

**Minutes of the 8th Meeting of  
the 7th Term Kowloon City District Council**

Date: 27 March 2025 (Thursday)  
Time: 3:00 p.m.  
Venue: Conference Room, Kowloon City District Office

**Present:**

Chairman: Mr CHANG Chi-ho, Ivanhoe, JP

Members: Mr TING Kin-wa, MH  
Mr CHO Wui-hung, MH  
Mr LEE Chiu-yu  
Mr NG Fan-kam, MH  
Mr NG Po-keung, MH  
Dr Rizwan ULLAH, MH  
Mr HE Huahan, MH  
Mr LAM Pok  
Mr LAM Tak-shing, MH  
Ms LEUNG Yuen-ting  
Mr CHAN Chi-wah  
Mr CHEUNG King-fan  
Ms WONG Man-lei, Vivian  
Mr WONG Man-kong  
Mr WONG Chi  
Ms FUNG Mo-kwan  
Ms LAU Yuen-yin  
Mr PUN Kwok-wah, JP  
Mr LAI Yin-chung  
Mr KWAN Ho-yeung

Secretary: Ms LAU Wai-yin, Stella      Senior Executive Officer (District Council), Kowloon City District Office

**In Attendance:**

Mr WU Ho-man, Kenneth      Assistant District Officer,  
Kowloon City District Office  
Mr LEE Chi-leung,      Senior Executive Officer (District  
Humphrey      Management), Kowloon City  
District Office

Miss MAK Wai-man, Sandy	Senior Liaison Officer (Building Management), Kowloon City District Office
Mr CHAN Yat-kin, Kaiser	Senior Liaison Officer (District Liaison)1, Kowloon City District Office
Miss LIU Suk-fun, Connie	Senior Liaison Officer (District Liaison)2, Kowloon City District Office
Ms SO Lai-yee, Ivy	Senior Liaison Officer (District Liaison)3, Kowloon City District Office
Mr LIU Kin-wai, Rick	Chief Transport Officer / Kowloon 2, Transport Department
Mr WONG Lap-yan, Ivan	District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Kowloon City), Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Ms MAK Siu-ling, Iris	Chief Manager / Management (Kowloon West and Sai Kung), Housing Department
Ms CHEUNG Yee-mei, May	Chief Leisure Manager (Kowloon), Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Ms CHIU Shui-man, Tabitha	District Leisure Manager, Kowloon City, Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Mr CHAN Hoi-ki, Francis	Senior Engineer / 12 (East), Civil Engineering and Development Department
Mr CHAN Siu-ming	District Commander (Kowloon City District), Hong Kong Police Force
Ms LAU Ching-nam, Rachel	Police Community Relations Officer, Kowloon City District, Hong Kong Police Force
Mr HO Ming-yan	Deputy District Commander, Sau Mau Ping District, Hong Kong Police Force

Mr TAM Man-hoi	Police Community Relations Officer, Sau Mau Ping District, Hong Kong Police Force
Mr CHIU Tai-wai, David	Executive Officer I (District Council), Kowloon City District Office

Attendance by Invitation:

Item 4	Mr Kesson LEE, JP	Commissioner for Narcotics, Narcotics Division, Security Bureau
	Ms LEUNG So-sum	Assistant Secretary (Narcotics)4, Security Bureau
	Mr LEE Kwong-wing, Keith	Chief School Development Officer (Kowloon City), Education Bureau
	Ms YAU Lai-shan, Carol	Assistant District Social Welfare Officer 2, Kowloon City and Yau Tsim Mong District, Social Welfare Department

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**Opening Remarks by the Chairman**

1. **The Chairman** welcomed all Members and representatives of departments to the eighth meeting of the 7th term Kowloon City District Council (KCDC). Taking the opportunity of chairing the meeting in the capacity of the Chairman of the District Council for the first time since the assumption of duty, he encouraged District Council Members to continuously uphold the spirit of Kowloon City. Under the improved district governance structure, District Council Members were encouraged to work together for the community with the focus on actions, fulfil their roles in ensuring effective communication between the Government and the public, and continuously enhance the sense of achievement and satisfaction of residents in Kowloon City.

2. **The Chairman** reminded Members to register their interests in accordance with the stipulation of Order 22 of the Kowloon City District Council Standing Orders (the Standing Orders) and stated that if the matters to be discussed had any connection or potential conflict of interests with their personal interests such as property rights, profession or investment, they should make a declaration proactively at the meeting so

that he could make a decision in accordance with the Standing Orders.

3. **The Chairman** stated that in accordance with Order 32 of the Standing Orders, the quorum of the District Council meeting was not less than half the District Council Members holding the office for the time being. If the quorum was not present at the commencement of the meeting or in the course of the meeting, he would direct the Secretary to summon the absentees. If the quorum was still not present 15 minutes thereafter, he would adjourn the meeting. According to the stipulation of Order 13 of the Standing Orders, he then set out that each attendee was allowed to make a maximum of two speeches during a discussion on the same agenda item and the time limit for each speech was two minutes. He also reminded the attendees to switch off their mobile phones or to switch the ringers to vibration notification to avoid causing disturbances to the meeting.

