

立法會

Legislative Council

立法會CB(3) 118/09-10號文件

2009年11月6日內務委員會會議文件

定於2009年11月11日立法會會議上提出的質詢

提問者：

- | | | |
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| (2) | 劉江華議員 | (口頭答覆) |
| (3) | 張學明議員 | (口頭答覆) |
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註 :

NOTE :

議員將採用這種語言提出質詢

Member will ask the question in this language

禁毒政策

(1) 張國柱議員 (口頭答覆)

為解決日趨嚴重的青少年吸毒問題，政府正推行禁毒政策，涵蓋宣傳和教育、戒毒治療和康復服務、立法和執法、對外合作及研究多個範疇，五管齊下對抗毒禍。此外，政府於本年8月起在全港18區陸續推行反青少年吸毒社區計劃，並在每區投放50萬元作為計劃的經費。現時各項有關禁毒的計劃已分別展開，其中大埔區學校更率先參與政府推出的校園驗毒試行計劃(下稱“驗毒計劃”)。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 當局會否增撥資源投放在住宿戒毒服務，例如香港基督教服務處賽馬會日出山莊、明愛黃耀南中心及基督教正生書院，以及幫助該書院解決搬遷的問題；
- (二) 當局將採取甚麼預防措施，以確保在驗毒計劃中，被驗出曾吸毒的學生不會被有關學校標籤；教育局會否訓示相關學校，以確保該等學生不會被開除學籍；會有甚麼界別的人士參加跨界別個案小組會議；以及當局會於何時檢討驗毒計劃的成效及會否制定新措施，以進一步打擊毒品進入校園；及
- (三) 鑒於不少社區團體為在反青少年吸毒社區計劃下舉行的活動籌募經費，現時已獲批准的每項有關活動的名稱、協辦機構、政府撥款金額、從社區籌獲的款額、活動對象及參加人數、內容及目標(按區議會分區表列)；政府會否監管各項活動的推行，並檢討其成效？

Anti-drug policies

(1) Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Oral Reply)

To tackle the increasingly serious problem of youth drug abuse, the Government is implementing an anti-drug policy to fight against drug with a five-prong approach spanning publicity and education, treatment and rehabilitation, legislation and law enforcement, external cooperation and research. In addition, the Government has launched the Community Programme against Youth Drug Abuse in all the 18 districts in Hong Kong one after another since August this year, and \$500,000 is allocated to each district to fund the programme. At present, various anti-drug programmes have started and the schools in the Tai Po district have even taken the lead to undertake the Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing (“drug testing scheme”) launched by the Government. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the authorities will allocate additional resources for the service of residential drug treatment, for example Hong Kong Christian Service Jockey Club Lodge of Rising Sun, Caritas Wong Yiu Nam Centre and Christian Zheng Sheng College, and help resolve the relocation problem of the College;
- (b) what precautionary measures the authorities will adopt to ensure that the students found to have taken drugs will not be stigmatized by the schools concerned under the drug testing scheme; whether the Education Bureau will instruct the schools concerned to ensure that such students will not be expelled from schools; of the disciplines of the persons who will join the multi-disciplinary case conferences; and when the authorities will review the effectiveness of the drug testing scheme and whether they will formulate new measures to further combat drug at schools; and

- (c) given that many community organizations are raising funds for the activities under the Community Programme against Youth Drug Abuse, of the names, coorganizing organizations, amount of allocation from the Government, amount raised from the community, target and number of participants of the activities, contents and objectives of each of the relevant approved activities (list out in table form by District Council districts); whether the Government will monitor the implementation of the various activities and review their effectiveness?

規管竊錄及竊聽裝置

(2) 劉江華議員 (口頭答覆)

據報，現時竊錄及竊聽器材不斷推陳出新，此類器材更與一般物品手飾(例如手錶、鋼筆、眼鏡及汽車電子鎖匙扣等)的外形無異，市民只需以數百元便可隨時在本港電子產品商場或互聯網上購買有關產品。此外，報道亦指出，販賣及使用這類竊錄及竊聽器材的泛濫程度越趨嚴重，這不單對個人私隱造成侵擾，更在日常生活上對市民造成沉重的心理負擔。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去3年，當局接獲市民就個別人士或團體的竊錄或竊聽行為作出的投訴個案數目，以及進行該等行為的場所和使用的器材為何；
- (二) 現時有否法例規管竊錄及竊聽器材的銷售、管有及使用等的情況；若有，過去3年因違反相關法例而遭檢控的個案數目；若否，會否制定法例，以進行監管；及
- (三) 鑒於科技不斷創新，竊錄及竊聽器材越見精細，市民的私隱容易在不知不覺間被侵擾，政府如何確保市民的個人私隱不會因科技發展而受到損害？

Regulation of concealed video-recording
and telephone tapping devices

(2) Hon LAU Kong-wah (Oral Reply)

It has been reported that nowadays new concealed video-recording and telephone tapping devices keep replacing the old ones on the market, and such kinds of devices look the same as common items and accessories (such as watches, fountain pens, spectacles, electronic key-holders of cars, etc.). Members of the public may at any time buy the relevant products at a few hundred dollars only in the shopping centres for electronic products in Hong Kong or on the Internet. Moreover, it has also been reported that the proliferation of sales and use of these concealed video-recording and telephone tapping devices is increasingly serious, which not only infringes upon personal privacy, but also poses a heavy psychological burden on members of the public in their daily lives. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of complaints received by the authorities from members of the public in respect of acts of concealed video-recording or telephone tapping by individuals or organizations in the past three years, as well as the venues where such acts took place and the devices used;
- (b) whether legislation is currently in place to regulate the sale, possession and use of concealed video-recording and telephone tapping devices; if so, of the number of cases in which prosecution was instituted in the past three years against contraventions of the relevant legislation; if not, whether it will enact legislation to carry out the monitoring; and
- (c) given the continual advances in science and technology, concealed video-recording and telephone tapping devices have become more

sophisticated, and the privacy of members of the public can easily be infringed without their being aware of it, how the Government ensures that the personal privacy of members of the public will not be violated because of the development of science and technology?

