# 立法會當值議員 就成立業主立案法團的事宜 與康樂園業主及住戶聯誼會舉行會議的攝要

#### 申訴團體的意見

立法會當值議員何俊仁議員(召集人)、劉慧卿議員和黃定光讓員,以及應邀出席議員田北俊議員、李國英議員、梁國雄議員和湯家驊議員於2005年6月16日與康樂園業主及住戶聯誼會(下稱"申訴團體")會晤。在會議席上,申訴團體表示,康樂園的業主在過去多年不斷爭取根據《建築物管理條例》(第344章)成立業主立案法團,目的是旨在改善屋宇的管理質素、更好地控制屋苑的管理支出、改善由一間管理公司長期壟斷管理工作的情況,及研究將管理費調整至合理水平等。惟申訴團體多年來仍未能如願。

2. 申訴團體表示明瞭,根據目前《建築物管理條例》,很多獨立屋苑的公契並沒有向業主分配不可分割業權份數,這些屋苑的業主是每個子地段的唯一擁有人,而非整個獨立屋苑的共同擁有人。因此,這些屋苑無法在現行條例下成立法團。然而,申訴團體希望政府能從遠立法或修訂有關法例,俾能盡早處理此一困擾着全港很多獨立屋字屋苑業主的困難。

#### 政府當局的回應

3. 政府較早前已就申訴團體的要求提供回應,現載於**附錄I**,以供參閱。

#### 議員的意見

- 4. 議員在聽畢此申訴後,一致認同處理方向應是盡力協助獨立 屋字屋苑的業主,讓其能成立業主立案法團。議員表達的意見及要求跟 進事項撮述如下:
  - (a) 議員得悉,立法會《2005年建築物管理(修訂)條例草案》委員會(下稱"條例草案委員會")於2005年6月2日的會議席上,亦與政府討論獨立屋宇的業主組成立案法團的課題。此外,條例草案委員會亦已定於6月25日及30日安排會晤團體,聆聽各界對此條例草案的意見。議員於是邀請申訴團體參與條例草案委員會6月25日的會議,以表達意見;

- (b) 議員認為,最直接及快捷地處理有關法例上技術困難的方法,是修訂《2005年建築物管理(修訂)條例草案》,將"業主"的釋義擴大至包括擁有可分割業權的業主。議員要求立法會法律事務部提供意見。倘若是次仍未能妥善解決問題,議員會要求立法會民政事務委員會轄下的《建築物管理條例》檢討工作小組委員會重新召開會議,就此一影響獨立屋宇屋苑管理的政策課題作討論跟進;及
- (c) 就此法例中有關"業主"的釋義是否不能沿用於獨立屋宇屋苑的業主及應如何修訂目前法例存在的漏洞·湯家驊議員表示會作出研究及在日內將研究結果告知處理此個案的議員。屆時,申訴部亦會將副本轉交條例草案委員會傳閱。

#### 徵詢法律意見

- 5. 鑒於擁有可分割業權份數的業主未能符合《建築物管理條例》內的規定,以致無法成立法業主立案法團,議員認為,為免拖延解決此問題,應首先考慮修訂《2005年建築物管理(修訂)條例草案》的可行性。就此,議員請法律事務部提供意見如下:
  - (a) 倘若議員將《2005年建築物管理(修訂)條例草案》中"業主"的 釋義提出修訂,將其擴大至包括擁有可分割業權份數的獨立 屋宇屋苑的業主,是否可完全解決上述技術上的困難;
  - (b) 政府在附錄I的文件中表示,獨立屋宇屋苑成立法團涉及非常複雜的法律事宜,而在第11段亦指出需要待法例中有含糊的地方加以釐清後才可考慮準備新法例。請法律事務部告知是否認同政府的意見;及
  - (c) 何俊仁議員表示,早前於審議《2000年建築物管理(修訂)條例草案》時,曾提出修正案希望藉該次立法工作解決獨立屋屋苑業主無法成立業主法團的問題;條例草案委員會2000年5月17日的會議紀要節錄載於附錄II。然而,當時政府當局指該修正案超越了條例草案的範圍。而立法會主席其後裁定何議員不可動議他所建議的修正案,因為該修正案旨在把條例的廣東的建築物——洋房類物業,而條例及條例草案均沒有涵蓋這類建築物。請法律事務部告知,倘若議員在是次立法工作中作出相類似的修定,以把可分割業權份數的業主納入條例內,是否亦會超越《2005年建築物管理(修訂)條例草案》的範圍?

