

**Independent Committee in relation to the
Fire at Wang Fuk Court in Tai Po**

WITNESS STATEMENT OF YUEN Tsz-lok, Murphy

I, YUEN Tsz-lok, Murphy, Chief Occupational Safety Officer (Operations) (“**CSO(O)**”), Labour Department, 13/F., Harbour Building, 38 Pier Road, Central, Hong Kong, do say as follows:-

1. I am the Chief Occupational Safety Officer (Operations) of the Labour Department (“**LD**”) of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. I have joined LD for 31 years since about 1994 and was promoted to the present rank on 1 August 2024. My main responsibilities include overseeing the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the work within the Occupational Safety – Operations (“**OS-O**”), as well as formulating overall operational policies and strategies for occupational safety (“**OS**”).
2. I make this Witness Statement pursuant to the request of the Independent Committee (“**Committee**”) in relation to the fire at Wang Fuk Court (“**WFC**”) in Tai Po as set out in a letter from Messrs. Lo & Lo, Solicitors for the Committee, to the Commissioner of Labour (“**CL**”) dated 27 December 2025 (“**27 December Letter**”) in which specific questions were raised in paragraphs 1 to 3, 7 to 18 (“**Questions**”). Save where otherwise appears, the facts deposed hereto are within my personal knowledge or are derived from office files and records and sources to which I have access and which are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief. Save as

otherwise specified, this Witness Statement adopts the same abbreviations and nomenclature as in the 27 December Letter.

3. In this Witness Statement, I shall address **Questions 1, 2, 15, 17 and 18** of the 27 December Letter. Other Questions which are within LD's purview will be addressed in the witness statements of other relevant officers of LD to the Committee.
4. I understand that LD will produce to the Committee a List of Documents ("**LoD**"), a draft of which I have read, indexing all relevant documents in LD's possession. In this Witness Statement, I shall refer to these documents by their designation in the List of Documents (for example, [**LD/A/1**] means Item 1 in Part A of the LoD) without annexing them hereto for the avoidance of duplication.
5. This Witness Statement is divided into the following parts:-
 - (1) **Part A** describes and explains the roles and responsibilities of LD in building maintenance and renovation works and projects, in answer to **Question 1**;
 - (2) **Part B** describes and explains the roles and responsibilities of LD in (i) the tendering process and evaluation of prospective contractors; and (ii) the renovation works and progress, specifically in relation to the renovation project at WFC, in answer to **Question 2**;
 - (3) **Part C** provides the background information about the development and revision of the Code of Practice for

Bamboo Scaffolding Safety (“CoP”), in answer to **Question 12**;

- (4) **Part D** comments on a call for a blanket smoking ban in all construction sites, in answer to **Question 15**; and
- (5) **Part E** sets out LD’s responses to the news article referred to in paragraph 17 of the 27 December Letter, and LD’s recommendations on the changes and improvements to the system and regime governing building maintenance and renovation works from the occupational safety and health / risks perspectives, in answer to **Questions 17 and 18**.

Part A – Roles and responsibilities of LD in building maintenance and renovation works and projects (in answer to Question 1)

LD’s overall monitoring mechanism for occupational safety and health

- 6. LD is dedicated to enhancing the well-being of Hong Kong’s workforce, maintaining harmonious employer-employee relations, promoting employment and the safety and health of those at work, and protecting legal rights of employees.

[LD/A/1]

[LD/A/1]

- 7. One key responsibility of LD is to safeguard the occupational safety and health (“OSH”) of employees at work. LD endeavours to reduce the OSH risks to employees through a multi-pronged strategy of (a) inspection and enforcement, (b)

education and training, (c) publicity and promotion, and (d) making use of innovation and technology. The OS–O of LD, headed by CSO(O), is mainly responsible for enforcing OSH legislation, while the Occupational Safety – System and Support (“OS-S”) is responsible for administering the system and support for the Occupational Safety Service. [LD/A/1]

[LD/A/1]

8. In accordance with the risk-based principle, LD monitors the OSH risk levels of various industries, the construction industry in particular; formulates and adjusts the enforcement strategies and other initiatives in a timely manner; and promotes the application of innovation and technology for enhancing OSH in different industries in order to deter unsafe practices and strengthen OSH protection for employees. [LD/A/1]