香港足球發展

(3) 張學明議員 (口頭答覆)

據報，近日中國領導人倡議將足球運動的發展提升至反映中國體育文化軟實力的層次。報道又指出，在本年10月21日於香港大球場舉行的南華足球隊對科威特球隊的賽事中，出現近年少見的座位爆滿空前盛況，反映本地市民並未放棄支持足球運動。就如何促進本地足球發展，與中國足球運動接軌，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 有否研究符合本港足球運動的改革與可持續發展的措施；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 針對國家將足球運動提高至反映國家軟實力的層次，香港特區政府有否相應措施作出配合；目前當局有否直接撥款支援球隊的發展；如有，詳情為何；如沒有，會否考慮撥款資助，以及長遠來說，會否研究按足球隊伍的表現訂定分級資助額，以鼓勵球隊提升實力；及
- (三) 在現行精英培訓資助政策下甄選精英體育項目的可出可入機制的詳情，以及足球運動要成為精英體育項目所需具備的條件？

Football development in Hong Kong

(3) Hon CHEUNG Hok-ming (Oral Reply)

It has been reported that Chinese leaders have recently advocated raising the development of football to a level reflecting the soft power of sports and culture in China. The report has also pointed out that the full house attendance at the match between South China Football Team and Kuwait Football Team at the Hong Kong Stadium on 21 October this year, which was a grand occasion rarely seen in recent years, reflected that local people have not abandoned their support for football. As to how the development of local football is to be promoted to foster interface with football in China, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it has explored suitable measures for the reform and sustainable development of football in Hong Kong; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) focusing on the raising of the standard of football by our country to a level reflecting its soft power, whether the Hong Kong SAR Government has adopted corresponding measures to complement; whether at present the authorities have provided any direct funding support for the development of football teams; if they have, of the details; if not, whether they will consider providing funding support, and in the long run, whether they will consider setting up different levels of subventions in accordance with the performance of football teams, thereby encouraging football teams to enhance their strength; and
- (c) of the details of the in-and-out mechanism for the selection of elite sports under the current subvention policy for elite training, and the eligibility criteria for football to become an elite sport?

向在囚人士提供中醫治療

(4) 梁耀忠議員 (口頭答覆)

政府當局於2008年7月2日的立法會會議席上回覆本人有關在囚人士要求接受中醫治療的質詢時指出，假如在囚人士希望接受現有醫療服務以外的其他治療，懲教署會諮詢醫生的意見，並就個別的情況作出考慮。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 2008年1月至今，有沒有在囚人士獲准接受中醫治療；若有，有關的人數為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (二) 鑒於有在囚人士反映，由於懲教署所諮詢的醫生大多為西醫，故此所得意見往往是有關病人不需要中醫治療，當局會否就此作出檢討，並在有需要時諮詢中醫師的專業意見；若會檢討及諮詢中醫師，計劃為何；若否，原因為何？

Provision of Chinese medical treatments for inmates

(4) Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Oral Reply)

At the Council meeting on 2 July 2008, the Administration pointed out in its reply to my question on inmates' requests for Chinese medical treatments that if any inmate requested to receive medical treatments beyond the existing services, the Correctional Services Department ("CSD") would consider it on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the Medical Officers. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether any inmate has been allowed to receive Chinese medical treatments since January 2008; if so, of the number of such inmates; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (b) given that some inmates have relayed to me that since the Medical Officers consulted by CSD are mostly western medicine practitioners, the advice obtained is usually that Chinese medical treatments are not necessary for the patients concerned, whether the authorities will conduct a review of this situation and seek professional advice from Chinese medicine practitioners when necessary; if such a review will be conducted and Chinese medicine practitioners will be consulted, of the relevant plan; if not, the reasons for that?

獲寬免的總樓面面積

(5) 甘乃威議員 (口頭答覆)

近年，社會十分關注發展商在興建樓宇時獲寬免總樓面面積，以及在銷售樓宇時所提供的資料(包括樓宇面積、樓宇成交價及成交量)是否準確。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 自2001年當局實施各項樓宇總樓面面積寬免措施，至2008年年底，共有多少個私人住宅項目落成；每個項目的名稱、屬單幢樓或屋苑式項目、獲寬免的總樓面面積(俗稱“發水面積”)(包括獲豁免的總樓面面積、不計算的總樓面面積及額外總樓面面積)有多少、該面積分別佔有關項目的總樓面面積及在有關地契中列明的總樓面面積的百分比，以及以項目落成當年的平均樓價計算，獲寬免的總樓面面積約值多少；這8年內獲寬免的總樓面面積共有多少，以及分別佔所有有關樓宇總樓面面積及在所有有關地契中列明的總樓面面積的百分比為何；
- (二) 第(一)項的獲寬免的總樓面面積的分項數字(按土地來源，即私人協約賣地、勾地及由發展商自行整合地盤列出)，以及該等面積對當局規劃地區公共設施的影響；及
- (三) 政府如何查核發展商有否發放虛假的成交資料，以唱高樓價及銷售數量去製造市場暢旺氣氛，以及如何確保市場有準確的資訊流通，以免誤導公眾，從而影響樓房需求？