## 跟進行動

6. 謹請總議會秘書(2)2將申訴團體及處理個案議員的意見轉交條例草案委員會審閱,亦請高級助理法律顧問1就上文第5段提供法律意見。

立法會秘書處 <u>申訴部</u> 2005年6月20日

#### 在獨立屋宇所組成的屋苑成立業主立案法團

#### 目的

本文旨在闡述政府就獨立屋宇所組成的屋苑在《建築物管理條例》(條例)下成立業主立案法團(法團)的觀點。

## 《建築物管理條例》的範疇

- 2. 條例旨在提供一個機制,讓擁有不可分割業權份數的多層大 夏業主成立法團,從而促進大廈的管理。這個宗旨也於條例關於 「業主」的釋義中清楚看到;根據條例第 2 條,業主是指「土地 註冊處顯示,當其時擁有一幅上有建築物土地的一份不可分割份 數的人」。
- 3. 按照這個法律釋義,法團一般可透過以下三種方式之一成立:
  - (a) 依據條例第 3 條,可以按照公契的條文,或如沒有公契,則由合計握有份數不少於 30%業主決議,委任管理委員會;
  - (b) 依據條例第 3A條,民政事務局局長可以在擁有份數不 少於 20%的業主申請下,命令召開業主會議,以委任 管理委員會;或
  - (c) 依據條例第 4 條,土地審裁處可在擁有份數不少於 10% 的業主申請下,或民政事務局局長申請下,命令召開 業主會議,以委任管理委員會。

# 獨立屋宇所組成的屋苑

- 4. 政府知道有些獨立屋宇屋苑的業主希望成立法團,以期更好地管理他們的物業。不過,這些屋苑的業權結構和性質並不能歸入條例的範疇內。
- 5. 引致這些屋苑難以成立法團的法律問題源於它們的公契通常沒有向業主分配<u>不可分割業權份數</u>。換言之,這些屋苑的業主是每個子地段的唯一擁有人,而非整個獨立屋苑的共同擁有人。因此,這些屋苑無法在現行條例下成立法團。

- 6. 多層大廈的單位跟獨立屋宇屋苑,即建於個別地段上的獨立 屋宇在其業權結構、擁有權性質、以及管理方式有基本的分別。 由於這些由獨立屋宇屋苑的公契訂明此等物業擁有人沒有任何 不可分割業權份數,如只將條例中關於釐定業主業權的個別條文 修改,並不足以令條例適用於這類物業。律政司的意見是,基於 其他基準而分配的業權,無論是每位業主所擁有的可分割業權份 數,或有關獨立屋宇的土地面積,或每位業主所付的管理費,也 不能被視爲不可分割業權份數;而這種分配方式也不能讓這類物 業的擁有人按條例的釋義被視作「業主」。
- 7. 下文臚列了一些例子,以說明要將條例適用於獨立屋宇屋苑的困難一
  - (a) 在條例中,"單位"是指公契所提述建築物內的任何處所,不論公契以單位或其他名稱描述,也不論該處所乃用作居所、店鋪、廠房、辦公室或任何其他用途,而該處所的業主,相對於同一座建築物其他各個部分的業主或佔用人而言,乃有權享有該處所的獨有管有權者。就獨立屋宇屋苑而言,業主所擁有是有關地段及建於該等地段的獨立屋宇。這些獨立屋宇不大可能被納入"單位"的釋義範疇。因此,條例中所有提及"單位"的條文,均不適用於這類物業;以及
  - (b) 在條例中,"公用部分"是指建築物的全部,但不包括在土地註冊處註冊的文書所指明或指定專供某一業主使用、佔用或享用的部分。根據這項釋義,"公用部分"大抵是指多層大廈業主共同使用的公用地方和設施。由於獨立屋宇屋苑並無建築物附有公用部分供業主共同使用,因此難以確定其"公用部分"。這或會妨礙法團履行條例第18條所訂明的職責;該條文訂明,法團必須使公用部分維持良好合用的狀況,並保持清潔。
- 8. 由上述可見,獨立屋宇屋苑要成立法團涉及非常複雜的法律事宜。立法會民政事務委員會下的檢討工作小組委員會也曾就課題進行廣泛和充份的討論。檢討工作小組委員會備悉條例的條文和基本概念/原意是特別爲利便多層大廈單位的管理而確立。假如將條例修訂以讓獨立屋宇屋苑能成立法團,則需將條文作大量

