

# Special traffic and transport arrangements for suspension of Peak Tram service

The Transport Department (TD) today (April 17) reminded the public that the Peak Tram service will be temporarily suspended for the Peak Tram Upgrade Project for around two to three months from next Tuesday (April 23). During the suspension of the Peak Tram service, the following special transport and transport arrangements will be implemented:

## Special traffic arrangement

\* All metered parking spaces, motorcycle parking spaces and a disabled parking space on Peak Road near Plunkett's Road will be suspended from about midnight this Friday (April 19) until further notice.

## Public transport arrangements

### (1) Existing bus services

\* Passengers can take the follow bus services to the Peak currently:

NWFB route no. 15 (Central (Central Ferry Pier) / (Exchange Square) – The Peak); or

NWFB route no. 15B (Wan Chai (Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre Extension – The Peak) (For Sundays and public holidays only).

### (2) Special bus service route no. X15

\* From April 23 (Tuesday), and during the Peak Tram service suspension, NWFB will introduce special route no. X15 for travelling directly between Admiralty (West) Bus Terminus (near Admiralty Station Exit B) and The Peak Public Transport Terminus without any en-route bus stop. The full fare is \$12.4. Departures from Admiralty (West) operate from 7am to 11.30pm daily while departures from the Peak operate from 8am to midnight daily.

### (3) Suspension of bus service

\* The service of NWFB route no. 15C (Central (Star Ferry) – Garden Road Peak Tram Station) will be suspended from April 23 (Tuesday) during the suspension of the Peak Tram service.

NWFB will also strengthen services to meet passenger demand when necessary. The Peak Tramways Company Limited and NWFB will display notices at Peak Tram Termini and bus stops to inform passengers of the above temporary transport arrangement in advance. Passengers at the Peak Tram Lower Terminus

can take bus route nos. 12A, 12M, 23, 40 or 40M from St John's Cathedral bus stop on Garden Road to Admiralty and interchange for the special route no. X15 to the Peak. For details of the above bus routes, passengers may visit the website of the bus company at [www.nwstbus.com.hk](http://www.nwstbus.com.hk).

The TD anticipates that the traffic in the vicinity of Peak Road, Magazine Gap Road and Stubbs Road will be congested significantly during the suspension of Peak Tram service (especially on weekends and public holidays). Depending on the site situation, the Police will implement temporary traffic management and crowd control measures. It is anticipated that the number of passengers waiting at the Peak Public Transport Terminus will be higher than usual and passengers should follow the instructions of Police. Motorists are advised to avoid driving to the affected or congested areas unless necessary. In case of traffic congestion, motorists and passengers are advised to be patient. Members of the public going to the affected areas are advised to plan their journey in advance and allow more travelling time to cater for unexpected delay, use public transport services whenever possible and be alert to the latest traffic news through the media.

For information about the special traffic and transport arrangements, members of the public may browse the TD's website at [www.td.gov.hk](http://www.td.gov.hk) or make use of the TD's HKeMobility mobile application.

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## [LCQ18: Microplastics and waste plastics causing environmental problems](#)

Following is a question by Dr Hon Elizabeth Quat and a written reply by the Secretary for the Environment, Mr Wong Kam-sing, in the Legislative Council today (April 17):

Question:

Recently, some university researchers tested 18 oyster samples taken from various markets and farms, the results of which showed that all the samples contained microplastics. On the other hand, the quantity of plastic bags disposed of at landfills in recent years has shown a rising trend. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

(1) given that the Environmental Protection Department commenced a one-year consultancy study in April last year to study the impacts of microplastics on the environment and regulatory proposals in this respect, when the outcome of the study will be published;

(2) whether it will step up promotional efforts to encourage the public to avoid buying and using products containing microplastics (e.g. personal care products) so as to reduce the pollution caused to the ocean by microplastics; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

(3) whether it will consider enacting legislation to ban the sale of products containing microplastics in Hong Kong; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