Gross floor area concessions

(5) Hon KAM Nai-wai (Oral Reply)

In recent years, the community is very concerned about the granting of gross floor area (“GFA”) concessions to developers in their property developments and the accuracy of the information (including the floor areas of the properties concerned, their transacted prices and the number of transactions) provided by the developers during the sale of properties. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the total number of private residential projects completed up to the end of 2008 since 2001, when the various GFA concession measures were introduced; in respect of each of these projects, the name, whether it is a single block project or a housing estate project, the total area of GFA concessions (commonly known as “inflated area”) (including the exempted gross floor area, disregarded gross floor area and bonus gross floor area), the respective percentages of such area in the gross floor area of the project concerned and in the gross floor area set out in the land lease concerned, as well as the value of the total area of GFA concessions based on the average price of the projects in the year in which the project concerned was completed; the total area of GFA concessions granted during these eight years, and its respective percentages in the total gross floor area of all the projects concerned and in the total gross floor area set out in all the land leases concerned;
- (b) of the breakdown of the area of GFA concessions in (a) by the source of land (i.e. sale of land by private treaty, acquisition of land through the Application List system and integration of sites by the developers themselves), and the impact of such area on the planning of public facilities by the authorities

in the districts concerned; and

- (c) how the Government verifies whether developers have released false transaction information for the purpose of creating the impression of a robust market by talking up property prices and sales, and how it ensures the flow of accurate information in the market to avoid the public being misled and housing demand affected as a result?

與內地省市的合作計劃和協議

(6) 何秀蘭議員 (口頭答覆)

近年，香港特區政府與內地省市及澳門特區的政府共同編制不少區域性合作計劃和協議(包括最近與深圳市人民政府簽署的關於推進前海港深現代服務業合作的意向書)。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去5年，香港特區政府與內地省市及澳門特區的政府共同編制的合作計劃和協議的數目，並按政策範圍(包括財經、商貿、環境、教育、福利、邊境規劃及基建等)分別列出已確定及已簽署的合作計劃和協議的分項數字，以及提供已確定的合作計劃和協議的內容概要及完整文本；當局有否公開所有已簽署的文件；若否，原因為何，以及表列未有公開的計劃和協議的名稱；
- (二) 當局按甚麼機制與內地省市政府醞釀及商議上述合作計劃和協議，在該機制下成立的聯席會議及其他相關工作會議的名稱，以及當局在落實與內地地區的合作計劃和協議前，有否諮詢及如何諮詢立法會、公眾和業界；及
- (三) 當落實上述的合作計劃和協議時，當局有否研究如何處理兩地法制的差異；當局有何機制確保香港特區的公眾利益不會因境外發生的相關貪腐行為而受到損害，以及確保公帑被合理運用；當局如何杜絕該等在境外發生的相關貪腐行為？

Cooperation plans and agreements with mainland provinces and cities

(6) Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan (Oral Reply)

In recent years, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (“HKSAR”) Government jointly formulated quite a number of regional cooperation plans and agreements with the provincial and municipal governments on the Mainland and the Macao Special Administration Region (“MSAR”) Government (including the Letter of Intent in Taking Forward Co-operation on Modern Service Industries between Hong Kong and Shenzhen in Qianhai signed recently with the Shenzhen Municipal Government). In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of cooperation plans and agreements jointly formulated by the HKSAR Government and the provincial and municipal governments on the Mainland as well as the MSAR Government in each of the past five years, together with the respective breakdowns, by policy area (including finance, commerce and trade, environment, education, welfare, planning of frontier areas and infrastructure, etc.), of the cooperation plans and agreements that have been confirmed and those that were signed, as well as providing summaries of the contents and complete copies of the confirmed cooperation plans and agreements; whether the authorities have made public all the signed documents; if not, of the reasons for that, together with a list of the titles of the plans and agreements that have not been made public;
- (b) what mechanism the authorities have followed to deliberate and discuss with the provincial and municipal governments on the Mainland the aforesaid plans and agreements, of the names of the joint conferences and other related working meetings which were set up under the mechanism; whether and how the authorities have consulted the

Legislative Council, the public and the various trades prior to the implementation of the plans and agreements reached with the various Mainland places; and

- (c) in the course of implementing the aforesaid cooperation plans and agreements, whether the authorities have looked into how the differences in the legal systems of two places are to be dealt with; what mechanism the authorities have in place to ensure that the relevant acts of corruption committed outside Hong Kong will not undermine the public interests of the HKSAR, and to ensure that public money will be put to reasonable use; how the authorities curb such acts of corruption committed outside Hong Kong?

e-道

(7) 劉皇發議員 (書面答覆)

關於香港市民因指紋辨識問題，而未能以智能身份證使用旅客自助出入境檢查系統(“e-道”)辦理出入境手續的情況，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 現時有多少智能身份證的持有人因指紋辨識問題而未能使用e-道辦理出入境手續，以及該數目佔智能身份證持有人總數的百分比；
- (二) 上述人士透過傳統的出入境櫃檯完成辦理出入境手續的平均所需時間(包括輪候時間)，較與使用e-道完成有關手續的人士的平均所需時間多出多少；及
- (三) 當局有否考慮把北京首都國際機場使用的面相識別門禁系統引進本港的e-道系統，使該等人士能使用e-道辦理出入境手續？

E-Channels

(7) Hon LAU Wong-fat (Written Reply)

Regarding the situation of Hong Kong residents not being able to use their Smart Identity (“ID”) Cards for immigration clearance through the Automated Passenger Clearance System (“e-Channels”) due to fingerprint recognition problem, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the existing number of Smart ID Card holders who cannot use the e-Channel for immigration clearance due to fingerprint recognition problem, and its percentage in the total number of Smart ID Card holders;
- (b) how much more time (including waiting time) on average these people take to complete immigration clearance procedure at the traditional counters for immigration clearance as compared with the time taken by those who use the e-Channel to complete the relevant procedure; and
- (c) whether the authorities have considered introducing the face recognition access control system used by the Beijing Capital International Airport in the e-Channel system in Hong Kong, so that the people concerned can use the e-Channel for immigration clearance?