### **Item 1**

#### **Confirmation of Minutes of the 7th Meeting**

4. **The Chairman** announced that the minutes of the seventh meeting were unanimously endorsed without amendments.

### **Item 2**

#### **Pilot Scheme on “Joint Property Management”**

(KCDC Paper No. 17/2025)

5. **Senior Liaison Officer (Building Management), Kowloon City District Office** introduced Paper No. 17/2025 with the main points as follows:

- (i) the Government’s policy on building management was to assume the role of a facilitator to assist owners in forming suitable organisations such as the owners’ corporations (OCs) to discharge their building management duties, which was achieved through a multi-pronged approach, including the provision of a legal framework and suitable support. With regard to the “three-nil buildings”, the Home Affairs Department (HAD) engaged community organisations/non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with experience in building management or related fields to reach out to owners of “three-nil” buildings and to encourage and assist them in forming OCs under the Building Management Professional Advisory Service Scheme (BMPASS). The HAD also established the Resident Liaison

Ambassador Scheme (RLA Scheme) to recruit owners or residents of “three-nil” buildings aged 30 years or above as Resident Liaison Ambassadors. The scheme aimed to facilitate residents’ discussion and handling of daily building management matters, and assist government departments in liaising with residents and promoting the message of effective building management. Where the OC of the building had been formed, the HAD would engage a property management company (PMC) to provide the OC with free advisory services on building management under the Owners’ Corporations Advisory Services Scheme;

- (ii) due to the small number of units, some “three-nil” buildings and old single-block buildings had inadequate financial resources and difficulty in engaging PMCs to assist in the day-to-day building management work on their own. The Chief Executive had announced in the 2024 Policy Address that the HAD would implement a one-year pilot scheme on “joint property management” (JPM) in selected areas in 2025. This scheme assisted “three-nil” buildings and old single-block buildings in these areas to jointly engage a single PMC for joint building management and sharing of the management fees. This enabled them to receive basic building management services at more affordable fees, thereby improving the living environment;
- (iii) the HAD planned to implement a one-year pilot scheme in the first half of 2025 in Yau Tsim Mong, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon City and Tsuen Wan. NGOs with extensive district networks and experience in building management or related fields would be engaged to encourage and facilitate owners of “three-nil” buildings and old single-block buildings in these districts to reach a consensus on jointly hiring a single PMC for joint building management and assistance with day-to-day building management work. Under the pilot scheme, the NGOs engaged would provide the necessary assistance and support based on the circumstances of individual buildings. Where an OC for the building had been formed with a management committee (MC) in normal operation, it would be easier to reach a consensus on whether to participate in the scheme and resolve issues associated with implementation details. For “three-nil” buildings or those without a MC in normal operation in their OC,

the NGOs engaged would provide suitable support with a view to assist the buildings in the implementation of the JPM if the owners agreed to participate in the pilot scheme;

- (iv) under the pilot scheme, the District Offices would engage NGOs with extensive district networks and experience in building management or related fields to reach out to owners of buildings in selected areas to encourage and facilitate their participation in the pilot scheme. The organisations engaged must provide the following services: (a) promoting and introducing the pilot scheme to the OC/owners/residents of the target buildings to encourage their OC/owners to participate in the pilot scheme. This included organising user advisory meetings with Members of the respective District Council invited to attend; (b) assisting OCs interested in participating the pilot scheme in convening meetings to discuss and pass a resolution regarding their participation in the pilot scheme in accordance with the stipulation of the Building Management Ordinance (Cap. 344) (BMO). If the MC of the OCs had ceased to operate, assistance in the operation resumption would be provided before convening meetings to discuss and pass a resolution on their participation in the pilot scheme; (c) referring owners of the “three-nil” buildings interested in the pilot scheme to participate in the BMPASS for the formation of an OC, after which OC meetings could be convened to discuss and pass a resolution on their participation in the pilot scheme. If the formation of the OC took time or had not taken place due to other reasons, assistance in matters on procurement of JPM service would be provided given owners of the “three-nil” buildings agreed to participate in the pilot scheme; (d) assisting in the procurement of JPM services in accordance with the BMO and the requirements of the building’s deed of mutual covenant when more than one target building agreed to participate in the pilot scheme; and (e) monitoring the condition of buildings that had implemented the JPM and submitting monthly reports on the management condition of the relevant buildings;
- (v) the Kowloon City District Office (KCDO) planned to implement the pilot scheme in the vicinities of Lung Shing, Sung Wong Toi, Ma Hang Chung and Ma Tau Kok based on the age, distribution and condition of the buildings; and

- (vi) the KCDO would invite NGOs with extensive district networks and experience in building management or related fields to submit quotations and proposals for the pilot scheme, which would serve as the basis for selection by the KCDO. The selected NGOs would be engaged to implement the pilot scheme in Kowloon City District. The KCDO preliminarily planned to invite submission of quotations and proposals from NGOs that were only or primarily founded to serve local residents, possessed substantial district networks, demonstrated deep understanding about the communities they proposed to serve and had experience in building management or related fields. The relevant NGOs must be constituted under the laws of Hong Kong and had the legal capacity to enter a contract.

