

立法會
Legislative Council

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**Paper for the House Committee meeting
on 6 February 2009**

**Questions scheduled for the
Legislative Council meeting on 11 February 2009**

Questions by:

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|------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) | Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee | (Oral reply) |
| (2) | Dr Hon LEUNG Ka-lau | (Oral reply) |
| (3) | Hon WONG Yuk-man | (Oral reply) |
| (4) | Hon Albert HO Chun-yan | (Oral reply) |
| (5) | Hon Paul CHAN Mo-po | (Oral reply) |
| (6) | Hon Starry LEE Wai-king | (Oral reply) |
| (7) | Hon WONG Sing-chi | (Written reply) |
| (8) | Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun | (Written reply) |
| (9) | Hon Fred LI Wah-ming | (Written reply) |
| (10) | Hon Miriam LAU Kin-yee | (Written reply) |
| (11) | Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai | (Written reply) |
| (12) | Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun | (Written reply) |
| (13) | Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing | (Written reply) |
| (14) | Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip | (Written reply) |
| (15) | Dr Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long | (Written reply) |
| (16) | Hon CHEUNG Man-kwong | (Written reply) |
| (17) | Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che | (Written reply) |
| (18) | Dr Hon David LI Kwok-po | (Written reply) |
| (19) | Hon LEE Wing-tat | (Written reply) |
| (20) | Hon CHEUNG Hok-ming | (Written reply) |

註 :

NOTE :

議員將採用這種語言提出質詢

Member will ask the question in this language

防止流感及人類感染禽流感的個案爆發

(1) 余若薇議員 (口頭答覆)

今年1月至今，內地發生了多宗人類感染禽流感的確診個案，當中5人不治。同時，世界衛生組織亦曾經指出，全球再次發生規模與1968年相若的流感大爆發的機會越來越大。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 政府透過傳染病疫情交流通報機制所掌握有關內地禽流感的最新疫情是甚麼；及
- (二) 面對內地近期接連發生多宗禽流感致命個案和世界衛生組織的警告，政府將會採取甚麼措施，以防止流感及人類感染禽流感的個案在香港爆發？

Prevention of outbreak of influenza
and human cases of avian influenza

(1) Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee (Oral reply)

A number of confirmed human cases of avian influenza have occurred on the Mainland since January this year, resulting in five deaths. At the same time, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) has indicated that there is an increasing likelihood of a major global outbreak of influenza on a scale similar to that in 1968. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the latest information about the avian influenza epidemic on the Mainland that the Government has obtained through the exchange and notification mechanism on infectious diseases; and
- (b) in the face of the recent spate of fatal avian influenza cases on the Mainland and WHO’s warning, what measures the Government will take to prevent the outbreak of influenza and human cases of avian influenza in Hong Kong?

醫院管理局提供的公務員醫療福利

(2) 梁家驪議員 (口頭答覆)

政府現時向公務員、退休公務員和他們的合資格家屬提供醫療福利(下稱“公務員醫療福利”),而醫院管理局(下稱“醫管局”)是主要的服務提供者。就此,政府可否告知本會:

- (一) 是否知悉過去3年,每年使用醫管局服務的上述人士的“住院病人日數”、“病人出院及死亡人數”、“急症室服務求診人次”、“專科門診(臨床服務)求診人次”和“普通科門診求診人次”,以及該等數字分別佔有關總數的百分比;按醫管局年報所載的“單位成本”計算,過去3年由醫管局提供的公務員醫療福利的總成本是多少;以及為了向上述人士提供服務,現時每個專科門診的新症平均輪候時間因而增加了多少天;
- (二) 鑒於醫管局的主要服務對象是市民,政府基於甚麼原因及有甚麼理據把其作為僱主向僱員提供醫療福利的責任交由醫管局承擔;及
- (三) 有沒有計劃以購買私營醫療服務及醫療保險取代醫管局提供的服務,以提供較佳的公務員醫療福利,以及改善公私營醫療失衡的問題?

Provision of civil service medical benefits by the Hospital Authority

(2) Dr Hon LEUNG Ka-lau (Oral Reply)

At present, the Government provides medical benefits to civil servants, retired civil servants, and their eligible dependants (“civil service medical benefits”) and the Hospital Authority (“HA”) is the major service provider. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows the “number of in-patient days”, “number of discharges and deaths”, “number of accident and emergency services attendances”, “number of specialist out-patient (clinical) attendances” and “number of general out-patient attendances” in respect of the above persons who used HA’s services in each of the past three years, as well as the respective percentages of such numbers in the relevant totals; based on the “unit costs” referred to in HA’s Annual Report, of the total costs for the provision of civil service medical benefits by HA in the past three years; and in order to provide services to the above persons, the resultant increase in the average waiting time (number of days) for new cases of the out-patient clinics of each specialty at present;
- (b) given that HA’s main service target is the public, of the reasons and justifications for the Government to shift to HA its responsibility, as the employer, to provide medical benefits to its employees; and
- (c) whether it has any plan to purchase private medical services and medical insurance to substitute the services provided by HA, with a view to providing better civil service medical benefits and addressing the problem of imbalance between the public and private health sectors?