在區域法院實施陪審團制度

(8) 吳靄儀議員 (書面答覆)

近日有意見認為，陪審團制度是普通法一個優良傳統，而區域法院就刑事案件可判處最長7年監禁刑期，可謂不輕，故理想的安排是在區域法院設立陪審團審理案件。該等意見又指出，過去由於法庭的法定語文為英語，能出任陪審員的市民人數只足夠審理高等法院及終審法院的案件；然而，自從中文成為法庭的法定語文後，能出任陪審員的市民人數大大增加，因此應將陪審團制度擴展至區域法院。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 會否考慮在區域法院實施陪審團制度；如會，工作計劃為何；如不會，理由為何；
- (二) 過去3年，在高等法院審理的案件當中，需要組成陪審團審理的案件數目，以及所涉陪審員人數和有關的資源為何；及
- (三) 有否評估在2008至2009年度，有多少宗在區域法院審理的案件可交由法官與陪審團一同審理，以及在區域法院實施陪審團制度，預計需要增加出任陪審員的市民人數及所涉資源為何？

Implementation of the jury system in the District Court

(8) Dr Hon Margaret NG (Written Reply)

Recently, there have been views that the jury system is a good tradition of common law, and as the maximum imprisonment term that may be imposed by the District Court in criminal cases is seven years, which is by no means light, the ideal arrangement is for juries to be formed to try cases in the District Court. Such views have also pointed out that as English was the official language used in court in the past, the number of members of the public eligible for serving as jurors was just sufficient for trying cases in the High Court and the Court of Final Appeal. However, since the use of Chinese as an official language in court, the number of members of public eligible for serving as jurors has grown significantly and hence the jury system should be extended to the District Court. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it will consider implementing the jury system in the District Court; if so, of the work plan; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) of the number of cases tried in the High Court in the past three years for which a jury needed to be formed, and the number of jurors and relevant resources involved; and
- (c) whether it has assessed how many cases tried in the District Court in 2008-2009 could have been tried before a judge with a jury, and the estimated additional number of members of the public needed to serve as jurors as well as the resources involved for the jury system to be implemented in the District Court?

香港和深圳在前海的現代服務業合作

(9) 劉慧卿議員 (書面答覆)

政府於本年8月19日與深圳市人民政府簽署關於推進前海港深現代服務業合作的意向書(“意向書”),希望透過參與深圳前海的發展,促進和提升香港服務業,長遠推動本港經濟發展。就此,行政機關可否告知本會:

- (一) 政府在簽署意向書前並無諮詢立法會和公眾的原因,以及何時會進行有關的諮詢;
- (二) 意向書的內容和香港特區政府所扮演的角色;
- (三) 需否為參與深圳前海的發展投放公帑和進行相關的立法程序;及
- (四) 香港可從參與前海的發展獲得甚麼利益,以及將會令本港的服務業面對甚麼形式的競爭?

Cooperation on modern service industries
between Hong Kong and Shenzhen in Qianhai

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

The Government signed the Letter of Intent in Taking Forward Co-operation on Modern Service Industries between Hong Kong and Shenzhen in Qianhai (“Letter of Intent”) with the Shenzhen Municipal Government on 19 August this year, hoping to promote and enhance Hong Kong’s service industries and foster long-term economic growth of Hong Kong by participating in the development of Qianhai in Shenzhen. In this connection, will the Executive Authorities inform this Council:

- (a) of the reasons for the Government not consulting the Legislative Council and the public before signing the Letter of Intent, and when it will conduct the consultation concerned;
- (b) of the content of the Letter of Intent and the role played by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government;
- (c) whether public funds will need to be deployed and relevant legislation to be enacted for participation in the development of Qianhai in Shenzhen; and
- (d) what benefits Hong Kong may gain from participation in the development of Qianhai, and what sort of competition Hong Kong’s service industries will face as a result?

Affordability of the buyers in the property market

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

In July this year, the Government Economist stated that the mortgage payment for a flat of 450 square feet then represented only 35% of the median household income whereas in 1997, the ratio was 90%. Taking the two periods from July 1996 to June 1997 and from July 2008 to June 2009 as reference, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows the total new property mortgage loans granted respectively to end users and investors by month;
- (b) of the mortgage-to-income ratio in respect of new property mortgage loans granted by month;
- (c) whether it knows the ratio of average down payment to property value in respect of new property mortgage loans granted by month; and
- (d) of the factors, apart from the above parameters, that the Government considers when assessing the affordability of the buyers in the property market?