6. **Mr KWAN Ho-yeung's** views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) at present, many buildings in the district were unable to form an OC, or the OCs were not able to manage the buildings on their own. The pilot scheme could improve the management quality of these buildings and was worthy of support; and
- (ii) the old buildings in Kowloon City District were scattered but the pilot scheme only covered a few selected areas. He enquired whether eligible buildings outside the selected areas could be incorporated in the pilot scheme.

7. **Mr WONG Man-kong's** views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) there were many OCs in a “zombie state” or “three-nil” buildings in Kowloon City District. When the residents of these buildings received orders for annual inspection of building fire service installation or equipment, they often felt confused and frustrated due to the lack of knowledge and legal assistance. He welcomed the implementation of the pilot scheme in Kowloon City District as it would help residents overcome the aforementioned problems, thereby improving the security and cleanliness of the buildings;
- (ii) he enquired whether the Office would step up the promotion of the pilot scheme and provide a simple and clear introduction to its details to facilitate residents' easier understanding; and

- (iii) suggested the Office to liaise with schools, community organisations or community living rooms in the district to borrow suitable venues for convening meetings after the formation of OCs.

8. **Mr LAM Pok's** views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) the pilot scheme could improve the situation of a lack of management, organisation and security in “three-nil” buildings, thereby enhancing the residents’ quality of life. The pilot scheme received broad support and recognition among residents of Kowloon City District;
- (ii) he enquired about the implementation schedule for the pilot scheme so that Members and Kai-fong Associations could learn about the details in advance for its promotion and introduction to the target buildings as soon as possible; and
- (iii) he enquired about the ways to participate in the pilot scheme and suggested the Office to accept participation of buildings outside the selected areas.

9. **Mr LAM Tak-shing's** views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) many old buildings in Kowloon City District were undergoing works such as building inspection, window inspection and building repair. Professionals were needed to provide residents with related knowledge and support. He supported the implementation of the pilot scheme in Kowloon City District and would like the Office to expand the scope of the scheme to benefit more residents in need; and
- (ii) the Office should organise different types of talks and promotional events, as well as establish an enquiry hotline and a one-stop platform. This would facilitate residents’ understanding of the content of the scheme, enabling them to make enquires and give feedback to the Office when necessary.

10. **Mr PUN Kwok-wah's** views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) problems such as the lack of management, poor environmental hygiene, ageing electrical wiring and accumulation of miscellaneous



articles and rubbish in “three-nil” buildings in the district warranted attention. During inspection of buildings implementing the Urban Renewal Authority (URA)’s JPM pilot scheme, those managed under the new model showed substantial improvement in its management with noticeable results;

- (ii) he strongly supported the implementation of the pilot scheme in Kowloon City District. It was also suggested that the Office should expand the scope of the selected areas or accept the participation of buildings outside the selected areas. Suitable buildings could be selected to participate in the pilot scheme guided by the assessment criteria of the URA; and
- (iii) he enquired how the JPM scheme would handle some residents who were unwilling to pay or had difficulties paying for the management or repair fees.

11. **Dr Rizwan ULLAH**’s views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) Kowloon City District was one of the main districts where members from diverse ethnicities resided. In selecting suitable NGOs and service providers for the JPM, he suggested the KCDO to consider including the organisation’s experience and ability in engaging with members of diverse ethnicities as part of the assessment mechanism. This would facilitate communication and contact with tenants of diverse ethnicities on building management issues in the future; and
- (ii) he suggested the Office to borrow venues from places such as schools, community organisations or community living rooms for convening OC meetings. This would ensure sufficient space in nearby locations for residents’ participation.

12. **Mr CHO Wui-hung**’s views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) the JPM would help improve management issues in “three-nil” buildings, enabling owners and PMCs to effectively reduce the management costs while enhancing the efficiency and quality of building management. Employing the assistance from NGOs could also more effectively facilitate consensus among owners and promote

community cooperation, thereby improving residents' living environment and quality of life;

- (ii) in addition to enhancing promotion, he suggested the KCDO to consider establishing a feedback mechanism for participants to share their experience and views, as well as to provide concrete suggestions for improvement. This would facilitate more effective implementation of and improvement to the pilot scheme in the future; and
- (iii) when selecting NGOs, the Office should ensure they had sufficient resources and professional knowledge for the provision of continuous and effective assistance. Key performance indicators should also be developed to assess the organisations' performance. This would ensure the pilot scheme would achieve the expected outcomes, thereby improving residents' living environment and quality of life.