區議會的組成及權力

(3) 黃毓民議員 (口頭答覆)

早在1994年，區議會的所有委任議席已經取消；除了27名新界區議會的當然議員是由各鄉事委員會主席出任外，其餘的區議會議員(下稱“區議員”)均由地方選區選出。然而，政府在2000年重新加入102個區議會委任議席。有人批評此舉等同於改變市民在區議會選舉的投票結果，而且政府又多數委任擁護其政策的人士為區議員，令地區的政治“生態”失衡，以及政府至今尚未完全兌現在2000年1月1日解散市政局及區域市政局時的承諾，即向區議會增撥資源，並加強其職能，以鼓勵市民參與地區公共事務。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 現時有沒有計劃修訂《區議會條例》，取消所有區議會委任議席，並由地方選區選出全數區議員；如果有計劃，在甚麼時候實行；如果沒有，原因是甚麼；及
- (二) 會不會把兩個前市政局擁有的所有權力下放予各區議會；如果會，在甚麼時候實行；如果不會，原因是甚麼？

Composition and powers of District Councils

(3) Hon WONG Yuk-man (Oral Reply)

In as early as 1994, all appointed seats of District Boards (“DBs”) were abolished, and all DB members (except the 27 ex-officio members of the New Territories DBs, who were all Rural Committee chairmen) were returned by geographical constituencies. Yet, the Government re-instated 102 appointed seats in the District Councils (“DCs”) in 2000. There have been criticisms that the re-instatement is tantamount to changing the voting results of DC elections. Moreover, the Government is likely to appoint people who support its policies as DC members, leading to imbalance in the political “ecology” in the districts. Furthermore, the Government has so far not fully honoured the promise it made when the Urban Council and Regional Council were dissolved on 1 January 2000, i.e. to allocate more resources to DCs and enhance their functions to encourage public participation in public affairs at the district level. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council whether:

- (a) at present it has any plan to amend the District Councils Ordinance to abolish all appointed DC seats and have all DC members returned by geographical constituencies; if it has, when it will implement the plan; if not, of the reasons for that; and
- (b) it will delegate to DCs all the powers of the two former Municipal Councils; if so, when it will be implemented; if not, of the reasons for that?

就信用卡的現金透支服務收取的利率

(4) 何俊仁議員 (口頭答覆)

根據《放債人條例》，如某項貸款的實際利率超逾48厘，即可推定有關的貸款交易屬敲詐性。然而，認可機構(包括銀行)獲豁免遵守該條例，讓其可在香港的貨幣發行局制度下自由釐定利率。據報，近日有一家銀行就現金透支服務向信用卡客戶收取接近50厘的年利率。就此，政府可否告知本會，金融管理局(下稱“金管局”)：

- (一) 有沒有履行《銀行業條例》第7條所訂的金融管理專員的職能，要求有關銀行按照《銀行營運守則》(下稱“《守則》”)第1章第12.3條，提供充分的理據解釋其收取超逾48厘的高利率並非不合理或不公平；如果有，有關的詳情是甚麼；如果沒有，原因是甚麼；
- (二) 有沒有定期監察銀行就各類貸款收取的利率；如果有，有關的詳情及過去1年的監察結果是甚麼；如果沒有，金管局有甚麼措施確保銀行遵守《守則》內有關利率的條文；及
- (三) 對於現時單靠《守則》規管銀行所收取的利率水平，有沒有評估需否檢討該做法；如果沒有，原因是甚麼？

Interest rate charged on the cash advance service of credit cards

(4) Hon Albert HO Chun-yan (Oral Reply)

Under the Money Lenders Ordinance, if the effective interest rate on a loan exceeds 48%, the loan transaction concerned shall be presumed to be extortionate. Yet, authorized institutions (including banks) are exempt from the Ordinance, so that they are free to set interest rates under the Currency Board arrangement in Hong Kong. It has been reported that a bank has recently charged its credit card customers an annualized percentage rate of interest of nearly 50% on cash advance service. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council whether the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”) has:

- (a) performed the functions of the Monetary Authority as stipulated in section 7 of the Banking Ordinance by requesting the bank concerned to provide, in accordance with section 12.3 of Chapter 1 of the Code of Banking Practice (“the Code”), sufficient justifications to explain that the charging of a high interest rate of over 48% is not unreasonable or unfair; if so, of the relevant details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) regularly monitored the interest rates charged by banks for various types of loans; if so, of the relevant details and the monitoring results over the past year; if not, what measures HKMA has in place to ensure that banks comply with the provisions on interest rates under the Code; and
- (c) assessed if it is necessary to review the current practice of relying solely on the Code to regulate the level of interest rates charged by banks; if it has not, of the reasons for that?