[LD/A/1]

9. The OSH legislation [LD/A/2] in Hong Kong comprises:-

[LD/A/2-7]

- (i) Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (Cap. 509) (“OSHO”) [LD/A/3], and its subsidiary legislation (i.e. regulations);
- (ii) Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (Cap. 59) (“FIUO”) [LD/A/4], and its subsidiary legislation, including notably:-
 - a. Construction Sites (Safety) Regulations (Cap. 59I) (“CSSR”) [LD/A/5];
 - b. Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Safety Management) Regulation (Cap. 59AF) (“SMR”) [LD/A/10];
 - c. Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Lifting Appliances and Lifting Gear) Regulations (“LALG”) [LD/A/6];
 - d. Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Electricity) Regulations (“F&IU(E)R”) [LD/A/7]; and

[LD/A/10]

e. Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Safety Officers and Safety Supervisors) Regulations (“SOSS”) [LD/A/8].

[LD/A/8]

(iii) The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Ordinance (Cap. 56).

10. The OSHO provides safety and health protection for employees in both industrial and non-industrial workplaces. This Ordinance covers almost all workplaces – defined under section 2 of the OSHO as any places where employees work with some exceptions (see below). In addition to construction sites, factories, and catering establishments, other workplaces such as offices, laboratories, shopping arcades, educational institutions, etc. also come under the ambit of the law. However, there are a few exceptions, namely:-

- (i) an aircraft or vessel in a public place;
- (ii) the place occupied by the driver of a land transport vehicle when it is in a public place (but other employees working in the vehicle are covered);
- (iii) domestic premises at which only domestic servants are employed; and
- (iv) places where only self-employed persons work.

[LD/A/3]

[LD/A/3]

11. The FIUO provides safety and health protection for workers in the industrial sectors. This Ordinance applies to industrial undertakings¹, e.g. factories, construction sites, catering

[LD/A/4]

¹ Under section 2 of FIUO [LD/A/4], industrial undertaking (工業經營) includes— (a) any factory; (b) any mine or quarry; (c) any industry in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleansed, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, including shipbuilding; (d) the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind; (e) any construction work; (f) the loading, unloading, or handling of goods or cargo at any dock, quay, wharf, warehouse or airport; (fa) container handling; (g) the carriage of coal, building materials, or debris;

establishments, cargo and container handling undertakings, repair workshops and other industrial workplaces. [LD/A/4]

[LD/A/4]

12. The common OSH offences under the OSO, the FIUO and their subsidiary legislation include the failure to comply with general duty (“GD”)² provisions (i.e. section 6A of FIUO and 6(1) of OSO) and the failure to take adequate steps to prevent person from fall (i.e. regulation 38B of CSSR) which constituted about 12% and 10% respectively of the total convictions between October 2023 and September 2025³. In Year 2025 (up to November), LD issued 5,003 improvement notices and 306 suspension notices, and instigated 2,868 prosecutions

13. In the specific context of Renovation, Maintenance, Alteration and Addition (“RMAA”) works to all existing buildings (as opposed to newly completed buildings), the OSO, the FIUO⁴ and their subsidiary legislation are applicable to the protection of construction worker’s safety and health at work. Apart from the GD provisions, the CSSR [LD/A/5], LALG [LD/A/6], F&IU(E)R [LD/A/7], SOSS [LD/A/8], and SMR [LD/A/10] are some common regulations applicable to RMAA sites.

[LD/A/5-8]

[LD/A/10]

(h) the transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, cableway or aerial ropeway; (ha) the preparation of food for consumption and sale on the premises where it is prepared; (i) any premises or site in or upon which, and the machinery, plant, tools, gear and materials with which, any of the foregoing industrial undertakings is carried on.

² Under section 6A of FIUO and 6(1) of OSO, an employer must, so far as reasonably practicable, ensure the safety and health at work of all the employer’s employees. Among others, every employer (including contractor) must provide and maintain plant and systems of work that are, so far as reasonably practicable, safe and without risks to health. They also must provide such information, instruction, training and supervision as may be necessary to ensure, so far as reasonably practicable, the safety and health at work of the employer’s employees.