13. **The Chairman's** replies were consolidated as follows:

- (i) the Government assumed the role of a facilitator in building management. Over the years, the Office assisted the OCs in various ways, including the provision of the BMPASS, the RLA Scheme and the Owners' Corporations Advisory Services Scheme. These schemes assisted building owners in fulfilling their own duties for a more effective building management. He stated that if buildings outside the selected areas were willing to participate, the Office would be willing to assist in the liaison. Owners could provide the building's information to the KCDO for consideration and arrangements;
- (ii) after listening to the views on the pilot scheme from District Council Members, the KCDO would conduct a tender exercise as soon as possible and select suitable NGOs for implementation in various selected areas. It was expected that the pilot scheme could be officially implemented as early as June this year;
- (iii) regarding promotion, in addition to the Government's publicity for the pilot scheme, he would also like District Council Members and the Care Teams to assist with the promotion so that owners and OCs

of more buildings would know about the relevant scheme and participate voluntarily. The four pilot districts could serve as examples and more districts could be benefited in the future;

- (iv) the District Offices of the four pilot districts would invite NGOs to submit quotations and proposals. Since the pilot scheme involved encouraging and assisting owners of “three-nil” buildings and old single-block buildings in reaching consensus, the Office would invite submission of quotations and proposals from NGOs that were primarily or only founded to serve local residents, possessed substantial district networks, demonstrated deep understanding about the community they served and had experience in building management or related fields. Meanwhile, the assessment would be based on criteria such as the quotation, experience, ability and whether new measures were suggested to effectively attract and assist the owners of “three-nil” buildings and old single-block buildings;
- (v) the KCDO would continue to coordinate and assist NGOs to identify suitable meeting venues for building owners and residents to convene meetings; and
- (vi) regarding feedback collection, the Office would like to maintain close liaison with NGOs throughout the implementation of the pilot scheme. Views from residents of buildings with the intention to participate in the pilot scheme would be collected. This would help further expansion of the pilot scheme to other districts.

### **Item 3**

#### **Support for Developing the South of Hung Hom Station into a New Harbourfront Landmark and Proposal to Connect the Hung Hom Promenade and the Kai Tak Harbourfront Area for Development as a New Kowloon Promenade to Promote Tourism Development**

(KCDC Paper No. 16/2025)

14. **Mr NG Po-keung** introduced Paper No. 16/2025 with the main points as follows:

- (i) in the recent Budget, it was announced that a study to develop the waterfront site to the south of Hung Hom Station into a new

harbourfront landmark would be conducted. Yacht clubs would also be set up to promote the development of yacht tourism. The harbourfront to the south of Hung Hom Station would be aligned with the harbourfront in the vicinity of Hung Hom Ferry Pier in Kowloon City, Hoi Sham Park and the Kai Tak Sports Park (KTSP) harbourfront area. The development of the two were closely related. Their joint development could not only echo that of the Kowloon City Waterfront Promenade in the future and achieve economies of scale, but also promote the community economy of Kowloon City by creating jobs and a better business environment. The residents of Kowloon City District could thus be benefitted;

- (ii) situated at a prime location, Hung Hom Station was adjacent to Victoria Harbour with the potential to be developed into a world-class harbourfront landmark. If the development proposal could be integrated with the overall planning of Hung Hom Promenade, Hung Hom Urban Park, as well as Hoi Sham Park and the KTSP harbourfront area, the economic vitality of Kowloon City District could be enhanced concurrently while providing residents and tourists with a brand-new leisure experience. Hong Kong's position as an international tourist destination would be further consolidated;
- (iii) the harbourfront environment of the entire Central Kowloon could be improved under the aforementioned proposal. Through planning and building, the harbourfront environment in the vicinity of Hung Hom could be improved, while public spaces ideal for living and leisure could be developed. The residents' quality of life could be enhanced with the provision of new options on leisure activities such as yachting experiences and harbour walks. The community life could also be enriched while the community economy could be boosted. To promote the development of the local tourism industry, the Member expressed support for the setting up of yacht clubs to attract international tourists with high consumption power. In addition, the establishment of a new harbourfront landmark would promote the development of nearby hotels, restaurants and retail industries, forming a new growth point for the economy. The establishment and operation of yacht clubs would create plenty of employment opportunities, including industries such as management, maintenance, catering and retail. To facilitate the diversion of

tourists to different locations, the provision of additional embarkation and disembarkation points for yachts at Hung Hom Promenade, Hung Hom Urban Park, as well as Hoi Sham Park and the vicinity of the KTSP harbourfront area were also suggested for a better tourism experience;