破產管理署外判清盤案

(5) 陳茂波議員 (口頭答覆)

最近香港經濟步入衰退，破產管理署較早前公布，公司申請清盤的個案數目持續上升。據悉，破產管理署現時將清盤案外判予私營機構。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 該署怎樣確保不同規模的私營機構有同等機會取得上述外判工作的合約；過去5年，有沒有檢討該署批出外判合約的程序，包括投標價(例如低至零元)是否合理；如果有，檢討的詳情和結果是甚麼，以及該署會怎樣根據檢討結果改善外判程序；
- (二) 自破產管理署於2002年開始將上述工作外判至今，有沒有發現外判機構的工作表現不符合約的要求；如果有，涉及的個案宗數及跟進工作和結果是甚麼；以及該署有甚麼機制和措施確保外判清盤工作的質素；及
- (三) 當外判機構發現被清盤公司的管理層有不當行為時，他們須作出甚麼跟進行動，以及按有關的不當行為列出過去5年所涉個案的數目、有關的外判機構及破產管理署的跟進行動(包括提出檢控的個案數目)及結果？

Outsourcing winding-up cases by the Official Receiver's Office

(5) Hon Paul CHAN Mo-po (Oral Reply)

With the economy of Hong Kong sliding into recession, the Official Receiver's Office ("ORO") announced earlier that the number of petitioned cases of winding-up of companies had continued to rise. It has been learnt that at present, ORO contracts out winding-up cases to private institutions. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) how ORO ensures that private institutions of different sizes have equal opportunities of being awarded the above outsourcing contracts; whether it had conducted reviews in the past five years on the procedure for granting its outsourcing contracts, including whether the tender prices were reasonable (e.g. those as low as \$0); if it had, of the details and results of the reviews, and how ORO will improve its outsourcing procedure in the light of the review results;
- (b) whether ORO has, since it started to contract out the above work in 2002, found the performance of any outsource contractor falling short of contractual requirements; if it has, of the number of cases involved, as well as the follow-up actions taken and the outcome of such cases; and what mechanism and measures ORO have put in place to ensure the quality of outsourced winding-up services; and
- (c) of the follow-up actions which outsource contractors must take when they uncover misconduct on the part of the management of the wound-up companies, with a breakdown, by type of misconduct, of the number of such cases over the past five years, the follow-up actions (including the number of cases in which prosecution was instituted) taken by the relevant outsource contractors and ORO, as well as the outcome of the cases?

樓宇管理服務

(6) 李慧琼議員 (口頭答覆)

廉政公署去年接獲943宗涉及樓宇管理的貪污舉報，該數字佔全年所有私營機構的貪污舉報四成多，亦較10年前的數字上升了超過一倍。此外，現時有多個政府部門和相關機構(包括民政事務總署、香港房屋協會和市區重建局)向私人樓宇的業主立案法團提供各類支援服務，而小額錢債審裁處和土地審裁署則負責處理有關的法律訴訟。關於改善樓宇管理和減少有關的糾紛，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 會不會考慮成立一個專責部門提供一站式的樓宇管理諮詢服務，以取代現時由多個政府部門和相關機構向業主立案法團提供支援服務的做法；如果會，詳情是甚麼；如果不會，原因是甚麼；
- (二) 會不會考慮成立樓宇事務審裁處或仲裁中心，提供一個專業和快捷地解決樓宇管理糾紛的途徑；如果會，詳情是甚麼；如果不會，原因是甚麼；及
- (三) 會不會考慮修訂法例，放寬現時必須取得建築物的全數業主同意，才可更改公契的規定，以期減少與公契有關的各類樓宇管理糾紛；如果會，詳情是甚麼；如果不會，原因是甚麼？

Services for building management

(6) Hon Starry LEE Wai-king (Oral Reply)

Last year, the Independent Commission Against Corruption received 943 corruption reports which were related to building management. The figure accounted for some 40% of the corruption reports against the private sector for the whole year and is a more than a onefold increase over the figure of 10 years ago. Moreover, a number of government departments and related organizations (including the Home Affairs Department, the Hong Kong Housing Society and the Urban Renewal Authority) are at present providing various support services to owners' corporations ("OCs") of private buildings, while the Small Claims Tribunal and the Lands Tribunal are responsible for handling related legal proceedings. In order to improve the management of buildings and reduce related disputes, will the Government inform this Council whether:

- (a) it will consider establishing a dedicated department to provide one-stop building management advisory service to replace the current practice of providing support services to OCs through various government departments and relevant organizations; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) it will consider establishing a building affairs tribunal or arbitration centre to provide a way to resolve building management disputes professionally and expeditiously; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) it will consider amending the law to relax the existing requirement that the consent of all owners of the building is required for any alteration to the Deed of Mutual Covenant ("DMC"), with a view to reducing various types of building management disputes relating to DMC; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

為問題賭徒和病態賭徒提供的輔導及治療服務

(7) 黃成智議員 (書面答覆)

政府在2003年推行一項為期3年的試驗計劃，透過平和基金每年分別向兩間非政府機構撥款350萬元，資助它們各自開辦一間為問題賭徒和病態賭徒而設的輔導及治療中心。其後，政府先後把有關的試驗計劃延長兩年及15個月，直至2009年12月為止，但每年的資助額維持不變。營辦其中一個中心的香港明愛曾於去年年中去信民政事務局，要求增加資助額以應付該中心近年面對租金和員工薪酬上調等各方面所引致的經濟壓力，但並未獲得批准。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 政府為何自2003年至今一直沒有增加每年給予該兩個中心的資助額；會否增加資助額；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 政府根據甚麼準則，決定將平和基金(來自香港賽馬會的捐款)的資金分配予各非政府機構，以供營辦有關服務；該基金現時的結餘是多少及將會如何運用有關款項；
- (三) 會否參考美國、加拿大、澳洲和新西蘭政府的有關做法，立法規定香港賽馬會須將某個百分比的收益撥歸平和基金；及
- (四) 政府為何對試驗計劃設定時限，以及會否改為長期提供有關的服務；若會，將於何時實施；若否，試驗計劃將再延長多久？