物業市場買家的負擔能力

(10) 李國寶議員 (書面答覆)

政府經濟顧問曾在本年7月表示，一個面積為450平方呎的住宅單位的按揭供款當時只佔家庭入息中位數的35%，而在1997年，有關比率則為90%。以1996年7月至1997年6月及2008年7月至2009年6月兩段期間作為參考，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉按月分別批給用家及投資者的新做物業按揭貸款總額為何；
- (二) 按月批出的新做物業按揭貸款的按揭還款與入息比例為何；
- (三) 是否知悉按月批出的新做物業按揭貸款中，平均首期款額與樓宇價值的比例為何；及
- (四) 除上述參數外，政府在評估物業市場買家的負擔能力時所考慮的因素為何？

提供精神健康支援服務

(11) 梁國雄議員 (書面答覆)

據報，較早前，本港又發生一宗涉及精神病患者的慘劇，一名患有精神病的男子在輕鐵站用刀刺死其前妻。本年1月至今，已發生多宗同類慘劇，當局亦在每次事件後表示會加強精神健康服務。但有報道指出，香港的精神科醫生，在未來5至10年仍會持續短缺。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，過去3年，醫院管理局(“醫管局”)每年給予每間公立醫院精神科的撥款額和其他資源，請按支出項目(包括醫護人員和其他職員的薪金、藥物及醫療設施等支出)詳列撥款額的分項數字；
- (二) 是否知悉，醫管局有否限制每所醫院提供的精神科藥物的成本；若有，限制的詳情；
- (三) 是否知悉，按現時本港人口需要而計算的公立醫院精神科內各專科(包括兒童及青少年精神科、老人精神科、社區精神科及法醫精神科)所需的床位及醫護人員的數目，以及該等數目與現有相關數目如何比較；
- (四) 是否知悉，過去3年，第(三)項的各個精神科專科的出院病人的再入院比例；
- (五) 是否知悉，過去3年，平均每名精神病患者出院後，獲有關的醫護人員跟進其個案的時數，以及平均每週獲精神科社康護士跟進其個案的次數及時數；
- (六) 是否知悉，過去3年，平均每名精神科社康護士需跟進的康復者數目；

- (七) 前衛生福利及食物局於2006年8月成立的精神健康服務工作小組、其下的分組及專家小組成立至今分別召開了多少次會議、最新的成員名單、以及其成員的出席率；及
- (八) 工作小組經超過3年的工作後，提出了甚麼精神健康政策和具體建議，以及落實該等政策和建議所需的資源及時間表為何？

Provision of mental health support services

(11) Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Written Reply)

It was reported that another tragedy involving a mental patient happened earlier in Hong Kong in which a mentally ill man stabbed his ex-wife to death at a Light Rail stop. A number of similar tragedies have happened since January this year, and after each incident, the authorities indicated that mental health services would be strengthened. However, it has been reported that the shortage of psychiatrists in Hong Kong will persist in the next five to 10 years. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows the amount of funding and other resources allocated by the Hospital Authority (“HA”) to the psychiatric department of each public hospital in each of the past three years, together with a detailed breakdown of the amount of funding by expenditure item, including the salaries of healthcare personnel and other staff, as well as the expenses on drugs and medical facilities, etc.;
- (b) whether it knows if HA has set any cap on the costs of psychiatric drugs to be provided by each hospital; if it has, of the details of such limits;
- (c) whether it knows the respective numbers, calculated on the basis of the needs of the current population in Hong Kong, of hospital beds and healthcare personnel needed in various specialties (including child and adolescent psychiatry, psychogeriatrics, community psychiatry and forensic psychiatry) in the psychiatric departments of public hospitals, and how these numbers compare to the current numbers concerned;
- (d) whether it knows the proportion of the patients being re-admitted among those who were discharged in the past three years from the various

specialties in the psychiatric departments in (c);

- (e) whether it knows the average number of hours spent in the past three years by the relevant healthcare personnel on following up each case of a mental patient after his discharge from hospital, and the average number of times and hours per week each case was followed up by community psychiatric nurses;
- (f) whether it knows the average number of ex-mental patients in the past three years whom each community psychiatric nurse needed to follow up;
- (g) of the respective numbers of meetings convened by the Working Group on Mental Health Services (“the Working Group”), which was set up by the former Health, Welfare and Food Bureau in August 2006, and its subgroup and expert groups, their latest membership lists and the attendance rates of their members; and
- (h) what mental health policy and specific recommendations have been proposed by the Working Group after working for more than three years, as well as of the resources needed and the timetable for implementing such policy and recommendations?

香港中醫藥產業的發展

(12) 林大輝議員 (書面答覆)

國務院於本年5月7日發布《關於扶持和促進中醫藥事業發展的若干意見》，指出要加大對中醫藥產業的支持力度，建設現代中藥工業體系，並明確提出要在基本藥物制度的建立過程中堅持中西醫並重。據報，在本年6月底舉行的2009國際生物經濟大會上，中國科技部中國生物技術發展中心發表報告，指在未來10年，中國將建構4千億元的中醫藥產業。就本港中醫藥產業的發展，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 會否抓緊機遇，為本港中醫藥產業制訂長遠的發展計劃大綱，以配合國家中醫藥產業的發展，把握中國逐步實現中藥現代化的契機；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；
- (二) 將為中醫藥產業提供甚麼形式的支援，以加速實現中醫藥現代化，或大幅度提高中醫診斷與治療水準，令更多人接受和採用中醫技術；
- (三) 如何鼓勵和支援中醫藥業界定期為中醫藥產品進行測試，以監控品質；會否考慮就對中成藥進行檢測的有關開支提供相關的扣稅優惠；如否，原因為何；
- (四) 如何加強中醫人才培訓；會否增加中醫藥學位和研究課程的學額，以及加強臨床實習培訓；
- (五) 當局與國家中醫藥管理局於2007年簽署關於中醫藥領域的合作協議的最新落實情況，並按中醫藥發展的策略、中醫藥政策法規、中西醫協作的發展、中醫藥標準、中醫師培訓、醫院管理及舉辦中醫藥

文化交流及科普活動等7方面列出有關的落實情況；會否考慮檢討協議的內容，以進一步加強合作；

- (六) 過去3年，有否研究本港是否需要設立一所獨立的中醫醫院；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；及
- (七) 政府在18區分階段開設中醫診所的最新進度為何；會否考慮在全港各間公立醫院增設中醫診所；如否，原因為何？

