

LCQ13: Management of water resources

Following is a question by the Hon Claudia Mo and a written reply by the Secretary for Development, Mr Michael Wong, in the Legislative Council today (June 27):

Question:

On the management of water resources, will the Government inform this Council:

(1) of the latest progress of the works for the first stage of the desalination plant at Tseung Kwan O; whether it will adopt measures to facilitate the completion of the construction works for the plant ahead of the target date of 2022; of the progress of the works for the second stage and whether an implementation timetable is in place; if there is no timetable, of the reasons for that;

(2) of the latest progress of the following measures on new sources of water supply:

(i) supplying reclaimed water to the north-eastern part of the New Territories in phases for non-potable uses, and

(ii) wider use of grey water recycling and rainwater harvesting systems under suitable new government projects;

(3) whether it has studied exploring new water sources to diversify water resources, thereby reducing the reliance on Dongjiang water; if not, of the reasons for that; and

(4) regarding the consultancy review of the Total Water Management Strategy expected to be completed within this year, of (i) its preliminary findings and (ii) the outstanding work?

Reply:

President,

The Water Supplies Department (WSD) promulgated the Total Water Management Strategy in 2008 to ensure sustainable and reliable water supply in Hong Kong. The Strategy puts an emphasis on containing the growth of water demand through water conservation and exploiting new water resources. The WSD is currently exploiting three new water sources, namely desalinated seawater, reclaimed water and recycled grey water/harvested rainwater, to supplement the three existing water sources, being local yield, Dongjiang (DJ) water and seawater for flushing.

My response to the four parts of the Hon Claudia Mo's question is as follows:

Tenders are being invited for the "Design, Build and Operate" contract of the first stage of Tseung Kwan O desalination plant, which is anticipated for commissioning in 2022. The first stage of desalination plant will have a water production capacity of 135 000 cubic metres per day to meet about five per cent of fresh water demand in Hong Kong. We have made provision for its future expansion to the ultimate water production capacity of 270 000 cubic metres per day when necessary.

Under the contract of the first stage of desalination plant, the period for design and construction is 39 months, which has been compressed as far as possible. At this stage, we are endeavouring to complete the invitation and assessment of tenders as soon as possible, and seek support of the Public Works Subcommittee for obtaining funding approval from the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council with a view to commencing the contract of the first stage of desalination plant as soon as possible. During the period of design and construction, we will closely supervise the contractor in order to commission the first stage of desalination plant in 2022 as scheduled. The Government will study the programme for implementing the second stage of Tseung Kwan O desalination plant having regard to the supply situation of various water resources, water demand forecast, and development of desalination technology.

(2) We plan to supply reclaimed water for toilet flushing in the northeast New Territories in phases starting with Sheung Shui and Fanling. We are currently taking forward the implementation of the associated infrastructure works. Whilst the construction of a service reservoir of flushing water and laying of truck water mains commenced in April 2017, we plan to start laying the first stage of the local distribution mains in Sheung Shui and Fanling in the third quarter of this year. Furthermore, we are continuing with the design of the remaining works, including a chlorination plant for production of reclaimed water, a pumping system and the second stage of the local distribution mains in Sheung Shui and Fanling.

Besides, we plan to launch a public consultation on the supply of reclaimed water this year and commence the related legislative amendment work to dovetail the provision of reclaimed water for toilet flushing in Sheung Shui and Fanling from 2022.

We have also been advocating the adoption of grey water reuse system and/or rainwater harvesting system in suitable government works projects. A joint technical circular on Green Government Buildings has been issued by Development Bureau (DEVB) and Environment Bureau (ENB) (DEVB technical circular no. 2/2015 / ENB circular memorandum no. 3/2015). This circular requires the utilisation of grey water recycling and/or rainwater harvesting to reduce fresh water demand for non-potable uses as far as practicable. As for private buildings, we make use of the assessment tools in the Building Environmental Assessment Method Plus for Existing Buildings Version 2.0 issued by the Hong Kong Green Building Council to encourage the adoption of grey water reuse and/or rainwater harvesting systems by awarding bonus credits to private buildings with these systems. Apart from these measures, we will construct a centralised grey water recycling system in the Anderson

Road Quarry development site to treat grey water collected from end users within the development for flushing use.