Counselling and treatment services
for problem and pathological gamblers

(7) Hon WONG Sing-chi (Written Reply)

In 2003, the Government introduced a three-year pilot scheme under which an annual funding of \$3.5 million was provided through the Ping Wo Fund respectively to two non-government organizations (“NGOs”) to subsidize each of them to operate a counselling and treatment centre for problem and pathological gamblers. Subsequently, the Government extended the pilot scheme by two years and then by 15 months up to December 2009, but the level of annual funding remains unchanged. Caritas - Hong Kong, the operator of one of the centres, wrote to the Home Affairs Bureau in the middle of last year requesting for additional funding to cope with the financial pressure of rent increase, pay rise, etc. faced by the centre in recent years. However, the request was not approved. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) why the Government has not increased the level of annual funding for the two centres since 2003; whether it will increase the level of funding; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) what criteria the Government has adopted for determining the allocation of the funds of the Ping Wo Fund, financed by donations from the Hong Kong Jockey Club (“HKJC”), to various NGOs for the provision of the services concerned; what the current balance of the Fund is and how the amount concerned will be utilized;
- (c) whether it will make reference to the relevant practices adopted by the governments of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and legislate to require HKJC to contribute a certain percentage of its revenue to the Ping Wo Fund; and
- (d) why the Government had set a time frame for the pilot scheme, and whether it will provide the services concerned on a long-term basis instead; if it will, when it will be implemented; if not, for how long the pilot scheme will be further extended?

旅客入境簽證的規定

(8) 謝偉俊議員 (書面答覆)

關於訪港旅客的入境簽證政策，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去3年，有否考慮放寬正高速發展的東南亞國家(例如越南)公民的入境簽證規定及簡化有關手續；若有，詳情為何；若否，會否盡快考慮落實該等措施；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 現正考慮放寬哪些國家的公民的入境簽證規定或簡化有關手續；預計落實該等措施後每年的訪港旅客人數會因而增加多少；及
- (三) 過去3年，有否就進一步放寬旅客的入境簽證規定及簡化有關手續可為本港旅遊業以至整體經濟帶來的裨益和其他影響進行評估；若有，結果為何；若否，原因為何？

Visa requirements for visitors

(8) Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun (Written reply)

Regarding the policy on issuing visas to visitors to Hong Kong, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it has, in the past three years, considered relaxing the visa requirements for citizens of fast-developing Southeast Asian countries (such as Vietnam) and simplifying the relevant procedure; if it has, of the details; if not, whether it will expeditiously consider adopting such measures; if it will not, the reasons for that;
- (b) which countries are being considered for relaxing the visa requirements for their citizens or simplifying the relevant procedure; the expected annual increase in the number of visitors to Hong Kong after the implementation of such measures; and
- (c) whether it has, in the past three years, conducted assessment on the benefits and other impact on the local tourism industry as well as the overall economy that will be brought about by the further relaxation of the visa requirements for visitors and simplification of the relevant procedure; if it has, of the assessment results; if not, the reasons for that?

領養漁農自然護理署收容的貓狗

(9) 李華明議員 (書面答覆)

本人近日收到市民的投訴，他們計劃領養漁農自然護理署(“漁護署”)轄下動物管理中心收容的貓狗，但在辦理有關的手續期間，漁護署在沒有預先知會下便把有關動物人道毀滅。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 市民完成領養動物管理中心收容的貓狗的手續一般需時多久；
- (二) 漁護署通常基於甚麼理由及按照甚麼程序決定把動物管理中心收容的貓狗人道毀滅；現時有何機制覆檢該等決定和監察人道毀滅的程序；
- (三) 會否在人道毀滅貓狗前知會正辦理領養有關動物的手續的人士；若會，市民有何渠道對人道毀滅有關動物的決定提出反對；若否，原因為何；及
- (四) 會否放棄以人道毀滅作為處理遭遺棄或流浪的貓狗的主要方法，並盡快改用捕捉、絕育、再放回原居地的方法；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Adoption of cats and dogs kept by
the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

(9) Hon Fred LI Wah-ming (Written Reply)

I have recently received complaints from some members of the public, who planned to adopt cats and dogs kept by the animal management centres under the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (“AFCD”), that while undergoing the relevant adoption procedure, AFCD had euthanized the animals concerned without prior notice. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the time normally taken by members of the public to complete the procedure for adopting the cats and dogs kept by the animal management centres;
- (b) what reasons AFCD usually adopts in deciding to euthanize cats or dogs kept by the animal management centres, and what procedure it follows in making such decisions; of the current mechanism for reviewing such decisions and monitoring the euthanasia procedure;
- (c) whether it will, before euthanizing the cats and dogs, inform those people who are undergoing the procedure for adopting the animals concerned; if it will, what channels are available for members of the public to raise objections against the decisions to euthanize the animals concerned; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (d) whether it will give up euthanasia as the major method to deal with abandoned or stray cats and dogs, and expeditiously switch to using the method of trapping, neutering and returning such animals to original colony; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

僱主須向外籍家庭傭工提供免費醫療的規定

(10) 劉健儀議員 (書面答覆)