- (iv) the overall planning of the harbourfront to the south of Hung Hom Station, Hung Hom Promenade, Hung Hom Urban Park, as well as Hoi Sham Park and the KTSP harbourfront area could become a new highlight of Hong Kong and be developed into a new landmark. The image of Hong Kong as an international city could be enhanced; and
- (v) raised the following suggestions: (a) conducting extensive public consultation to listen to the views of District Council Members, residents and stakeholders. Residents were encouraged to participate in the planning process. For example, workshops or exhibitions could be organised to gather suggestions from the public on the design and facilities of the harbourfront; (b) adopting green construction materials and energy-saving technologies to promote sustainable development; (c) enhancing the transport planning around Hung Hom Station, including Hung Hom Promenade, Hung Hom Urban Park, as well as Hoi Sham Park and the vicinity of the KTSP harbourfront area. To cope with the increased in the number of tourists, the ancillary transport facilities, including increasing the frequency of runs of public transport and improving pedestrian facilities, should be enhanced. Additional ancillary transport facilities should also be provided to connect with the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal and the Youth Post so as to make good use of facilities on both sides and achieve a win-win situation. Moreover, sufficient parking spaces should be provided to facilitate the use by self-drive tourists and yacht club members; (d) incorporating historical and cultural elements of Kowloon City District in the design of the section from the new harbourfront landmark to Hung Hom. For example, setting up cultural exhibitions or art installations and organising guided tours. Local culture could be integrated to tourism facilities, creating photo-taking spots for tourists; and (e) collaborating with the Hong Kong Tourism Board to promote yacht itineraries from the south of Hung Hom Station to the vicinity of the KTSP harbourfront area, boosting yacht tourism and attracting international tourists to

experience the allure of Hong Kong's harbourfront.

15. **The Chairman** invited Members to refer to the written reply jointly furnished by the Development Bureau and the Planning Department, as well as the written reply furnished by the Culture, Sports and Tourism Bureau, i.e. Documents No. 3 and 4 tabled.

16. **Ms Vivian WONG's** views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) she supported the proposal to connect Hung Hom Promenade and the KTSP harbourfront area for developing a new Kowloon promenade. The waterfront promenade would be the longest one in Hong Kong after connection, spanning across Hung Hom and Kai Tak. Besides, she expressed support to the incremental approach of the URA to release the waterfront site upon completion of the acquisitions of the two projects KC-018 and KC-019;
- (ii) she considered that most of the existing waterfront promenades, except the section in Kwun Tong, lacked related economy facilities. She suggested increasing commercial elements in the new promenade, including bars and places of entertainment and leisure; and
- (iii) suggested to consider complementing yacht clubs to organise aquatic activities with a view to attracting public participation and boosting economy.

17. **Mr WONG Chi** expressed support for the harbourfront development in Hung Hom and near Tsim Sha Tsui. He stated that residents of Harbourfront Horizon Suites and Stars by the Harbour were deeply concerned about the harbourfront development. He would like the public to participate more in the planning stage in the future, enabling residents in Kowloon City District to reach a greater consensus and show a stronger support to the harbourfront development.

18. **Mr CHEUNG King-fan's** views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) he stated that Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao individual travel scheme for yachts and the economy in Hong Kong could be boosted by yacht tourism;

- (ii) there were approximately 200 yachts berthed in the waters in the vicinity of Kai Tak at present. If yacht industry was developed or yacht facilities were provided in the said location, together with making good use of the waters in the middle of the private residential area of the runway area for the development of yacht industry such as the provision of berthing spaces for yachts or speed-limited aquatic activities, the development of yacht industry and related ancillary facilities could bring considerable returns to Kowloon City District and Hong Kong; and
- (iii) he stated that with yacht industry, the new harbourfront landmark could inject more new vitality to the parks and nearby waters in the Kai Tak area.

19. **Mr LEE Chiu-yu's** views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) different groups and residents had been concerned about harbourfront development and water-friendly culture over the years. The development of waterfront site to the south of Hung Hom station mentioned in the Budget would be a new opportunity for and circumstances in harbourfront development;
- (ii) to ensure that the new promenade of the entire Kowloon would achieve the desired effect in the future, the Government should have a more comprehensive plan for harbourfront development. Moreover, the Government should also standardise the rules and regulations for the use of promenades. Taking animal friendliness as an example, pets were allowed to enter some promenades at present while some such as Hung Hom waterfront promenade were not. The public were at a loss;
- (iii) suggested incorporating commercial elements in harbourfront development by allowing merchants to establish their presence on the harbourfront. Consideration could also be given to the development of public-private partnerships;
- (iv) to avoid affecting perceptions, it was suggested that the Government should pay more attention to the odour of seawater and the hygiene of the sea surface when developing the harbourfront; and

- (v) when setting up additional embarkation and disembarkation points for yachts, it was suggested to study and select suitable locations more carefully, as well as avoid locations with strong winds and high waves to safeguard the safety of users.

20. **Mr LAM Tak-shing's** views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) Hung Hom harbourfront had become a must-visit place for the public in Hong Kong. He suggested connecting Hung Hom, Kwun Tong and Kai Tak so that they could complement each other and showcase the characteristics of Kowloon. The harbourfront development could hence be gradually enhanced along with the optimisation of Hung Hom Promenade;
- (ii) he suggested building Kai Tak Metro Park into a diversified and multifunctional centre such as a cultural and creative centre, as well as organising activities such as waterfront shows. More tourists could be attracted to visit and spend. The public in Hong Kong would also be provided with a leisure destination; and
- (iii) he suggested developing low-altitude economy at Hung Hom harbourfront. An exhibition area displaying historical photos could also be additionally provided, enabling the public to gain a better understanding of the history and culture of Kai Tak in the past. A comprehensive site for sightseeing, leisure and entertainment would be developed.