的修改。鑑於多層大廈和獨立屋宇屋苑在擁有權和管理上所關注的事宜有基本上的分別,或許需要另行立法才可達到目標。

# 《2005年建築物管理(修訂)條例草案》

- 9. 政府於2005年4月27日向立法會提交《2005年建築物管理(修訂)條例草案》(條例草案)。《2005年建築物管理(修訂)條例草案》委員會亦已成立以審議條例草案。條例草案包含多項針對利便法團運作、理順委出管理委員會程序,以及保障業主利益的建議。這些修訂建議已在檢討工作小組委員會予以超過兩年的充份討論,並於2003年年中進行了廣泛的公眾諮詢。
- 10. 政府在未來的首要工作是完成符合多數公眾利益的條例草案。雖然條例已經包含不少修訂建議,但是我們知道不能只憑藉本條條例草案便能將法例完善或解決所有有關大廈管理的問題。我們會繼續聽取公眾的意見,並在適當的時候提出進一步的修訂。
- 11. 我們未能爲可分割業權份數業主成立法團準備一條新法例的另一個原因是,即使是在1993年爲不可分割業權份數業主成立法團而實施的條例,也在委出管理委員會程序上出現問題。因此我們建議將條例中關於委出管理委員會的第3條和附表2作根本性的修改。只有當立法會通過有關修訂,我們才可以將現行條例中關於成立法團的含糊地方加以釐清。當這些改善得以落實時,我們才可考慮爲可分割業權分數的業主準備一條新的法例。

# 良好的大廈管理

援,我們相信良好的居住環境已然創造。

#### 康樂園

- 13. 大埔康樂園是香港其中一個大型私人低層住宅區,它主要由獨立屋宇和兩幢單位大廈組成。
- 14. 康樂園有一張主契和八張分契。根據在 1980 年執行的主契,康樂園業主未獲分配不可分割業權份數(兩幢單位大廈的業主除外)。代之的是每位康樂園業主皆擁有該土地的一個分段地段:而且可按照總綱發展藍圖在該地段興建樓房。由於康樂園業主並不擁有不可分割業權份數,他們無法符合條例中關於「業主」的定義,以及按照條例成立法團。
- 15. 儘管康樂園業主無法成立法團,有關業主於 1982 年成立非法定性質的住戶組織「康樂園業主/住戶聯誼會」(聯會),爲業主謀福利。我們理解聯會與屋苑管理經理維持著良好而密切的關係。
- 16. 政府知悉有些康樂園業主由衷希望成立法團。過去也曾召開業主會議,以便按照每位業主所付的管理費分配不可分割業權份數。但是誠如上面所述,由於公契沒有分配不可分割業權份數予康樂園業主,他們無法按條例成立法團。而根據條例,基於每位業主所付管理費而分配的業權不能被視作爲不可分割業權。
- 17. 我們理解並非常欣賞康樂園業主希望成立法團以改善屋宇管理的質素、爲業主舉辦社區活動,以及更好地控制屋苑的管理支出。然而政府的觀點是,在未有法例爲可分割業權份數的屋宇成立法團以前,聯會作爲一個居民組織也可以達成以上的目標;大埔民政事務處也一直在有需要時爲康樂園業主提供支援和協助。

民政事務總署二零零五年五月

## **Incorporation of Owners of House Developments**

#### Purpose

1. This paper sets out the Administration's views on the incorporation of owners of house developments vis-à-vis the Building Management Ordinance (BMO).

## Ambit of the Building Management Ordinance

- 2. The aim of the BMO is to facilitate the management of multi-storey buildings by providing a mechanism for owners, who own undivided shares, to form an owners' corporation (OC). This could be reflected in the definition of the term "owner" in section 2 of the BMO as "a person who for the time being appears from the records at the Land Registry to be the owner of an undivided share in land on which there is a building".
- 3. In accordance with this statutory definition, an OC could generally be formed in any of the following three ways:
  - (a) under section 3 of the BMO, a management committee (MC) could be appointed in accordance with the provisions in the deed of mutual covenant (DMC), or if there is no DMC, by a resolution of owners of not less than 30% of shares;
  - (b) under section 3A, the Secretary for Home Affairs (SHA) may, upon application by not less than 20% of the shares of owners, order that a meeting of owners be convened to appoint an MC; and
  - (c) under section 4, the Lands Tribunal may, upon application by owners of not less than 10% of the shares or by SHA, order that a meeting of owners be convened to appoint an MC.