外籍家庭傭工(“外傭”)的僱主必須與外傭簽訂入境事務處指明的標準僱傭合約，然後入境事務處才會向有關外傭簽發工作簽證。標準僱傭合約的第9(a)條訂明，當外傭在受傭期內生病或受傷，無論是否因受傭而引致，僱主均須提供免費醫療。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 根據上述條文，僱主須負責的醫療費用有沒有上限；如果沒有，當局不設定上限的理據是甚麼；
- (二) 不支付外傭的醫療費用的僱主須承擔甚麼刑事及民事責任；及
- (三) 有沒有透過要求僱主簽訂標準僱傭合約或其他方式，規定其他類別的外來僱員的僱主須向有關僱員提供免費醫療；若有，有關的詳情；若否，原因為何？

The requirement for employers to provide free medical treatment to foreign domestic helpers

(10) Hon Miriam LAU Kin-yee (Written Reply)

Employers of foreign domestic helpers (“FDHs”) must sign the standard employment contract specified by the Immigration Department (“ID”) with their FDHs before ID issues employment visas to the FDHs concerned. Clause 9(a) of the standard employment contract stipulates that in the event that the FDH is ill or suffers personal injury during the period of employment, regardless of whether such illness or injury is caused by the employment, the employer shall provide free medical treatment to the FDH. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether there is an upper limit on the amount of medical expenses to be borne by the employers under the aforesaid clause; if not, of the justifications for not setting an upper limit;
- (b) what criminal and civil liabilities are to be borne by employers for failure to pay the medical expenses for their FDHs; and
- (c) whether it has, through requiring the employers to sign the standard employment contract or other ways, stipulated that employers of other categories of imported employees shall provide free medical treatment to the employees concerned; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

香港足球的發展

(11) 林大輝議員 (書面答覆)

就香港足球的發展，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 有否探討香港男子足球隊在國際足球協會的世界排名由2003年的第119位下跌至本年的152位，並被印尼和越南等亞洲國家超越的原因；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 鑒於香港足球總會的資料顯示，2006-2007年度在旺角大球場舉行的95場甲組足球賽事(聯賽及盃賽)的入場人數平均每場只有919人，政府現時計劃斥資超過2億元，為旺角大球場進行設施改善工程，包括興建約6 500個座位，有否評估旺角大球場在改善工程完成後，上述甲組足球賽事的每場平均入座率，以及新場地的各項設施會否獲充分使用；及
- (三) 有否評估現時平均每場足球賽事的門券收入是否足以應付職業足球隊的基本開支；若評估為不足夠，會否檢討現時的職業足球發展政策；若否，原因為何？

Development of soccer in Hong Kong

(11) Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai (Written Reply)

Regarding the development of soccer in Hong Hong, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it has explored the causes for the drop of Hong Kong men's football team in the world ranking of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association from being 119th in 2003 to 152nd this year, as well as for Hong Kong being overtaken by Asian countries such as Indonesia and Vietnam; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) as the information of the Hong Kong Football Association shows that the average attendance per match was only 919 in respect of the 95 matches of the first division competitions (League and Cup) held at the Mong Kok Stadium in 2006-2007, and the Government is currently planning to spend over \$200 million on the facility improvement works for the Mong Kok Stadium, including the provision of about 6 500 seats, whether it has assessed the average annual attendance for the aforesaid first division football matches held at the Mong Kok Stadium upon completion of the improvement works, and if the various facilities of the new venue will be fully utilized; and
- (c) whether it has assessed if the current average ticket sales of each football match can cover the basic expenses of professional football teams; if the assessment result is in the negative, whether it will review the existing policy on the development of professional football; if it will not, of the reasons for that?

在遊戲機中心及互聯網電腦服務中心
執行法定禁煙規定的情況

(12) 梁美芬議員 (書面答覆)

自2007年1月1日起，法定禁煙區的範圍已擴大至包括遊戲機中心及互聯網電腦服務中心(俗稱“網吧”)。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 衛生署控煙辦公室(“控煙辦”)去年分別接獲多少宗有人在該等處所吸煙的投訴，以及曾採取甚麼跟進措施；
- (二) 控煙辦的人員去年分別巡查該等處所的次數，以及提出檢控的數字；及
- (三) 有否評估現時煙民在該等處所吸煙的情況是否普遍；若評估為普遍，會否採取針對性措施；若會，詳情為何？

Enforcement of the statutory smoking prohibition
at amusement game centres and Internet computer services centres

(12) Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun (Written Reply)

The statutory no smoking areas have been extended to cover amusement game centres and Internet computer services centres (commonly known as “Internet cafes”) since 1 January 2007. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective numbers of complaints about smoking at such premises received by the Tobacco Control Office (“TCO”) of the Department of Health last year, as well as the follow-up measures taken;
- (b) of the respective numbers of inspections conducted at such premises by officers of TCO last year and the number of prosecutions instituted; and
- (c) whether it has assessed if smoking at such premises is prevalent at present; if the assessment result is affirmative, whether it will adopt counter measures; if it will, of the details?