Development of the Chinese medicine industry in Hong Kong

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

On 7 May this year, the State Council issued “Several Opinions on Supporting and Promoting the Development of the Traditional Chinese Medicine Industry”, which pointed out that support given to the Chinese medicine industry should be enhanced to build up a modern industrial structure for Chinese medicine, and clearly stated that equal importance must persistently be given to Chinese and Western medicine in the process of establishing the basic medicine system. It was reported that at the 2009 International Conference for Bioeconomy held in the end of June this year, the China National Center for Biotechnology Development under the Ministry of Science and Technology published a report pointing out that China would develop a \$400 billion worth Chinese medicine industry in the coming 10 years. Regarding the development of the Chinese medicine industry in Hong Kong, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it will seize the opportunity to formulate the outline of a long-term development plan for the Chinese medicine industry in Hong Kong, so as to tie in with the development of the Chinese medicine industry of our country and to capitalize on the opportunities offered by the progressive modernization of Chinese medicine in China; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) what form of assistance will be provided to the Chinese medicine industry, so as to expedite the modernization of Chinese medicine or substantially improve the diagnosis and treatment standards of Chinese medicine, so that more people will accept and adopt Chinese medicine technology;
- (c) how it encourages and assists the Chinese medicine industry in conducting regular tests on Chinese

medicine products, so as to monitor the quality; whether it will consider providing the relevant tax deductions in respect of the expenses on the tests conducted for proprietary Chinese medicines; if not, of the reasons for that;

- (d) how it enhances training for talents in Chinese medicine; whether it will increase the number of places in degree and postgraduate courses in Chinese medicine as well as strengthen training for clinical internship;
- (e) of the latest situation of the implementation the cooperation agreement on the field of Chinese medicine signed by the authorities and the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine in 2007, with a breakdown of the relevant implementation situation in seven areas, namely strategy for the development of Chinese medicine, policy statutes on Chinese medicine, development of collaboration between Chinese and Western medicine, standards of Chinese medicine, training for Chinese medicine practitioners, hospital administration as well as organization of cultural exchange and science and technology activities in Chinese medicine; whether it will consider reviewing the content of the agreement to further strengthen cooperation;
- (f) whether it had, in the past three years, studied if it is necessary to establish an independent Chinese medicine hospital in Hong Kong; if it had, of the details; if it had not, the reasons for that; and
- (g) of the latest progress in establishing Chinese medicine clinics in the 18 districts by stages by the Government; whether it will consider setting up Chinese medicine clinics in the various public hospitals in Hong Kong; if it will not, of the reasons for that?

內地孕婦來港分娩的情況

(13) 石禮謙議員 (書面答覆)

關於內地孕婦來港分娩的情況，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 自2001年終審法院就“莊豐源”案作出判決後，每年內地婦女分別在本港的公立醫院及私家醫院分娩所生的嬰兒數目，以及該等數目與同期本地婦女所生的嬰兒的相關數目如何比較；
- (二) 過去兩年，有否評估非香港居民的在港出生子女來港接受教育的意願；若有，詳情為何；若否，會否盡快進行有關的評估；及
- (三) 非符合資格人士的產科服務安排的最新實施情況？

Mainland pregnant women giving birth in Hong Kong

(13) Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him (Written Reply)

Regarding mainland pregnant women giving birth in Hong Kong, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective numbers of babies born to Mainland women in public hospitals and private hospitals in Hong Kong each year since the handing down of judgment by the Court of Final Appeal on CHONG Fung-yuen's case in 2001, and how these numbers compare with the corresponding numbers of babies born to local women during the same period;
- (b) whether it had, in the past two years, assessed the intention of children born locally to non-Hong Kong residents to receive education in Hong Kong; if it had, of the details; if not, whether it will conduct the relevant assessment expeditiously; and
- (c) of the latest position of the implementation of the obstetric service arrangements for Non-eligible Persons?

私家醫院提供經濟病床

(14) 陳克勤議員 (書面答覆)

據報，政府於1996年以私人協約批地方式，批准聖德肋撒醫院興建新院大樓，但要求院方須以公立醫院三等病床的收費提供一定數目的經濟病床，並在契約內加入有關條款。然而，院方自新院大樓落成後，多年來均沒有按契約規定提供足夠數目的經濟病床，而當局只是提醒院方須遵守有關規定。關於私家醫院提供的經濟病床的情況，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 除聖德肋撒醫院外，自1996年至今，還有哪些私家醫院曾獲當局以私人協約批地方式提供土地作醫療衛生用途；當局有否要求該等私家醫院須提供一定數目的經濟病床及其他指定的醫療服務，或規定相關的收費水平；若有，詳情是甚麼；若否，原因是甚麼；
- (二) 哪些政府部門負責與聖德肋撒醫院草擬有關的私人協作批地契約及簽訂契約；有否制訂任何懲處機制；若有，詳情是甚麼；若否，原因是甚麼；
- (三) 當局為何多年來一直沒有按契約條款要求聖德肋撒醫院提供足夠的經濟病床；有否瞭解院方有否違反契約的條款；若有違反，當局會採取甚麼跟進行動(會否包括向院方追討地價差額)；及
- (四) 鑒於行政長官在其剛公布的施政報告中表示支持醫療產業的發展，並撥出4塊土地用以興建私家醫院，當局會否與投得土地的私家醫院簽訂協議，要求院方提供一定數目的經濟病床及其他指定的醫療服務，以及規定相關的收費水平；當局日後如何監管院方有否遵守協議的條款？