# House Developments

4. The Administration is aware that owners of some house

developments want to form an OC to better manage their properties. The ownership structure and nature of house developments, however, does not fall within the ambit of the BMO.

- 5. The legal difficulty for the incorporation of owners in house developments under the BMO stems from the fact that the DMC of these house developments usually does not allocate any <u>undivided</u> share to the owners. In other words, owners of the house developments are sole owners of the respective subsections but not co-owners of the whole development. Therefore, it is impossible for owners of house developments to incorporate themselves under the present regime of the BMO.
- 6. There is a fundamental difference between the ownership structure, nature of the title and management of flats in multi-storey buildings and those of house developments, i.e. independent houses built on individual land lots. As the problem with the DMC of house developments is that the owners do not possess any undivided share, a mere amendment to the provisions relating to determination of owners' shares in the BMO by providing alternative way to determine shares will not be sufficient to make the BMO applicable to house development. As advised by the Department of Justice, the shares to be allocated on any other basis (be it by the number of divided shares of each owner, or by the gross floor area of each owner's house, or by the management fees paid by each owner) would not be considered undivided shares and such allocation of shares would not enable owners of house developments to come within the definition of "owner" under the BMO.
- 7. The following examples illustrate further the difficulties in applying BMO to house developments
  - (a) "Flat" is defined in the BMO to mean any premises in a building which are referred to in a DMC whether described therein as a flat or by any other name and whether used as a dwelling, shop, factory, office or for any other purpose, of which the owner, as between himself and owners or occupiers of other parts of the same building, is entitled to the exclusive possession. For house developments, owners own land lots with their individual houses

erected thereon. It is unlikely that those individual houses would fall within the definition of "flat" and it follows that all provisions in the BMO which have reference to "flat" will not be applicable to house developments; and

- (b) "Common parts" in the BMO means the whole of a building, except such parts as have been specified or designated in an instrument registered in the Land Registry as being for the exclusive use, occupation or enjoyment of an owner. It appears that "common parts" so defined refers to the common areas and facilities shared among the owners of a multi-storey building. It is difficult to ascertain the "common parts" in house developments as there is no building with common parts shared among the owners. This may hamper an OC from discharging its duty under section 18 of the BMO, which stipulates that an OC shall maintain the common parts in a state of good and serviceable repair and clean condition.
- 8. As shown above, incorporation of owners of house developments involves very complicated legal issues. The matter had been discussed extensively and thoroughly at the Subcommittee on Review of the BMO formed under the Panel on Home Affairs. The Subcommittee noted that since the provisions and fundamental concepts in the BMO were construed specifically to cater for the management of flats in multi-storey buildings, if the BMO were to be amended to enable the incorporation of owners in house developments, substantial revisions to and adaptation of the provisions in the BMO would be necessary. In view of the fundamental difference in the nature of title, management concerns and requirements for multi-storey buildings and house developments, a new piece of legislation may need to be drawn up for the purpose.

# Building Management (Amendment) Bill 2005

9. The Administration has on 27 April 2005 introduced into the Legislative Council the Building Management (Amendment) Bill 2005. A Bills Committee has been formed to scrutinize the Bill. The Bill includes various proposals which are aimed at facilitating the operation of OCs, rationalising the appointment procedures of an MC, and

safeguarding the interests of property owners. These amendment proposals have been thoroughly discussed at the Subcommittee on the Review of the BMO for over two years and have also gone through an extensive public consultation in mid-2003.

- 10. The Administration's priority in the immediate future would be on the Amendment Bill, which is for the interests of the majority of the public. Whilst the Amendment Bill already contains a large number of amendment proposals, there is certainly no wishful thinking that this Bill alone could perfect the legislation or resolve all the problems related to building management. We will continue to seek the views of the public and introduce further amendments to the legislation where appropriate in future.
- 11. Another reason why we could not start the preparation of a new piece of legislation for the incorporation of owners with divided shares is that even the BMO, which has been enacted in 1993 for the incorporation of owners with undivided shares, has problems with the appointment procedures of an MC. That is why we are proposing fundamental changes to section 3 of and Schedule 2 to the BMO concerning the appointment of MCs. Only when such proposed amendments are approved by the Legislative Council could we clear the ambiguity in the existing BMO provisions regarding the procedures for OC formation. And only with such improvements in place could we consider further the preparation of a new piece of legislation for the incorporation of owners with divided shares.