³ There were 4,642 conviction records in Q4 2023 to Q3 2025, of which 545 records were related to non-compliance with GD provisions and 484 records were related to the failure to prevent person from falling.

⁴ RMAA are regarded as construction works under the FIUO.

14. Under sections 19 and 20 of the OSHO, LD's main duty is to administer and enforce the OSHO, the FIUO and their subsidiary legislation. **[LD/A/3]** [LD/A/3]
15. Occupational safety officers (“**OSOs**”) are designated by CL to administer and enforce the OSH legislation by way of inspections, accident and complaint investigations and promotional visits to workplaces. Sections 22 to 25 of the OSHO stipulate the powers of OSOs in these regards. **[LD/A/3]** [LD/A/3]
16. Under section 9 of the OSHO, OSOs are authorized by CL **[LD/A/3]** **[LD/D/3]** to serve an improvement notice (“**IN**”) on an employer or an occupier of premises (i.e. duty holders) to remedy a contravention of the OSHO or the FIUO within a specified period or refrain from continuing or repeating the contravention. Besides, under section 10 of the OSHO, OSOs are authorized by CL **[LD/A/3]** **[LD/D/3]** to serve a suspension notice (“**SN**”) on duty holders, if of the opinion that because of (a) an activity undertaken on the premises; or (b) the condition or use of the premises or of any plant or substance located on the premises, there is an imminent risk of death or serious bodily injury. **[LD/A/3]** [LD/A/3]
[LD/D/3]
17. Under section 34 of the OSHO and section 17 of the FIUO, OSOs may, in the name of CL, bring and conduct a prosecution for any offence against OSHO or FIUO, or an offence of conspiracy to commit such an offence **[LD/A/3]** **[LD/A/4]**. [LD/A/3-4]
18. The OSHO, the FIUO and their subsidiary legislation were amended in 2023 to increase the maximum penalties for OSH

offences in order to enhance their deterrent effect. One of key amendments made was, with regard to extremely serious OSH contraventions, to make offences under the **GD** provisions for employers, proprietors and occupiers of premises triable as indictable offences so that blatant offences involving extremely serious OSH breaches can be tried at higher levels of court, and to pitch their maximum fines and imprisonment terms at \$10 million and two years respectively. [LD/A/12-13]

[LD/A/12-13]

Safety inspections of construction sites

19. As part of LD's work in administering and enforcing the OSH legislation in relation to construction sites, LD carries out safety inspection at these sites. For details about the system adopted by LD on safety inspection at construction sites, please refer to Part A of the Witness Statement of LI Man-pong.

20. Depending on the nature and seriousness of violations detected and overall OSH performance of individual sites, OSOs may issue written warning(s), i.e. Construction Site Inspection Reports ("**CSIRs**") stating the irregularities detected in the inspection together with advisory item(s)/remarks if applicable, legal notice(s) (e.g. SNs, INs, Special Precaution Notices⁵) to contractors and/ or take out prosecutions where appropriate.

⁵ Pursuant to section 7(4) of FIUO, CL, or any officer authorized in writing by him, may order the adoption of special precautions in addition to any precautions required by any regulation made under FIUO.

Current statutory fire safety requirements for construction sites

21. Among others, regulations 53 and 54 of the CSSR and the emergency preparedness required in the SMR both regulate fire safety at construction sites. In particular, concerning the power to prohibit smoking at construction sites, pursuant to regulation 53 of the CSSR, where, in any construction site, any flammable liquid or any mixture containing any such liquid or any substance or thing which in the opinion of CL involves danger from fire is used or intended to be used, CL may by order in writing prohibit smoking and the use of naked lights in such construction site. Failure to comply with the prohibition notice is liable to a maximum fine of \$400,000 in case of contractor and \$150,000 in case of worker [LD/A/5] [LD/D/2].
22. Regulation 54(1) of the CSSR stipulates that the contractor responsible for a construction site shall maintain in good condition and free from obstruction all the means of escape in case of fire and all fire-fighting appliances provided in such construction site. Besides, under regulation 54(2) of the CSSR, no person shall willfully alter, damage, obstruct or otherwise impair any such means of escape, or fire-fighting appliance. Failure to comply with regulation 54(1) by a contractor or regulation 54(2) by a person is liable to a maximum fine of \$400,000 and \$150,000 respectively [LD/A/5].
23. Under section 8 of the SMR, a proprietor or contractor specified in Schedule 3 shall develop, implement and maintain in respect of the relevant industrial undertaking (construction site) a safety management system which contains the elements specified in Schedule 4 which contains

an element of emergency preparedness. Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 8 commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of \$400,000 and to imprisonment for 6 months [LD/A/10].

