at 12:35 pm.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
6 May 2021