(4) given that the Water Supplies Department has not conducted any regular monitoring and tests of microplastics at reservoirs or water gathering grounds for the reason that there is currently no internationally standardised method for testing the concentration of microplastics in samples of fresh water, whether the Government will invite local science and research institutions to develop a set of locally standardised methods for testing microplastics; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

(5) whether it has formulated (i) targets for gradually reducing the quantity of waste plastics disposed of at landfills and (ii) a timetable for implementing such targets; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

(6) whether it will be more proactive in encouraging business operators and members of the public to give up using plastic bags and excessively packaged products; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and

(7) as it has been reported that currently quite a number of business operators still provide free plastic bags to customers in contravention of the law, whether the Government will step up the relevant law enforcement efforts; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

Reply:

President,

Our reply to the question raised by Dr Hon Elizabeth Quat is as follows:

(1) and (3) Microplastic pollution and the associated potential environmental impacts have been a topic of global concern in recent years. Microplastics found in the aquatic environment may have different identities and origins. They include microbeads arising from industrial production (e.g. as additives in personal care and cosmetic products (PCCPs)) and fragments from degradation of plastic products and waste. The common view about microplastics is that microplastics degraded from waste plastics in the environment will likely have a greater environmental impact than microbeads from PCCPs. Existing initiatives tackling microplastics are thus mainly focused on how to reduce the amount of plastic materials entering the marine environment. That said, certain places around the world have started to adopt various means to progressively control the use of microbeads in PCCPs.

Last year, the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) commenced a

consultancy study on PCCPs containing microbeads to grasp the latest international development in the control practices on such products, solicit local stakeholders' views on control regime and make recommendations on control strategies. The study is still in progress and is anticipated to complete within this year. Results of the study will be announced in due course. At this stage, we have not yet formulated any control measures.

(2) Given that there is currently no local legislation requiring provision of information or specification on microbeads content for products sold in Hong Kong, nor are there any common standards adopted by different places of origin on the methods for identifying and labelling microbeads content in their products, we consider that it is not the opportune time now to give relevant advice to the public on the purchase and use of such products. That said, when formulating the strategy for controlling PCCPs containing microbeads, we will also consider how to organise appropriate publicity and education activities to dovetail with the control strategy. We will also continue to collect and analyse the latest scientific research findings and data from various sources as well as gather baseline data to study the seasonal changes and geographical distributions of microplastics in our waters, with a view to providing the public with appropriate and accurate information, enhancing their comprehension of microbeads-related subjects and encouraging them to take actions to prevent microbeads from entering the marine environment.

(4) The Water Supplies Department (WSD) has engaged a consultant to review the current international development regarding health risks associated with microplastics in drinking water. According to the results of the consultancy review, drinking water is in general not a major route of human intake of microplastics. At present, there is neither any standard for microplastics in drinking water adopted by international organisations or regulating authorities nor any world-recognised standardised method for testing microplastics in water samples. Therefore, the WSD considers it more appropriate to keep abreast of the further research findings and course of actions on the subject by international organisations (such as the World Health Organization) including the establishment of testing method for microplastics in drinking water and to take appropriate follow-up actions.

(5) We are studying and formulating various initiatives to tackle the issue of waste plastics, but given the many variables in play, we are currently unable to formulate a specific target for gradually reducing the quantity of waste plastics disposed of at landfills and the timetable for implementing the target. The present work of the Government includes, making reference to the research and development in other countries or places on the control of disposable plastic items, we are commencing a study on controlling or banning disposable plastic tableware to explore, inter alia, the necessity and feasibility of such control or ban, and the scope, regulatory mechanism and applicable substitutes concerned should such control or ban is deemed necessary and feasible. The study is scheduled for completion in 2020.

Additionally, the Government commissioned a feasibility study in October 2017 on the introduction of a producer responsibility scheme (PRS) on plastic product containers, targeting those carrying beverages or personal care

products. Taking into account the recommendations of the consultant, the Government decided to accord priority to plastic beverage containers, which account for about 60 per cent of overall waste plastic containers disposed of in Hong Kong, and proceed first with the introduction of a PRS for this type of containers. The consultant will continue to conduct the feasibility study on the PRS on plastic personal care product containers and submit a report to the Government. Separately, as the disposal of plastic shopping bags (PSBs) has been on the rise for two consecutive years and the PSB charging scheme has been in operation for some time, the EPD will review the effectiveness of the scheme in reducing the use and disposal of PSBs.