支援在職貧窮婦女的措施

(13) 劉慧卿議員 (書面答覆)

根據政府統計處發表的“香港的女性及男性主要統計數字”，2007年有近42萬名就業女性的每月收入少於5,000元。有民間團體認為，婦女在職貧窮(指在職者的收入僅可應付其家庭的基本開支)的情況嚴重，令人擔心政府對在職貧窮婦女的支援是否足夠，並在金融海嘯影響下情況將會惡化。就此，行政機關可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去3年，在職貧窮婦女的人數分別佔全港女性勞動人口和全港的總勞動人口的百分比；
- (二) 有否研究在職貧窮婦女的人數在過去3年的變化趨勢，若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (三) 過去3年，在制訂政策以改善婦女在職貧窮的問題時，有否諮詢婦女事務委員會(“婦委會”)的意見；若有，有何機制落實婦委會的意見；若否，原因為何？

Measures to assist working-poor women

(13) Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing (Written Reply)

According to the “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics” published by the Census and Statistics Department, nearly 420 000 female employed persons had a monthly earning of less than \$5,000 in 2007. Some community groups consider that the situation of the working poor who are women (referring to those who work but their income can barely meet the basic expenses of their families) is serious, making people worry whether the support provided by the Government for working-poor women is adequate, and the situation will deteriorate under the impact of the financial tsunami. In this connection, will the Executive Authorities inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective percentages of the number of working-poor women among the female labour force and the overall labour force of Hong Kong in the past three years;
- (b) whether it has studied the changes and trends in the number of working-poor women in the past three years; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) whether it had consulted the Women’s Commission (“WoC”) in the past three years about its views when formulating policies to alleviate the problem of the working poor who are women; if it has, of the mechanism in place to implement the views of WoC; if not, the reasons for that?

規管追債手法

(14) 陳偉業議員 (書面答覆)

政府在2007年11月28日的立法會會議答覆本人的質詢時表示，當局將繼續打擊收債公司的不法追債行為。然而，本人得悉，追債活動對債務人造成滋擾的情況近期有惡化趨勢，而且銀行、財務公司、電訊服務公司、美容服務公司及補習導師僱用收債公司追收顧客欠款的情況亦日益普遍。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 自去年1月1日至今，市民就收債公司的滋擾行為向警方舉報的個案數字；
- (二) 鑒於上述情況，會否重新考慮接納香港法律改革委員會在2002年提出的建議，訂立一項騷擾債務人及他人的刑事罪行和設立法定的發牌制度監管收債公司；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (三) 會否考慮推出新的執法措施，以遏止收債公司以滋擾手法追討欠債；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Regulation of debt collection practices

(14) Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip (Written reply)

In reply to my question at the Council meeting on 28 November 2007, the Government said that it would continue to combat illegal practices employed by debt collection agencies (“DCAs”). Yet, I have learnt that recently the situation of debtors being harassed by DCAs in recovering debts is deteriorating, and it is also increasingly common for banks, finance companies, telecommunication service companies, beauty service companies and tutorial teachers to hire DCAs to collect money owed by their customers. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of cases about harassment by DCAs reported by the public to the Police since 1 January of last year;
- (b) whether it will, in view of the above situation, reconsider accepting the recommendations of the Law Reform Commission in 2002 on creating a criminal offence of harassment of debtors and others as well as establishing a statutory licensing system for monitoring DCAs; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) whether it will consider introducing new enforcement measures to curb the harassing practices of DCAs in recovering debts; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

在租者置其屋計劃下的屋邨實施屋邨管理扣分制

(15) 李國麟議員 (書面答覆)

根據屋邨管理扣分制(“扣分制”),房屋委員會(“房委會”)的租戶如在其居住的公共租住屋邨(“公屋”)觸犯不當行為,將會被扣分;租戶如在兩年內被扣分數累計達16分或以上,房委會可向其發出遷出通知書並終止其租約。關於在租者置其屋計劃下的屋邨(“租置屋邨”)的公用部分實施扣分制事宜,政府可否告知本會:

- (一) 現時的租置屋邨共有多少個公屋租戶;有多少個租置屋邨未有在其公用部分實行扣分制,以及該等屋邨共有多少個公屋租戶;
- (二) 鑒於現時房委會須取得有關的業主立案法團同意,才可在租置屋邨的公用部分實施扣分制,以致部分的公屋租戶在所住屋邨的公用部分的行為不受扣分制約束,但其他屋邨的公屋租戶卻受約束,當局會否採取措施解決這個不一致的問題;若會,詳情為何;若否,原因為何;及
- (三) 有否考慮制訂措施,使所有租置屋邨的公屋租戶在所住屋邨公用部分的行為受扣分制約束;若有,詳情為何;若否,原因為何?

Implementation of the Marking Scheme for Estate Management Enforcement
in Public Housing Estates in the estates under the Tenants Purchase Scheme

(15) Dr Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long (Written Reply)

Under the Marking Scheme for Estate Management Enforcement in Public Housing Estates (“the Marking Scheme”), points will be allotted to tenants of the Housing Authority (“HA”) if they have committed a misdeed in the public rental housing (“PRH”) estate in which they reside; and upon accumulation of 16 points or more within two years, HA may issue a Notice-to-Quit and terminate the tenancy. Regarding the implementation of the Marking Scheme in common parts of the estates under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (“TPS”), will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the current number of PRH tenants in TPS estates; the number of TPS estates which has not implemented the Marking Scheme in its common parts, and the number of PRH tenants in such estates;
- (b) given that at present HA has to obtain the consent of the relevant Owners’ Corporation of TPS estate before implementing the Marking Scheme in the common parts of the estate, the deeds of some PRH tenants in the common parts of the estates in which they reside are therefore not regulated by the Marking Scheme, while other PRH tenants are, whether the authorities will adopt measures to resolve this problem of inconsistency; if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) whether it has considered formulating measures to subject, to the regulation of the Marking Scheme, the deeds of all PRH tenants in the common parts of TPS estates in which they reside; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