21. **Mr LAM Pok's** views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) harbourfront development could boost tourism economy and attract Mainlanders and overseas tourists to pay a visit and participate in various types of aquatic activities. To enhance the festive atmosphere, celebratory activities such as dragon boat races could even be hosted;
- (ii) to offer new entertainment and tourism attractions for visitors and increase employment opportunities, he suggested repurposing barges or other vessels and developing them into floating restaurants; and



- (iii) to achieve the effect of “one-stop experience from sea to land”, he suggested promoting activities such as cycling and running along both sides of the harbourfront to complement with aquatic activities.

22. **The Chairman** made a conclusion and stated that he would relay the views to the related departments for further consideration.

#### **Item 4**

#### **Grave Concern over the Matters on the Spread of “Space Oil” Drug among the Younger Cohort**

(KCDC Paper No. 14/2025)

#### **Item 5**

#### **Request for Strengthening Prevention Against and Combating Cases of the Vaping of “Space Oil” among Students as Kowloon City District has Many Schools**

(KCDC Paper No. 15/2025)

23. **The Chairman** stated that since Items 4 and 5 were both related to the issue of “space oil drug”, he announced that the two items would be discussed together.

24. **Mr WONG Man-kong** introduced Paper No. 14/2025 and raised the following enquiries and suggestions:

- (i) enquired the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) about the number of cases related to “space oil drug” in Kowloon City District;
- (ii) enquired the Education Bureau (EDB), the HKPF and the Narcotics Division (ND) about the specific prevention and handling guidelines provided to the schools in Kowloon City District regarding “space oil drug”;
- (iii) requested various departments to strengthen campus and public education in Kowloon City District to raise public awareness and prevent the drug from causing harm to society;
- (iv) suggested the EDB and the Social Welfare Department (SWD) to make intervention through social work and counselling, which would provide students with appropriate mental support on personal and school levels. This would enable students to relieve stress

independently using proper ways over the long run; and

- (v) suggested the SWD to provide reference guidelines for and maintain close communication with the Children and Youth Centres, Integrated Family Service Centres and Outreaching Social Work Teams in the district. This would enable service providers to maximise the effectiveness of intervention through social workers and professional counselling in relieving the various stresses of children and youths.

25. **Mr NG Po-keung** introduced Paper No. 15/2025 and raised the following suggestions:

- (i) suggested the related departments to strengthen enforcement efforts, conduct surprise checks on shops or individuals selling “space oil drug” and impose severe penalties on offenders. Patrols could be increased at premises where youths gathered (such as parks and amusement game centres) to identify and prevent vaping of “space oil drug” in time;
- (ii) suggested establishing a reporting mechanism for the public to report illegal activities related to “space oil drug” via a designated hotline or an online platform. For enhanced incentives for reporting, appropriate rewards could be given to those who provided effective information;
- (iii) cooperated with schools and community organisations to launch promotional activities targeted at youths and their parents about the harms of the prevalence of “space oil drug”. Promotional leaflets and short videos could be produced and widely disseminated via social media and local networks; and
- (iv) strengthened cooperation with the EDB, SWD and healthcare facilities and established an interdepartmental task force to jointly formulate prevention and combat strategies. Psychological counselling and drug treatment services could also be provided to affected youths to help them get back on track.

26. **The Chairman** invited Members to refer to the written replies furnished by the EDB and the SWD, i.e. Documents No. 1 and 2 tabled.

27. **Mr Kesson LEE, Commissioner for Narcotics of the Narcotics Division, Security Bureau (SB)** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) the Bureau would address the harms of “space oil drug” using three main strategies, namely stringent enforcement, frequent promotion and thorough education;
- (ii) since the Government listed “space oil” as dangerous drugs on 14 February this year, the Police and the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) had, up to this meeting, detected 117 cases involving “space oil drug” across the territory, during which approximately 150 individuals were arrested;
- (iii) the Police and the C&ED had the equipment and devices to assist in enforcement. Since the enactment of the legislation, the Police had so far identified 17 cases associated with “space oil drug” using rapid test kits;
- (iv) the Police and the C&ED had both established telephone hotlines to receive public reports of all drug cases including “space oil”. The Police hotline was 2527 1234 and the C&ED hotline was 182 8080;
- (v) the Bureau would disseminate the message about the harms of “space oil drug” through advertisement and posting videos on various social media platforms;
- (vi) in collaboration with the EDB, the Bureau launched the “Anti-‘Space Oil Drug’ Week” in schools across the territory in end-February this year. Messages about “space oil” being a dangerous drug to youths were disseminated through various events such as talks and drama performances;
- (vii) the ND had been implementing the Healthy School Programme (the Programme) in secondary schools across the territory since the 2011/12 school year. Currently, about half of the secondary schools across the territory participated in the Programme but only 8 out of 43 secondary schools in Kowloon City District were participants. The Bureau understood that many parents and principals in the district had reservations about the voluntary drug testing component

of the Programme. The Bureau would continue to work on communicating with schools and parents to deepen their understanding of the Programme and would welcome Members' assistance in encouraging participation from secondary schools in the district;

- (viii) the SWD currently operated 11 Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers across the territory. In addition to providing drug abstinence services, these centres were also responsible for promotional work in their districts. These drug abstinence and promotional work were carried out by frontline social workers with extensive experience in handling drug-related issues and yielded noticeable results; and
- (ix) the ND had established an anti-drug telephone enquiry hotline on 186 186. Those in need were welcome to call and seek for help.