[LD/A/10]

Renovation works and progress in relation to the renovation project at WFC

24. For details of the inspections conducted by LD at WFC between , please refer to the Witness Statements of LI Man-Pong and LAM Sau-ching.

Part B – The roles and responsibilities of LD in the tendering process and evaluation of prospective contractors / renovation works and the renovation works and progress, specifically in relation to the renovation project at WFC (in answer to Question 2)

Tendering process and evaluation of prospective contractors / renovation works

25. Under the existing legal framework, LD has no role or responsibility in the tendering process and evaluation of prospective contractors / renovation works. Generally speaking, LD does not involve in any tendering process carried out by property owners' representatives, their consultancy companies or related parties, and would not acquire any knowledge in such connections.
26. In relation to the renovation project at WFC, LD had no involvement in the tendering process or the evaluation of

prospective contractors for the renovation works. For details, please refer to the Witness Statements of CHAN Chung-san.

Part C: The background information about the development and revision of the CoP (in answer to Question 12)

27. LD has published (i) a series of Guidebooks on RMAA Works for Owners' Corporations, property owners, property management companies, contractors and workers [LD/A/14-17], (ii) Safety Hints on Renovation Works [LD/A/19], (iii) the CoP (5th edition) [LD/A/21], etc., for promulgating good practices in RMAA works.
- [LD/A/14-17]
[LD/A/19]
[LD/A/21]

The CoP

28. The CoP was issued by CL under section 7A of the FIUO [LD/A/21]. Pursuant to section 7A(4) and (5) of the FIUO, a failure by any person to observe any provision of the CoP shall not of itself cause him to incur any criminal liability, but that failure may be taken by a court in criminal proceedings as relevant in determining liability.
- [LD/A/21]
29. This CoP provides practical guidance for the industry to comply with the requirements of the FIUO and the CSSR regarding safety at work involving the erection, substantial addition, alteration, dismantling and use of bamboo scaffolds. The CoP (1st edition) was issued by LD in March 2001, and further revisions had been made from time to time since 2001.
30. In March 2023, BD issued a Circular Letter on "Use of Fire Retardant Protective Net / Screen / Tarpaulin / Plastic Sheeting on Façade of Building under Construction,

Demolition, Repair or Minor Works” to all building professionals and relevant contractors (including All Authorized Persons, Registered Structural Engineers, Registered Geotechnical Engineers, Registered Inspectors, Registered General Building Contractors, Registered Specialist Contractors and Registered Minor Works Contractors) [LD/E/3]. The said Circular Letter requests that the aforesaid items installed to cover the façade of building under construction, demolition, repair or minor work should have appropriate fire-retardant properties in compliance with a recognised standard, examples of which include GB 5725-2009, BS 5867-2:2008 and NFPA 701:2019 (“**BD’s Requirement**”).

[LD/E/3]

31. In Year 2023/2024, LD commenced work to revise and update the CoP (4th edition) [LD/A/20]. BD was consulted on the proposed amendments of the CoP. In response, BD informed LD that BD had issued the aforesaid Circular Letter imposing BD’s Requirement, and suggested, *inter alia*, that the relevant clauses in the CoP be enriched with reference to the same [LD/E/3]. Having taken into account and to give effect to BD’s comments on the draft CoP, and in the interest of having a set of unified requirements across the relevant government departments to facilitate the compliance of the industry, section 4.4.4(d) was added to the CoP (5th edition) to stipulate that protective nets should have appropriate fire retardant properties in compliance with a recognised standard as listed by BD, including GB 5725-2009, BS 5867-2:2008 and NFPA 701:2019 or other standards of equivalent fire-retardant performance [LD/A/21], in replacement of the same section of CoP (4th edition). The CoP (5th edition) was gazetted on 19 April 2024 and took effect on 19 October 2024. Prior to the 5th edition, the previous editions of the CoP did

[LD/A/20]

[LD/A/21]

not prescribe any fire standard in relation to the fire-retardant property of scaffolding protective nets.