新高中學制推行後課室短缺

(16) 張文光議員 (書面答覆)

據悉，由於新高中學制於下學年推行後班級及班數會增加，不少學校因而面對課室數目不足的問題；他們因此向教育局申請加建課室和特別室。就此，政府可否告知本會：

(一) 按學校類別(包括特殊學校)列出：

(i) 過去 3 個學年至今，已向教育局申請加建課室的學校的名稱及加建工程的詳情(包括計劃增建的課室數目及預計完工日期)，以及當中有多少間學校的申請仍未獲批及有關的原因；

(ii) 本學年及未來 5 個學年內將會欠缺課室的學校的名稱及其每年欠缺的數目；

(二) 會否加快審批申請和縮短工程的施工時間；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；

(三) 現時有何措施確保學校有足夠的課室配合新高中學制的推行；及

(四) 有否評估將有多少間學校需以浮動班形式應付課室不足的問題；若有，每間學校的名稱及其在未來 5 個學年每年需開設的浮動班數目；若否，原因為何？

Shortage of classrooms after the implementation
of the new senior secondary academic structure

(16) Hon CHEUNG Man-kwong (Written Reply)

It is learnt that as the number of grades and classes will increase subsequent to the implementation of the new senior secondary (“NSS”) academic structure in the next school year, many schools are facing the problem of classroom shortage; they therefore have applied to the Education Bureau (“EB”) for the provision of additional classrooms and special rooms. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the names of the schools, grouped by school type (including special school):
 - (i) which had applied to EB for the provision of additional classrooms in the past three school years, together with the details of the addition works (including the number of classrooms to be added and the projected completion date), as well as the number of schools whose applications are still pending approval and the relevant reasons;
 - (ii) which have or will have shortage of classrooms in the current and the next five school years, and the number of classrooms in shortage each year;
- (b) whether it will speed up the vetting of applications and shorten the construction time; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (c) of the existing measures to ensure that schools have sufficient classrooms to dovetail with the implementation of the NSS academic structure; and
- (d) whether it has assessed the number of schools which will need to cope with the problem of classroom shortage by means of floating classes; if it has, of the names of such schools and the numbers of floating classes required in each of the next five years; if not, the reasons for that?

社區工作幹事的薪酬及工作時的人身安全

(17) 張國柱議員 (書面答覆)

有一些以非公務員合約形式受聘於社會福利署(“社署”)的社區工作幹事向本人反映,他們的薪酬偏低及工作時的人身安全得不到保障。他們的職責包括協助社署推行自力更生支援計劃,具體工作是安排和督導有工作能力而且健全的綜合社會保障援助計劃受助人執行強制性的社區工作。然而,3名社區工作幹事需督導多達40名的參加者,而且他們須監察參加者的工作表現和紀律,因而往往與態度消極的參加者發生衝突,甚至受到襲擊。就此,政府可否告知本會:

- (一) 社署如何釐定社區工作幹事的薪酬水平(包括曾參考哪些公務員職級的薪酬);
- (二) 過去5年,社署有否定期檢討社區工作幹事的職責及曾採取甚麼措施確保他們的人身安全;及
- (三) 現時有否計劃將有關的職位納入公務員編制;若否,原因為何?

Community work organizers' remuneration
and their personal safety at work

(17) Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Written Reply)

Some community work organizers (“CWOs”) who are employed by the Social Welfare Department (“SWD”) on non-civil service contract terms have relayed to me that they are underpaid and their personal safety at work is not safeguarded. Their duties include assisting SWD in implementing the Support for Self-reliance Scheme. Specifically, they arrange for and supervise employable and able-bodied recipients of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance to perform mandatory community work. Yet, three CWOs need to supervise up to 40 participants and have to monitor their performance and discipline. Hence it is not uncommon for CWOs to have conflicts with unmotivated participants and even be assaulted. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) how SWD determined the remuneration level of CWOs, including the civil service ranks the remunerations of which it has made reference to;
- (b) whether SWD regularly reviewed the duties of CWOs and what measures it took to ensure their personal safety, in the past five years; and
- (c) whether at present it has plans to include the said posts in the civil service establishment; if not, of the reasons for that?

Monitoring of flight paths taken by departing aircraft

(18) Dr Hon David LI Kwok-po (Written Reply)

The Civil Aviation Department (“CAD”) monitors aircraft noise and flight tracks by means of the Aircraft Noise and Flight Track Monitoring System (“ANFTMS”). When the wind is from the east or northwest, aircraft will depart from the Hong Kong International Airport towards the northeast until it reaches Ma Wan where, depending on flight destinations, it may turn south over West Lamma Channel, or proceed to the southeast. With regard to aircraft taking off towards the northeast, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of incidents in which departing aircraft deviated from the set flight paths within the territory and took a short-cut flight path in each of the past five years;
- (b) of the names of the three airline companies with the highest percentages of flights which took a short-cut flight path in each of the past five years;
- (c) of the follow-up actions CAD takes on incidents of aircraft taking a short-cut flight path; whether CAD took any escalated action against repeat offenders in the past five years; if so, of the details; and
- (d) whether ANFTMS provides a full and accurate assessment of the impact of aircraft noise on residential areas within 3 000 metres from either side of the aforesaid two flight paths; if so, of the details; if not, whether it has plans to improve the system?