(3) The WSD is currently exploiting three new water sources, namely desalinated seawater, reclaimed water and recycled grey water/harvested rainwater, to supplement the three existing water sources, i.e. local yield, DJ water and seawater for flushing. The water sources of Hong Kong will thus increase from three to six, becoming more diversified. In addition, we will continue to study the feasibility of exploiting other water resources, including their reliability, environmental impact, technological development, sustainability, cost effectiveness. We will also keep in view the development of new water resources in different parts of the world and their feasibility of application in Hong Kong.

(4) The consultants employed by the WSD are conducting a review on the Strategy. The review includes evaluating the effectiveness of the Strategy being implemented, forecasting long-term water demand and supply up to 2040, exploring new water management initiatives and assessing the need of adjusting current measures in the formulation of new water management strategy.

The consultants have reviewed the various water management initiatives. They are currently reviewing the long-term water demand of Hong Kong based on the latest available data and the corresponding water management initiatives. The review of the Strategy is expected to complete by the end of 2018.

Exercise “Sunstone” tests government response to “Disease X”

The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health (DH), in collaboration with other government departments and organisations, today (June 27) held a public health exercise code-named "Sunstone" at a newly built residential building to test the Government's response to a novel disease called "Disease X".

The exercise was aimed at assessing the interoperability of the Government in response to the detection of a novel disease, testing the preparedness of government departments and relevant organisations to respond effectively to a major infectious disease outbreak, as well as validating the interdepartmental procedures and government contingency actions on the ensuing isolation and evacuation of a residential building.

About 150 participants from relevant government departments and organisations took part in the exercise, with 28 experts from the Mainland and Macao health authorities attending as observers. The exercise consisted

of two parts. The first part was a table-top exercise conducted on May 24, in which relevant departments and organisations discussed and co-ordinated the communicable disease response measures required in the simulated scenario of detection of a number of cases of "Disease X" in Hong Kong. According to the World Health Organization, "Disease X" represents the knowledge that a communicable disease could be caused by a pathogen currently unknown to cause human disease.

The second part was a ground movement exercise conducted today. Under the exercise simulation, the CHP received the Hospital Authority's report on four suspected cases of "Disease X" who resided in the same residential building. Among them, one patient passed away shortly after admission to the hospital while the remaining three required hospitalisation.

The DH immediately co-ordinated with the relevant government departments and organisations to formulate and implement corresponding measures, and activated the Multi-disciplinary Response Team to conduct investigation and examination of the environmental factors suspected to have contributed to the spread of this disease.

Upon comprehension of the investigation findings, the CHP advised the Director of Health to order the isolation of the affected building and evacuate the residents. The symptomatic residents were conveyed to hospital for isolation whereas those asymptomatic were sent to quarantine centres. Disinfection was carried out subsequently at the affected building, which would remain isolated until the DH confirms that it is safe for lifting the isolation order.

"This exercise provided a valuable platform to test the preparedness of relevant government departments and organisations to respond effectively to a major infectious disease outbreak. It also enhanced the effectiveness of the response plans for communicable disease and looked for room for improvement, enhancing vigilance to better prepare ourselves for a public health emergency," a spokesman for the DH said.

[LCQ4: Handling of sexual violence cases](#)

Following is a question by the Dr Hon Pierre Chan and a reply by the Secretary for Security, Mr John Lee, in the Legislative Council today (June 27):

Question:

The number of requests for assistance from sex crime victims received by

RainLily has risen continuously in the past 17 years. Only about 10 per cent of the perpetrators in the rape cases involved in such requests were subsequently prosecuted. Regarding law enforcement on crimes of rape and indecent assault, will the Government inform this Council:

(1) whether it knows, in each of the past five years, the respective numbers of victims in rape cases and indecent assault cases receiving treatment or undergoing examinations at the accident and emergency departments of public hospitals, with a breakdown by the gender of the victims and by whether the cases were reported to the Police, as well as the reasons why some victims did not report their cases to the Police;

(2) among the rape cases mentioned in (1), of the number of cases in which the victims gave witness statements to the Police and underwent forensic examinations in public hospitals; the number of cases in which any of the two procedures was not conducted in public hospitals, as well as their respective reasons; and

(3) of the prosecution rates of rape cases in each of the past five years; whether it has assessed if the prosecution rates were on the low side; if it has, of the criteria adopted for and the outcome of the assessment?