### Good Building Management

12. There are at present some 38 000 private multi-storey buildings in Hong Kong, of which some 14 500 have formed an OC. No doubt the Government's policy intention is to encourage and assist property owners in the formation of OCs for the management of private buildings. However, incorporation of owners is only one of the many tools to achieve effective building management. The key has always been active participation of owners and close liaison with the property management company. In fact, owners of some 13 000 buildings have decided to form a non-statutory organisation like an owners' committee or mutual

aid committees instead. Some of these owners have deliberately decided that an OC may not be needed, some could not secure the sufficient number of owners' support to meet the requirements under the BMO, and some could not form an OC because of the restrictions under the DMCs (e.g. house developments). We should never undermine the benefits that could be brought about by these owners' or residents' associations. Fundamentally, as long as there are frank and uninhibited communications among owners, between owners and the management company, together with the necessary assistance and support provided by the Government departments concerned, we believe that a favourable living environment could have already been provided.

#### Hong Lok Yuen

- 13. Hong Lok Yuen in Tai Po is one of the largest private low-rise residential developments in Hong Kong. It consists of mainly individual houses and two blocks of flats.
- 14. There are one principal DMC and eight sub-DMCs for Hong Lok Yuen. According to the DMC which was executed in 1980, no undivided share was allocated to the owners of Hong Lok Yuen (except for owners of the two blocks of flats). Instead, each owner of Hong Lok Yuen holds a sub-section of the lots upon which the owner is entitled to developing a housing block in accordance with the Master Layout Plan. As owners of Hong Lok Yuen do not own any undivided share, they do not fall within the definition of "owner" under the BMO and could not incorporate under the BMO.
- 15. While no OC can be formed in Hong Lok Yuen, owners have formed in 1982 the Hong Lok Yuen Association, which is a non-statutory residents' body for the benefits and interests of residents. We understand the Hong Lok Yuen Association maintains a good and close relationship with the manager of the estate.
- 16. The Administration is aware that some owners of Hong Lok Yuen are keen to form an OC. Owners' meetings had been convened in the past at which each owner was allocated undivided shares based on the management fees they paid. However, as explained above, as the

owners of Hong Lok Yuen have not been allocated with any undivided share in the DMC, they could not incorporate themselves under the BMO. The shares allocated based on the management fees paid by each owner would not be considered as undivided shares under the BMO.

17. We understand and appreciate that the owners of Hong Lok Yuen want to form an OC so as to improve the quality of the property management services, to organise community activities for the owners, and to have better control on the management of the estate. However, the Administration is of the view that the Hong Lok Yuen Association could also serve the purpose at the moment before there are statutory provisions for the formation of OCs in house developments. District Office (Tai Po) under the Home Affairs Department has been providing support and assistance to the owners of Hong Lok Yuen where necessary.

Home Affairs Department May 2005

# (節 錄) 立法會 Legislative Council

立法會 CB(2)2613/99-00 號文件 (此份會議紀要業經政府當局審閱並經 主席核正)

檔 號: CB2/BC/9/99

《2000年建築物管理(修訂)條例草案》委員會

第九次會議紀要

日期: 2000年5月17日(星期三)

時間: 上午8時30分

地 點 : 立法會大樓會議室 B

出席委員 : 陳鑑林議員(主席)

何承天議員(副主席)

缺席委員 : 李華明議員

李家祥議員 演員 黃麗 東京 華田 忠 張 玉 張 雲 玉 議 義 景 景 景 景 景 景

出席議員 : 夏佳理議員

出席公職人員 :民政事務局副局長(2)

張寶德先生

民政事務局首席助理局長(5)

盧志偉先生

高級助理法律草擬專員

施格致先生

消防處防火總區消防總長

李志翀先生

總屋宇測量師 (法律)

周劍平先生

高級政府律師

陳麗旭女士

政府律師

黄修賢女士

民政事務局助理局長

朱相衛先生

高級聯絡主任(大厦管理)