32. LD is of the view that BD, as the authority setting the fire-retardant standards for scaffolding protective nets, should also be the authority taking the lead in specifying whether and how checks and inspections, such as fire-retardant test or sample taking of protective nets for testing by recognised laboratories, should be conducted to ensure compliance of the relevant requirement in a coherent manner. OSOs of LD would conduct the document-checking on the fire-retardant certificate presented to ascertain that the fire-retardant property of the net concerned has met one of the recognised standards as stipulated in the CoP, if fire is assessed to be a prevailing risk on site or there is any complaint in relation to fire risk on scaffolding nets. However, LD would not conduct fire-retardant tests or sample taking of protective nets for testing by a recognised laboratory on its own initiatives as this falls outside LD's purview.
33. Also, apart from the aforesaid document check, verification of the authenticity of the certificate(s) obtained or presented would not be done by OSOs unless there is/are reason(s) to doubt its authenticity, particularly in light of the great amount of certificates or reports OSOs are required to check pursuant to the OSH legislation in one inspection of a construction site. Should there be a reason to cast doubt on the authenticity of the certificate(s) during the OSH inspection / complaint / accident investigation, OSOs would refer the case to the related Bureaux / Departments, such as the Police, for following up.

Part D – Call for a blanket smoking ban in all construction sites
(in answer to Question 15)

34. Under regulation 53 of the CSSR [LD/A/5], CL is [LD/A/5] empowered to issue a written order to contractors (including principal contractor and sub-contractors), prohibiting smoking and / or the use of naked lights on a construction site where any flammable liquid or any mixture containing any such liquid or any substance or thing, which in the opinion of CL involves danger from fire is used or intended to be used.
35. Regulation 53(2) of the CSSR [LD/A/5] imposes an [LD/A/5] obligation upon a contractor to take such steps to enforce a prohibition order issued by CL for smoking and the use of naked lights. However, such an order will only be issued under specific conditions, i.e. in the presence of any flammable liquid or any mixture containing any such liquid or any substance or thing posing fire risk.
36. Indeed, the recent major fire incidents that happened in construction sites (such as the under-construction skyscraper site at former Mariners' Club in Tsim Sha Tsui in 2023, the exterior wall maintenance works at Chinachem Tower in Central in 2025 and the maintenance works site at WFC in Tai Po in 2025) showed that the outbreak of fire might be related to certain ignition source, including smoking which is an ignition source unrelated to construction operation. To further reduce fire risk and enhance construction site safety, there is a need to amend the scope of the regulation to prohibit smoking in construction sites in all circumstances. Furthermore, while the current regulation specifically governs the prohibition of smoking and use of naked lights, it

does not encompass the prohibition of carrying a lighted cigarette (including herbal cigarette), cigar, or pipe into a construction site. Such actions may also constitute significant fire risks if the individual disposes of the lighted residue of cigarette (including herbal cigarette), cigar, or pipe to anywhere on the site after smoking.

37. Noting a strong voice from the society that smoking should be banned in all construction sites, the Secretary for Labour and Welfare announced in early December 2025 that the Government would propose legislative amendments to implement a comprehensive smoking ban in construction sites. LD is now preparing to amend the OSH legislation to impose a general smoking ban at all construction sites, including RMAA sites, in order to minimise the fire risk [LD/E/5-6 & 8A]. Public feedback and responses as well as the general views from stakeholders in the construction industry [LD/E/7-8] so far show that there is a wide consensus on this issue in society. Subject to the approval of the Legislative Council, the authorities will implement a complete smoking ban on the site as soon as practicable, tentatively in the first quarter of 2026.

[LD/E/5-6 & 8A]

[LD/E/7-8]

Part E – LD’s comments on the newspaper article cited and LD’s recommendations on changes and improvements to the system and regime governing building maintenance/ renovation works from the occupational safety and health/ risks perspectives in answer to Questions 17 and 18

38. From the OSH perspective, an outbreak of fire is attributed to heat source, fuel (combustible / flammable materials) and oxygen.