Reply:

President,

The Police attach great importance to combating cases involving sexual violence, including cases of rape and indecent assault. In each case, the police will fully investigate, make every effort to protect the victim's rights and safety, and lessen the stress and psychological trauma encountered by the victim when assisting in the investigation.

In the past five years between 2013 and 2017, a total of 367 rape cases were reported in Hong Kong, of which 349 cases were detected and the detection rate was 95.1 per cent. As for indecent assault cases, a total of 5 742 cases were recorded, of which 4 341 cases were detected and the detection rate was 75.6 per cent. The detection rates of rape and indecent assault were higher than the average detection rate of 45.2 per cent for the overall criminal cases in Hong Kong during the same period.

Since March 2007, the Social Welfare Department (SWD) has launched a 24-hour "one-stop" service for handling sexual violence cases. The "one-stop" services emphasis not only on the location of provision of services to victims, but also offers the victims with necessary services simultaneously and in a synchronised manner as far as possible, including medical care, forensic examinations, statement-taking, other services and support from a social worker, etc, with a view to reducing repeated description of traumatic experience by the victim and providing immediate and appropriate services.

"One-stop" services can be initiated on referral by social workers, medical personnel, police officers or other professionals. They can also be

initiated directly by the relevant non-governmental organisations. Where practicably feasible and with the victim's consent, the government will as far as possible arrange for the victim to receive services in a convenient, safe, private and supportive environment, including medical treatment, statement-taking and forensic examination in the public hospital where he/she receives treatment so as to save the victim from the plight of travelling and speed up the investigation process. The victim may choose to be accompanied by social workers or other suitable persons when he/she is interviewed by police officers or undergoes forensic examination. The SWD has a cooperation agreement with the Hospital Authority (HA) to arrange designated rooms in 17 hospitals in Hong Kong to provide "one-stop" services where practicably feasible.

It should be emphasised that when providing "one-stop" services, organisations must examine and take into account the wills of the victims and their actual needs. If the victim only chooses or needs one of the services, the relevant organisations must respect the wills of the victim. Even if the victim accepts one of the services designated by him / her, it is also in line with the spirit of "one-stop" services.

The Government have been closely monitoring the effectiveness of "one-stop" services. The SWD, the Hong Kong Police, and the HA will hold a meeting before the end of this month to examine the existing collaboration among stakeholders and implementation of "one-stop" services, and explore areas for improvement.

My response to the three parts of Dr Hon Pierre Chan's question is as follows:

(1) and (2) Regarding the sexual violence cases received by the Police in the past five years, the numbers of such cases by type of sexual violence and gender of the victims are at Annex I.

The Government does not maintain figures on victims of rape cases and indecent assault cases who received treatment or underwent examinations at the Accident and Emergency (A&E) Department of public hospitals in the past five years. The Government also does not maintain figures on victims of rape cases who gave witness statements to the Police and underwent forensic examinations in public hospitals in the same period. However, according to the records reviewed by the Police, there were four cases among the rape cases which occurred in 2017 where medical services, forensic examinations and statement-taking were simultaneously provided through "one-stop" services. In other cases, the staff of different organisations had provided some of the services among the "one-stop" services according to the actual needs and the wills of the victims at the material time.

It is the aim of the Police to reduce the stress and psychological trauma encountered by victims of sexual violence when assisting in the investigation. As such, police officers will arrange for the victim to give statement and receive forensic examination in the same public hospital in which he/she receives treatment as far as possible. As the case nature and

the victim's wills vary case by case, and at times it may not be feasible to do so, the victims of certain cases will not give statements in public hospitals. Such situations include:

- due to the high occupancy rate of wards, the public hospital is not able to arrange for the necessary facilities immediately. In this connection, the Police have made an enhanced arrangement with the HA. Under the arrangement, police investigating officers may contact the healthcare officer-in-charge on duty in the A&E Department via a direct line to arrange a room to provide "one-stop" services for the victim in advance as far as practicable.
- the case happened long before it is reported, or the victim reports the case at the police station in person and is of the view that immediate treatment in a hospital or forensic examination is not required;
- owing to personal reasons (e.g. emotional problem), the victim requests to first receive treatment in the hospital and/or undergo forensic examination before giving a statement to the Police;
- the Police need to take a statement from the victim by way of video-recorded interview but such facility is not available in the A&E Department of the hospital. For example, if the victim is a child, the Police and the SWD will form a Child Protection Special Investigation Team for joint handling and investigation. The victim will give a statement by way of video-recorded interview at a special interview suite of the Police. Under such circumstances, the room in the hospital is not suitable for conducting the relevant video-recorded interview;
- the victim requests to give a statement at a place with better privacy within a police station;
- the victim needs an interpreter to assist in the statement-taking, and the personnel providing services cannot immediately arrange an interpreter to assist in the statement-taking; and
- the victim refuses to undergo forensic examination.

In any event, the police will make every effort to ensure that the victim is aware of the procedures that he/she will go through and his/her

rights, and will also endeavour to assist and facilitate the victim's utilisation of "one-stop" services where practicably feasible.

(3) After the arrest of a suspect, the Police will consider all the circumstances of the case, such as the statements taken from the victim and witnesses, and the availability of circumstantial evidence, including images from closed-circuit televisions, the result of forensic examination, the medical report of the victim etc. After investigation, the Police will consult the Department of Justice (DoJ) before deciding whether to institute prosecution or not.

As mentioned above, during the past five years (2013-2017), the average detection rate for rape cases was about 95.1 per cent. The numbers of persons arrested and prosecuted for the offence of "rape" under the Crimes Ordinance (Cap 200) in the corresponding period are at Annex II.

As regards prosecution, according to DoJ's Prosecution Code, there is no difference between the consideration for prosecuting cases of sexual violence and that for other crimes. There must be legally sufficient evidence to support a prosecution; that is, such evidence is admissible and reliable and, together with any reasonable inferences able to be drawn from it, likely to prove the offence. The test is whether the evidence demonstrates a reasonable prospect of conviction. A prosecutor must consider the requirements of the public interest. According to the Prosecution Code, public interest includes:

- the attitude, age, nature or physical or psychological condition of the suspect, a witness and/or a victim;

- the likely final disposition of the case; and

- special circumstances that would affect the fairness of any proceedings, etc.

In respect of each rape or indecent assault case, DoJ will holistically consider the actual circumstances and evidence of the case to decide whether to prosecute and, if so, the most appropriate charge. The court will also make a fair decision based on legal principles and evidence.

Thank you, President.

Manager of unlicensed guesthouse fined

A man was fined \$20,000 at the West Kowloon Magistrates' Courts today (June 27) for contravening the Hotel and Guesthouse Accommodation Ordinance.

The courts heard that in November last year, officers of the Office of the Licensing Authority (OLA), the Home Affairs Department, inspected a suspected unlicensed guesthouse on Wang Lung Street in Tsuen Wan. During the inspection, the OLA officers posed as lodgers and successfully rented a room in the guesthouse on a daily basis.

According to the OLA's records, the guesthouse did not possess a licence under the Ordinance on the day of inspection. The man responsible for managing the premises was charged with contravening section 5(1) of the Ordinance.

A department spokesman stressed that operating or managing an unlicensed guesthouse is a criminal offence and will lead to a criminal record. Upon conviction, the offender is liable to a maximum fine of \$200,000 and two years' imprisonment.

The spokesman appealed to anyone with information about suspected unlicensed guesthouses to report it to the OLA through the hotline (Tel: 2881 7498), by email (hadlaeng@had.gov.hk), by fax (2504 5805) using the report form downloaded from the OLA website (www.hadla.gov.hk), or through the mobile application "Hong Kong Licensed Hotels and Guesthouses".

Fraudulent website and phishing email related to Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited

The following is issued on behalf of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority:

The Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) wishes to alert members of the public to a press release issued by Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited on fraudulent website and phishing email, which has been reported to the HKMA. Hyperlink to the press release is available on [the HKMA website](#) for ease of reference by members of the public.

Anyone who has provided his or her personal information to the website concerned or has conducted any financial transactions through the website should contact the bank concerned using the contact information provided in

the press release, and report to the Police or contact the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force at 2860 5012.