馬錦基先生

列席秘書

:總主任(2)6

戴燕萍小姐

列席職員

: 助理法律顧問4

林秉文先生

高級主任(2)7

周封美君女士

## 屬於"可分割業權份數"的建築物

- 4. 何俊仁議員表示,鑒於擁有"可分割業權份數"的業主未能符合〈建築物管理條例》(第344章)(該條例)第39條所指的"業主份數的釐定"的方式,以致無法成立業主法團。爲免政府當局拖延解決此問題,他將會提出修正案,建議就那些屬於"可分割業權份數"的建築物群而言,業主份數照業主在組成屋苑的建築物群中所擁有獨有管有權的建築物數目所佔的比例釐定,每一建築物的業主擁有一份份數。從而令這些業主可以根據該條例成立法團。
- 5. 程介南議員詢問何俊仁議員,他的建議是否以地段作爲業權份數的基礎。他指出,就錦繡花園而言,公用部分的地段是屬於發展商的。楊孝華議員詢問,在何議員的建議下,兩間相連屋、數間相連屋、或獨立屋有數單位的業權份數應如何計算。
- 6. <u>何俊仁議員</u>回應時表示,他會考慮修改該條例中有關 "建築物"的定義。若地段可細分或建築物單位可各自獨立成一戶,則每一獨立單位將計作一份業權。舉例而言,兩間相連星的建築物爲兩份業權,一個建築物的三個獨立單位共有 3 份業權。
- 7. 何承天議員指出,何俊仁議員的建議只能照顧到業主所擁有地段的管理,就公用部分而言,已超出了業主的管轄範圍。程介南議員指出,"不可分割業權份數"的公用部分與"可分割業權份數"的公用部分是兩個不同的概念。就錦繡花園而言,公契訂明發展商可全權運用公用部分,發展商無必要讓小業主使用這些公用部分。
- 8. 何俊仁議員在回應時表示,屬於"可分割業權份數"的建築物,其公契亦會訂明公用部分是屋苑的一部分,需有適當維修和管理。他指出,若公契列明發展商有權不容許小業主使用公用部分,他相信該公契不會被法律諮詢及田土轉易處批准。

- 9. <u>部份委員表示,基本上支持何俊仁議員建議的方向,但擔心其可行性。夏佳理議員</u>指出,市場上有種種形式屬於 "可分割業權份數" 的建築物及屋苑,若 "建築物" 的定義未能涵蓋所有情況,將會引起各種問題。譬如影響樓價和業主投票權或其他未能預知的後果。他認為較為安全的做法,是設立一個申請釐定業權份數的機制。他最關注的是,若何俊仁議員的修正案獲得通過的話,政府當局在執行上是否會有困難。
- 10. <u>民政事務局副局長(2)</u>表示,政府當局就此問題的立場十分清晰。政府當局已多次表示,屬於 可分割業權份數 的建築物並不屬於該條例的管轄範圍。
- 11. <u>何俊仁議員</u>表示,其修正案是否超越條例草案的範圍,須由立法會主席裁決。他認爲若不趁此機會處理 "可分割業權份數"的問題,業主們想成立業主法團的希望將遙遙無期。他要求政府當局在一、兩個星期內就其建議的可行性作出回應。
- 12. <u>民政事務局副局長(2)</u>表示,何俊仁議員的建議牽 涉問題廣泛。在實施該建議前,政府當局必須研究該條例是 否適用於屬於"可分割業權份數"的建築物,"建築物"的新 定義會造成什麼影響,該建議需要多少資源配合、及向有關 組織作出諮詢等等。在此情形下,政府當局沒有可能在一、 兩個星期內作出回應。<u>民政事務局副局長(2)</u>重申,政府當局 不支持該建議。
  - 13. <u>譚耀宗議員及陳婉嫻議員</u>表示,雖然何俊仁議員的建議尚需詳加考慮,但方向是正確的。他們要求政府當局作出明確承諾,盡快處理屬於"可分割業權份數"的建築物的問題。
  - 14. <u>民政事務局副局長(2)</u>表示,政府已成立了一個工作小組以研究樓宇安全及管理的長遠政策,該小組已運作了 幾個月,並預計在一年內完成檢討。他已將委員的關注轉交 該小組跟進。