39. LD's main duty is to administer and enforce the OSH legislation to protect employees' safety and health when they are at work. The professional expertise of LD is on OSH. When carrying out safety inspection of construction sites, OSOs mainly target on OS matters. Materials such as foam boards used to seal residents' windows are consequently not the focus of LD's inspections. Also, fire safety measures in public places, including firefighting equipment, fire alarms, staircases servicing as means of escape, etc., are not within LD's purview.
40. LD has no expertise on the fire safety properties of construction materials and other associated materials to construction works, including the fire-retardant properties of scaffolding protective nets or foam boards. LD usually seeks or relies on the opinion from other Bureaux / Departments (such as BD or the Fire Services Department ("FSD") where appropriate) with the related expertise when necessary.
41. As mentioned in paragraphs 32 and 33 above, OSOs of LD would only check the fire-retardant certificate of scaffolding protective nets on a need basis. Fire retardant test or sample taking of protective nets for testing by a recognised laboratory would not be conducted by OSOs as they have no expertise or knowledge on this field. Nevertheless, after the gazettal of the CoP (5th edition) on 19 April 2024, two briefing sessions were arranged by LD for OSOs to introduce the key updates of the CoP essential for LD's enforcement duties and to deepen the understanding of the revision. Also, further verification of the authenticity of the certificate(s) obtained would not be done by OSOs as explained in paragraph 33

above, and OSOs would refer cases that raise doubt to the relevant Bureaux/Departments, such as the police, for following up.

Revision of the CoP to minimise fire risk

42. Pursuant to regulations 38B(1) and 38B(1A) of the CSSR [LD/A/5], contractor responsible for any construction site or contractor who has direct control over any construction work on site shall take *adequate steps* to prevent any person on the site from falling from a height of 2 metres or more. Per regulation 38B(2) of the CSSR, *adequate steps* shall include the provision, use and maintenance of, among other things, toe-boards⁶ at a height of not less than 200 millimetre above the surface of working location. To further reduce the risk of fire in construction sites, the Secretary for Labour and Welfare announced in his speech in the Legislative Council on 14 January 2026 that LD will revise the CoP to specify the material requirements for toe-boards [LD/E/8A]. While LD has no expertise on fire-retardant properties of building materials as illustrated above, LD will actively explore ways to draw upon the expertise of other departments, such as BD, as necessary to devise the appropriate requirements, with a view to reducing the risk of fire in construction sites. [LD/E/8A]
43. With the promulgation of the new Practice Notes for Registered Contractors 85 (PNRC 85) on “Fire Retardant Performance of Protective Nets, Screens, Tarpaulin and Plastic Sheeting Installed on Scaffolding of External Walls” in December 2025 by BD [LD/E/3A], and upon the implementation of enhancement inspection and audit by BD [LD/E/3A]

⁶ Toe-boards are part of a guardrail system and placed at the bottom edge of the working platform.

for existing buildings undergoing RMAA works and minor works (administered and regulated under the Building Ordinance (Cap.123)) that may involve full-scale scaffolds as well as new developments and demolition sites, LD will amend the CoP to include BD's latest requirements as outlined in PNR 85.

Potential collaboration with the other departments

44. Subject to the availability of manpower resources, it is under active consideration that LD officers (with appropriate guidance and training from BD) may be deployed to assist BD in sampling protective nets from new works and demolition sites for fire retardant testing in a laboratory designated by BD. The assistance aims to enhance the efficiency of identifying substandard protective nets on sites and inter-departmental collaborative efforts on preventing fire risks arising from known fire hazards.

45. In addition, LD would explore opportunities to collaborate with BD and FSD for joint inspections to RMAA sites in respect of areas with common concern. For instance, after BD issued PNR 85 on 19 December 2025 [LD/E/3A], which sets out the arrangements for sampling and testing of protective nets mounted on the external walls of buildings, BD is inviting LD to assist them in carrying out sample collecting work for scaffolding protective nets. As regards checking of the conditions of means of escape in RMAA sites, LD is open to and will discuss with BD and FSD on the feasibility of conducting joint inspections of the site as well as the shared areas of residents and contractor in order to enhance (i) cooperation among the departments, and (ii)

[LD/E/3A]

deterrent effect to the duty-holders.

46. I confirm that the contents of this Witness Statement are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Dated this 16th day of January 2026.



[YUEN Tsz-lok, Murphy]