We have been striving to promote the "plastic-free" culture through publicity and education efforts. In the summer of 2018, we organised the "Plastic Free Beach, Tableware First" campaign at public beaches across the territory. A total of 51 restaurants and kiosks participated and used bamboo sticks, paper straws and paper bags in place of disposable plastic tableware, including polyfoam food containers. The Environmental Campaign Committee (ECC) has also launched a programme which involves lending reusable tableware to event organisers for free and providing them with one-stop service for delivery, collection and cleaning of tableware. Meanwhile, the EPD and the ECC have collaborated with the food and beverage sector to jointly hold the "Plastic-Free Takeaway, Use Reusable Tableware" campaign to encourage members of the public to go "plastic-and-disposable-free" and reduce the use of disposable plastic tableware when they order takeaways by providing suitable incentives. The first phase of the campaign – a two-month pilot programme at three major fast food chains in Hong Kong – concluded successfully on January 15 this year. During the pilot programme, members of the public together reduced waste and saved more than 1.2 million sets of disposable tableware. We are working on the next phase of the publicity and education campaign with a view to further promoting the "plastic-and-disposable-free" message to members of the public.

We have provided the catering sector with guidelines to encourage restaurants to provide reusable tableware and food containers for dine-in customers, avoid using polyfoam food containers, and welcome customers to bring their own food containers for buying take-away food, etc. Under the Sustainable Development Fund, the Government has previously supported the food and beverage sector to formulate guidelines on green procurement for the trade, including encouraging the commercial and industrial sectors to use reusable or plant-fibre tableware instead of disposable plastic ones. Through the annual Hong Kong Awards for Environmental Excellence, the EPD also commends organisations that have excelled in environmental management, including restaurants committed to waste reduction at source (such as taking measures to encourage customers not to ask for disposable tableware and food containers).

In parallel, starting from January 2019, the Government has taken the lead in banning plastic straws and polyfoam food containers in premises and canteens mainly serving government staff. Relevant departments, when inviting tenders for new contracts and renewing existing contracts, will also require restaurant operators in suitable government venues to avoid using disposable

plastic tableware. Moreover, the sale of plastic bottled drinking water of one litre or less in the automatic vending machines in government venues has stopped progressively from February 2018. To encourage the public to develop a habit of bringing their own water bottles and reducing the consumption of plastic bottled water, the Government will install additional water dispensers in suitable government venues. Our initial target is to install 500 more water dispensers by 2021-22.

Moreover, to strengthen recycling of waste plastics and enhance the confidence of the public in waste plastics recycling system, the EPD plans to roll out a two-year Pilot Scheme on Collection and Recycling Services of Waste Plastics in three different districts (i.e. Eastern District, Kwun Tong and Sha Tin) to provide free collection service for waste plastics from non-commercial and non-industrial sources (non-C&I) such as public and private housing estates, schools, public institutions, and EPD's Community Recycling Centres and Community Green Stations in the districts, with a view to gaining practical experience before expanding the service to the whole territory. The EPD is tendering the waste plastics collection service contract of the Eastern District, with a view to gradually rolling out the services this year. We will also invite tenders for waste plastics collection service in Kwun Tong and Sha Tin districts one after another later.

(6) The EPD liaises with supermarkets, the retail and courier sectors from time to time, advising the sectors to adopt relevant waste reduction measures, such as avoiding the use of unnecessary packaging materials and using greener materials to replace plastics for packaging. We will continue to encourage different stakeholders to practise simple packaging through education and other channels. We will continue to adopt a multi-pronged approach to promote the importance of waste reduction at source. In parallel, we are actively preparing for the introduction of the municipal solid waste charging to create financial incentives to drive behavioural changes in waste generation in various sectors and hence reduce overall waste disposal.