監察離港飛機使用航道的情况

(18) 李國寶議員 (書面答覆)

民航處透過飛機噪音及航迹監察系統，監察飛機噪音及飛行路線。當吹東或東北風時，飛機會從香港國際機場向東北方向起飛，並在到達馬灣上空時，視乎航班的目的地，轉向南經西博寮海峽離港，或向東南方向離港。關於向東北方向起飛的航機，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去5年，每年有多少宗離港航機在本港上空偏離指定飛行航道 並使用捷徑航道的事故；
- (二) 過去5年，每年屬下航機使用捷徑航道百分率最高的3間航空公司的名稱；
- (三) 民航處就航機使用捷徑航道的事故採取的跟進行動；民航處在過去5年有沒有對屢次違規者採取更嚴厲的行動；若有，詳情為何；及
- (四) 飛機噪音及航迹監察系統有沒有就上述兩條飛行航道兩旁3 000米範圍內的住宅區所受飛機噪音的影響，提供全面而準確的評估；若有，詳情為何；若否，有否計劃改善該系統？

在機場鐵路青衣段加建隔音屏障

(19) 李永達議員 (書面答覆)

據悉，前地鐵有限公司(即現時的香港鐵路有限公司)於2005年決定為機場鐵路青衣段加建隔音屏障，以改善因機場快線增加服務而引起的噪音問題，並預計工程於2006年6月完成。然而，該項工程至今仍未完成。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去3年，環境保護署(“環保署”)接獲鐵路列車在上述路段行駛時發出噪音的投訴數目；當中投訴查明屬實的個案數目，以及環保署及其他的有關當局採取了甚麼跟進行動；
- (二) 過去3年，環保署有否定期監測上述路段的噪音水平；若有，有否發現噪音超出法定上限的情況；若有，詳情為何；
- (三) 是否知悉上述工程至今仍未完成的原因；
- (四) 有否評估上述的隔音屏障能否有效減少噪音對附近居民的滋擾；若有，結果為何；及
- (五) 政府會否採取其他措施減少上述路段的噪音對附近居民的滋擾；若會，詳情為何？

Retrofitting noise barriers along the Tsing Yi section of the Airport Railway

(19) Hon LEE Wing-tat (Written Reply)

It has been learnt that the MTR Corporation Limited decided in 2005 to retrofit noise barriers along the Tsing Yi section of the Airport Railway in order to address the noise problem brought by the enhancement of Airport Express services, and the project was scheduled for completion in June 2006. Yet, the project has still not been completed to date. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of complaints received by the Environmental Protection Department (“EPD”) over the past three years about the noise generated by trains running along the said section; among such complaints, of the number of substantiated cases, and the follow-up actions taken by EPD and other authorities concerned;
- (b) whether EPD has regularly monitored the noise level of the said section over the past three years; if it has, whether there are cases of the noise level exceeding the maximum statutory limit; if so, of the details;
- (c) whether it knows the reasons for the above project not having been completed to date;
- (d) whether it has assessed if the above noise barriers are effective in reducing the nuisance caused by the noise to the residents in the vicinity; if it has, of the result; and
- (e) whether the Government will adopt other measures to reduce the nuisance caused by the noise of the said section to the residents in the vicinity; if it will, of the details?

校車的安全問題

(20) 張學明議員 (書面答覆)

現行法例訂明，就確定車輛可運載的人數而言，3名3歲或3歲以上、身高不超過1.3米的兒童可作2人計算。據報，有部分接載小學和幼稚園學生的車輛(“校車”)經常嚴重超載，例如接載31名學童的校車只得15個座位供他們乘坐；此外，涉及校車的交通意外時有發生，校車的安全問題令人關注。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去3年，警方每年就校車超載提出檢控的個案數目；
- (二) 當局如何監察校車有否超載及進行執法；及
- (三) 有何措施加強校車的安全，以及會否規定新登記的校車須在所有座位配備安全帶；若否，原因為何？

Safety of school transport vehicles

(20) Hon CHEUNG Hok-ming (Written Reply)

Existing legislation stipulates that, for the purpose of establishing the number of persons that may be carried in a vehicle, three children aged three years or above who do not exceed 1.3 metres in height shall be counted as two persons. It has been reported that some school transport vehicles (“STVs”) carrying primary and kindergarten pupils are often seriously overloaded. For example, some STVs which carry 31 pupils only have 15 seats for the pupils to sit. Moreover, traffic accidents involving STVs happen from time to time, arousing concern about the safety of STVs. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of cases in which prosecution was instituted by the Police against overloading of STVs in each of the past three years;
- (b) how the authorities monitor whether STVs are overloaded and take enforcement actions; and
- (c) what measures are in place to enhance the safety of STVs and whether it will stipulate that all seats of newly-registered STVs shall be installed with seat belts; if not, of the reasons for that?