Provision of low-charge beds by private hospitals

(14) Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Written Reply)

It has been reported that in 1996 the Government granted a piece of land by way of private treaty to St. Teresa's Hospital and approved the construction of a new hospital building thereat, but requested that the Hospital should provide a certain number of low-charge beds which are of the same charges as the third-class beds in public hospitals, and such terms were added to the land lease. Yet, the Hospital has not provided an adequate number of low-charge beds as required under the land lease all these years since the completion of its new hospital building, and the authorities have only reminded the Hospital that it had to comply with the requirement. Regarding the provision of low-charge beds by private hospitals, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) apart from St. Teresa's Hospital, which other private hospitals were granted land by the authorities by way of private treaty for medical and health purposes since 1996; whether the authorities had requested such hospitals to provide a certain number of low-charge beds and other designated medical services, or stipulated the relevant fee levels; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) which government departments were responsible for drafting the relevant lease of the land granted by private treaty with St. Teresa's Hospital and signing the lease; whether they have set up any penalty mechanism; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (c) why the authorities have not requested St. Teresa's Hospital to provide an adequate number of low-charge beds under the terms of the land lease all these years; whether they have ascertained if the Hospital has violated the terms of the land lease; if

the Hospital has violated the relevant terms, what follow-up actions the authorities will take (whether such actions will include the recovery of the difference in land premium from the Hospital); and

- (d) given that the Chief Executive has expressed support for the development of medical services in his latest policy address and allocated four sites for the construction of private hospitals, whether the authorities will sign agreements with the private hospitals to be awarded the sites requesting them to provide certain numbers of low-charge beds and other designated medical services, as well as stipulate the relevant fee levels; how in future the authorities monitor whether the hospitals concerned have complied with the terms of the agreements?

資本投資者入境計劃

(15) 劉健儀議員 (書面答覆)

自2003年10月起，政府推行資本投資者入境計劃，目的是讓那些把不少於650萬元的資金帶來香港，但不會在計劃範疇內在港參與經營任何業務的資本投資者來港居留。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 截至本年9月，透過資本投資者入境計劃移居本港的投資者及其相關受養人的人數、有關的申請人的類別、他們總共為本港帶來多少資金，以及獲許投資資產類別為何；
- (二) 有否就上述計劃為本港帶來的經濟效益作估算；若有，結果為何；若沒有，會否考慮進行有關估算；
- (三) 上述計劃的部分申請不獲批准的原因為何，以及涉及的宗數有多少；
- (四) 鑒於現時資本投資者計劃只准外國國民、澳門及台灣居民，以及已取得外國居留權的中國公民等人士申請，而計劃並不適用於一般內地居民，當局有否向內地有關當局爭取將一般內地居民納入計劃的範圍內；若有，進展為何；若沒有，原因為何；及
- (五) 未來當局有何具體措施加強計劃的競爭力，以吸引更多投資者來港投資，會否重新考慮降低650萬元的投資額下限要求、放寬連續通常居港7年的規定，以及擴闊獲許投資資產類別？

The Capital Investment Entrant Scheme

(15) Hon Miriam LAU Kin-ye (Written Reply)

The Government has implemented the Capital Investment Entrant Scheme since October 2003 to facilitate entry for residence in Hong Kong by capital investment entrants, i.e. persons who bring capital of not less than \$6.5 million to Hong Kong but will not be engaged, in the context of the Scheme, in the running of any business in Hong Kong. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) up to September of this year, of the number of investors and their related dependants who have migrated to Hong Kong under the Capital Investment Entrant Scheme, the categories of the applicants involved, the total amount of capital they brought to Hong Kong, and the permissible investment asset classes;
- (b) whether it has estimated the economic benefits brought to Hong Kong by the above Scheme; if it has, of the results; if not, whether it will consider conducting such an estimation;
- (c) of the reasons for rejecting some of the applications submitted under the above Scheme, and the number of such unsuccessful applications;
- (d) given that the Capital Investment Entrant Scheme is currently open only to foreign nationals, residents of Macao and Taiwan as well as Chinese nationals with right of abode in a foreign country, etc., and is not applicable to ordinary mainland residents, whether the authorities have approached the mainland authorities concerned to strive for the inclusion of ordinary mainland residents in the Scheme; if they have, of the progress; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (e) what specific measures the authorities will

implement in the future to enhance the competitiveness of the Scheme to attract more investors to invest in Hong Kong; whether they will consider afresh lowering the investment threshold of \$6.5 million, relaxing the requirement of seven years of continuous ordinary residence in Hong Kong, and widening the permissible investment asset classes?

為受虐長者提供的支援服務

(16) 黃毓民議員 (書面答覆)

有長者團體向本人反映，指現時社會福利署(“社署”)並沒有為處理虐待長者個案的服務提供專項撥款。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 會否參考現時社署為處理虐待配偶及虐待兒童個案的服務提供專項撥款的安排，就處理虐待長者個案的服務提供專項撥款，以期提供同等水平的服務；若會，何時會作出有關的安排；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 過去3年，每間長者地區中心、長者鄰舍中心及長者活動中心分別處理了多少宗虐待長者個案，以及勞工及福利局、安老事務委員會及社署分別為負責處理虐待長者個案的社工舉辦的訓練課程的數目、參加人數及時數為何；及
- (三) 有否評估現時《刑事罪行條例》(第200章)、《侵害人身罪條例》(第212章)、《盜竊罪條例》(第210章)及《家庭暴力條例》(第189章)是否已足夠保護被虐待的長者；政府會否參考《保護兒童及少年條例》(第213章)，制定具有同等法律效力的條例，以保障長者的法律權益；若會，有關的時間表為何；若否，原因為何？