Since the full implementation of the PSB charging scheme in 2015, we have been conducting different types of publicity and education programmes to encourage the public to bring their own bags. In addition, as mentioned above, we will review the effectiveness of the PSB charging scheme.

(7) Since the full implementation of the PSB charging scheme on April 1, 2015 up to the end of March this year, we have conducted over 120 000 inspections and successfully completed 629 prosecutions (including prosecution by fixed penalty tickets and summons). It can be seen from the inspections in the past few years that the vast majority of retailers have complied with the requirements of the law to collect the PSB charge; and the overall compliance rate has reached a high level. In addition to enforcement inspections, we also continue our publicity and education efforts to raise the awareness of retailers to charge customers not less than 50 cents for each PSB, including deploying staff to inspect and distribute leaflet at major events (such as Brands and Products Expo and Lunar New Year Fairs). With regard to the compliance status, we will adjust our enforcement strategies from time to time in order to conduct more effective inspections and enforcement against

illegal activities of small number of non-compliant retailers.

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## **CHP investigates influenza B outbreak at primary school in Chai Wan**

The Centre for Health Protection (CHP) of the Department of Health is today (April 17) investigating an influenza B outbreak at a primary school in Chai Wan, and again reminded the public to maintain strict personal and environmental hygiene against influenza.

The outbreak involves 23 girls aged nine to 12 who developed fever, cough and sore throat since April 9. All sought medical attention and none required hospitalisation. All are in a stable condition. The respiratory specimens of two students tested positive for influenza B upon laboratory testing.

Officers of the CHP have conducted a site visit and advised the school to adopt infection control measures against respiratory tract infections. The school has been placed under medical surveillance.

A spokesman for the CHP said, "To prevent outbreaks of influenza and other respiratory infections, it is of prime importance that students with fever, regardless of the presence of respiratory symptoms, should not be allowed to attend school. They should seek medical advice and avoid school till 48 hours after the fever has subsided. Schools should also measure and record students' body temperature properly."

Schools are reminded to follow the [Guidelines on Prevention of Communicable Diseases](#) on preventive and control measures as well as management of outbreaks, which should be reported to the CHP for prompt follow-up.

"Although the winter influenza season has ended, members of the public aged six months or above (except those with known contraindications) who have not yet received a seasonal influenza vaccination in the 2018-19 season can still receive it for personal protection against seasonal influenza," the spokesman said.

"Meanwhile, the public should continue to adopt strict personal, hand and environmental hygiene practices against respiratory illnesses and other infectious diseases," the spokesman added.

The public may visit the CHP's [influenza page](#) and weekly [Flu Express](#) for more information.

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## Manager of unlicensed guesthouse fined

A woman was fined \$15,000 at the Kowloon City Magistrates' Courts today (April 17) for contravening the Hotel and Guesthouse Accommodation Ordinance.

The courts heard that in September last year, officers of the Office of the Licensing Authority (OLA), the Home Affairs Department, inspected a suspected unlicensed guesthouse on Soy Street in Kowloon. 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 woman 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](mailto:hadlaeng@had.gov.hk)), by fax (2504 5805) using the report form downloaded from the OLA website ([www.hadla.gov.hk](http://www.hadla.gov.hk)), or through the mobile application "Hong Kong Licensed Hotels and Guesthouses".

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## Man fined for illegal club operation

A man was fined \$12,000 at the Kowloon City Magistrates' Courts today (April 17) for contravening the Clubs (Safety of Premises) Ordinance.

The courts heard that in September last year, officers from the Office of the Licensing Authority (OLA) of the Home Affairs Department conducted an inspection at a club on Nathan Road in Tsim Sha Tsui which had been operating with a certificate of compliance (CoC).

OLA officers posed as customers and patronised the club for food and drinks without being asked to show their membership status or being invited to join the club as members. Also, the club was found to have a layout that deviated from the registered drawing. Conditions 3 and 19 of the CoC were breached.



The man, being the CoC holder of the club, was charged with contravening section 21(2) of the Ordinance.

A spokesman for the department reminded all CoC holders to comply with the conditions as stipulated therein. Enforcement action would continue to be taken against illegal club operations.