28. **Mr CHAN Siu-ming, District Commander (Kowloon City) of the HKPF** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) Since 2024, there had been five cases involving “space oil drug” in Kowloon City District up to this meeting. Five individuals had been arrested, none of which involved school campuses or students;
- (ii) the HKPF produced a series of promotional video clips about the harms of “space oil drug”. Distributed through the EDB to the schools in the district, these clips would hopefully be shown in schools in a timely manner;
- (iii) the Commissioner of Police emphasised the harms of “space oil drug” on students and youths in meetings with the representatives from School Principals' Associations, Parent-teacher Associations and school-sponsoring bodies. He urged various stakeholders of the education sector to continue to strengthen the promotion of anti-“space oil drug” work;
- (iv) the Police organised 43 talks about “space oil drug” this year with approximately more than 13 000 secondary and primary school students in attendance. During these talks, the Police repeatedly

reminded the schools and teachers about taking the initiative to report students suspected of vaping “space oil drug” to the Police immediately;

- (v) the Police would continue to adopt a multi-agency and community-based approach to combat all crimes relevant to drugs through intelligence-led operations; and
- (vi) for cases involving regular drugs such as heroin or ketamine, the Police would give appropriate rewards to reporters based on the seriousness of the cases and sentencing of the courts. The Police would consider the feasibility of rewarding reporters of “space oil drug” cases.

29. **Mr NG Fan-kam**’s views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) he thanked the Police for the enforcement actions and stated that “space oil” was an emerging drug. Although there had been no cases involving student being arrested in the district, the youths lacked maturity and were susceptible to peer influence. He suggested the Police to continue to conduct large-scale promotions about the harms of “space oil drug” in schools; and
- (ii) in addition to school promotion, the Police should also strengthen promotion efforts in the community. He suggested drawing on previous promotional strategies against scams to raise parents’ awareness. This would facilitate early identification of youths who might be showing signs of vaping “space oil drug”, thereby enabling timely intervention and follow ups.

30. **Mr LAM Tak-shing**’s views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) “space oil drug” recently received territory-wide attention. To better support those in need, he suggested the related departments to extend the service hours of the hotline to 12:00 a.m. or even provide 24-hour service;
- (ii) he suggested that the Police should actively consider launching a reward scheme for reporting “space oil drug” cases to further enhance

the detection rate;

- (iii) he agreed that more promotion work about the harms of “space oil drug” should be conducted in schools. To increase the educational impact, more real cases could be included in the talks. Professionals such as social workers or psychiatrists could be invited to join the talks so that the schools could understand the harms of “space oil drug” from multiple perspectives; and
- (iv) he considered that the promotion to principals, teachers and parents should not be neglected. It was suggested that the related departments could leverage the power of local communities to assist in the dissemination of the relevant promotional messages through the three committees, the District Council and the Care Teams.

31. **Mr CHEUNG King-fan**’s views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) he agreed on the need to continue enhancing promotion efforts and would like the related departments to promote the harms of “space oil drug” both in schools and the community; and
- (ii) he enquired about the actions that should be taken to help the youths if they were found suspected of vaping “space oil drug”, aside from reporting them to the Police.

32. **Mr LAI Yin-chung**’s views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) currently, users of “space oil drug” mostly used devices similar to those for electronic cigarettes for vaping, which was more convenient compared to regular drugs. Therefore, he suggested the Police to consider collaborating with the Tobacco and Alcohol Control Office of the Department of Health and the C&ED to conduct joint operations targeting electronic cigarettes, which would combat “space oil drug” at its source;
- (ii) suggested the related departments to collaborate with local communities to strengthen the promotion, such as inviting District Council members to organise community talks or disseminate promotional messages about combatting “space oil drug”; and

- (iii) some members of the public purchased “space oil drug” via online channels. It was suggested that the related departments could take measures to combat the online sales of “space oil drug”.

33. **Mr LAM Pok**’s views were consolidated as follows:

- (i) he enquired whether the “space oil drug” currently available in the market were of local or overseas origins; and
- (ii) suggested the related departments to train drug detector dogs the ability to detect “space oil drug”.

34. **Mr Kesson LEE, Commissioner for Narcotics of the Narcotics Division, the SB** replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) the Bureau had established designated hotlines on WhatsApp and WeChat. The public could send messages to 9818 6186 for assistance. However, the designated hotline services on the two instant messaging software only operated around 12 hours every day. The Bureau would consider extending the service hours of the relevant designated hotlines;
- (ii) if the public was unable to send messages to the designated hotlines on WhatsApp or WeChat within the service hours, they could call the ND’s anti-drug telephone enquiry hotline on 186 186. The relevant hotline was available 24 hours and was answered by social workers;
- (iii) the Bureau would continue to maintain communication with the School Principals’ Associations and the Parent-teacher Associations in the district in the hope that the relevant organisations would assist the schools in the district to hold more anti-“space oil drug” promotional events. In addition, the Bureau would like District Council Members to help persuade the schools in the district to participate in the Programme and welcomed the Care Teams to assist in the promotional work in the community to enhance the effectiveness of anti-drug work;
- (iv) regarding the use of electronic cigarette devices for vaping “space oil drug”, the Bureau understood that the Health Bureau would put

forward a post-consultation proposal for enhanced tobacco control, which would involve stepping up the control on electronic cigarettes. This might help combat the vaping of “space oil drug” more effectively;

- (v) since the main component for “space oil drug”, etomidate, was a common medical drug with low production cost, many criminals from neighbouring regions would smuggle etomidate to Hong Kong and to profit from the production of “space oil drug”;
- (vi) the C&ED was currently studying drug detector dogs’ ability to detect “space oil drug”. Since the studying and training took time, the drug detector dogs might not be mobilised for combatting “space oil drug” in the immediate future; and
- (vii) the raman spectrometers and ion scanners that the C&ED was currently using to detect drugs had incorporated the spectrum of etomidate. These devices, along with the existing testing tools such as the test kit, could be more effective in detecting “space oil drug”.

35. **Mr CHAN Siu-ming, District Commander, Kowloon City District of the HKPF**, replied with the main points as follows:

- (i) the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau and the cyber patrol teams from various districts under the Police would conduct regular cyber patrols to combat the behaviour of online sale of “space oil drug”;
- (ii) the Narcotics Bureau under the Police Force would conduct a thorough investigation into the source of “space oil drug” in order to intercept its inflow at the source;
- (iii) where their own safety was ensured, the public should immediately report to the Police if individuals were found suspected of vaping “space oil drug” in the community. Depending on the circumstances, the Police would send the relevant individuals to the hospital or make the arrest. For cases involving youths, the Police would inform their parents immediately;



- (iv) in addition to organising school talks, the Police would also disseminate anti-“space oil drug” message on platforms such as Junior Police Call or Senior Police Call. The Police was also willing to collaborate with other stakeholders on joint promotion about the harms of “space oil drug” to achieve the goal of spreading awareness on the harms of “space oil drug”; and
- (v) upon identifying the sale of “space oil drug” in shops, District Council Members might contact the Police immediately for follow-up actions.

36. **The Chairman** made a conclusion and pointed out that Kowloon City District had the highest number of schools among all districts. Therefore, individuals in the district was deeply concerned about the impact of “space oil drug”. He would like District Council Members to take advantage of their district networks to actively disseminate anti-“space oil drug” message to schools, parents and the public in the district.

## **Item 6**

### **Study of Issues of Concern in the District and Collection of Public Views in 2025**

(KCDC Paper No. 18/2025)

37. **The Secretary** introduced Paper No. 18/2025 with the main points as follows:

- (i) in accordance with section 4A of the District Councils Ordinance, a District Council was required to collect public views in the respective district on an item specified by the Chairman of the District Council. It should be followed by submitting to the Government a summary of the views collected and the corresponding proposals;
- (ii) in 2024, the KCDC collected public views on two items, namely municipal solid waste charging and the study on the ancillary transport facilities under concern in the district, which had been discussed in meetings. The relevant content were consolidated into a written report and submitted for consideration by the related departments; and
- (iii) after reviewing the development of the district in the past year, the

Chairman of the District Council suggested that the KCDC should collect public views on the ancillary transport facilities in Kowloon City District and enhancement in harbourfront facilities this year.

38. **Mr CHAN Chi-wah** understood Members' concern over the ancillary transport facilities in Kai Tak area. However, he considered that the traffic problems on Ho Man Tin Hill also warranted attention. He would like all Members to actively collect residents' views on the matter of ancillary transport facilities in Ho Man Tin area.

39. The Chairman invited Members to take note of the aforementioned two items and collect public views on them. The items could bring up for further discussions in related committee meetings if necessary. In addition, the Chairman required two Chairmen of the designated committees to report on these matters in the tenth meeting of the District Council, which was scheduled on 31 July 2025.

#### **Item 7**

##### **Any Other Business**

40. There being no other items raised by Members, **the Chairman** announced that the discussion on the agenda item be adjourned.

#### **Item 8**

##### **Date of Next Meeting**

41. **The Chairman** announced that the next meeting would be held at 2:30 p.m. on 29 May 2025 and the closing date for submission of papers would be 14 May 2025.

42. **The Chairman** adjourned the meeting at 4:15 p.m.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed on 29 May 2025.

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The Chairman

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The Secretary