Support services for victims of elder abuse

(16) Hon WONG Yuk-man (Written Reply)

Some elderly groups have relayed to me that at present, the Social Welfare Department (“SWD”) does not provide designated funding for the service of handling elder abuse cases. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it will make reference to the existing arrangement of providing designated funding for the services of handling spouse battering and child abuse cases, and provide designated funding for the services of handling elder abuse cases, with a view to providing the same level of services; if it will, when the relevant arrangement will be made; if not, of the reasons for that;
- (b) of the respective numbers of elder abuse cases handled by each District Elderly Community Centre, Neighbourhood Elderly Centre and Social Centre for the Elderly, as well as the respective numbers of training courses organized by the Labour and Welfare Bureau, Elderly Commission and SWD for social workers responsible for handling elder abuse cases, their numbers of participants and training hours, in the past three years; and
- (c) whether it has assessed if the existing Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 200), Offences Against the Person Ordinance (Cap. 212), Theft Ordinance (Cap. 210) and Domestic Violence Ordinance (Cap. 189) are sufficient to protect victims of elder abuse; whether the Government will make reference to the Protection of Children and Juveniles Ordinance (Cap. 213) and enact an ordinance with the same legal effect to protect the legal rights of the elderly; if it will, of the relevant timetable; if not, the reasons for that?

輔助醫療業管理局、香港護士管理局、脊醫管理局及
藥劑業及毒藥管理局的委任情況

(17) 李國麟議員 (書面答覆)

關於政府設立的輔助醫療業管理局、香港護士管理局、脊醫管理局及藥劑業及毒藥管理局的委任情況，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 現時上述管理局各成員的服務年期及職銜(以列表形式列出)，當中有成員獲重複委任為該局主席或委員，或有關成員的服務年期超過6年的原因為何；及
- (二) 政府有否考慮引入直接選舉方式選出上述管理局的部分成員，以加強該等管理局的公信力；若有，有關的詳情及具體的時間表為何；若否，原因為何？

Appointments to the Supplementary Medical Professions Council,
Nursing Council of Hong Kong, Chiropractors Council and
Pharmacy and Poisons Board

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

Regarding appointments to the Supplementary Medical Professions Council, Nursing Council of Hong Kong, Chiropractors Council and Pharmacy and Poisons Board which were set up by the Government, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective years of service and titles of the various members who currently serve on the aforesaid Councils/Board (set out in table form), and the reasons why some of these members are re-appointed as chairmen or members of such Councils/Board or some members concerned have served for more than six years; and
- (b) whether the Government has considered returning some members of these Councils/Board by direct election, so as to enhance the credibility of the aforesaid Councils/Board; if it has, of the relevant details and the specific timetable; if not, the reasons for that?

規管電訊服務營辦商的收費

(18) 陳偉業議員 (書面答覆)

本人近日接獲多位市民的投訴，指他們在沒有申請使用電訊服務營辦商提供的服務的情況下，被有關的營辦商收取該等服務的費用。此外，亦有市民指電訊服務營辦商的服務收費較他們實際應繳付的為多，令他們損失慘重。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，按電訊服務的種類(例如固網電話、流動電話、對外電訊和寬頻上網等)及投訴性質分類，過去3年每年電訊管理局及消費者委員會分別接獲涉及電訊服務營辦商濫收費用的投訴宗數和涉及的有關營辦商的名稱；
- (二) 在第(一)項所述的個案當中，投訴人成功追討賠償的個案數目，以及被檢控的電訊服務營辦商的名稱及次數；及
- (三) 除了繼續實施現行監管電訊服務營辦商的措施外，當局會否採取新監管措施，以加強保障消費者的權益；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Regulation of charges by telecommunications service providers

(18) Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip (Written Reply)

Recently, I have received complaints from a number of members of the public pointing out that they were charged by telecommunications service providers for services they did not apply for. In addition, some members of the public pointed out that the service charges of the telecommunications service providers were much higher than those they should actually pay, thus causing them to suffer huge losses. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows the number of complaints, received respectively by the Office of the Telecommunications Authority and the Consumer Council in each of the past three years, which involved excessive fee-charging by telecommunications service providers, and the names of the service providers concerned, broken down by the type of telecommunications services (e.g. fixed-line telephones, mobile phones, external telecommunications and broadband Internet access, etc.) and the nature of complaints;
- (b) among the cases mentioned in (a), of the number of those in which the complainants recovered compensation successfully, as well as the names of the telecommunications service providers which were prosecuted and the number of prosecutions instituted against them; and
- (c) apart from continuing to implement the existing measures to regulate telecommunications service providers, whether the authorities will adopt new regulatory measures, so as to better protect consumers' interests; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

郵輪營辦商繳付的豁免費

(19) 謝偉俊議員 (書面答覆)

有郵輪營辦商向本人反映，指現時來港的郵輪，其中一些因體積超過海運碼頭的負荷，或因船隻撞期，而未能停泊在海運碼頭，並迫於無奈只能停泊葵涌貨櫃碼頭，惟郵輪營辦商除支付高昂停泊費外，更須支付豁免土地用途使用限制的費用，他們對此表達不滿。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 當局根據甚麼準則釐訂上述豁免費，以及向郵輪營辦商收取該費用的理據；
- (二) 有否研究除停泊費外再徵收上述豁免費的政策會否削弱本港郵輪業的發展、競爭力和吸引力；如果有，研究的結果為何；如果沒有，可否馬上進行有關研究；及
- (三) 會否由現在至2013年新郵輪碼頭首個泊位落成啟用前，調低或取締豁免費，從而在這段期間，吸引更多郵輪選擇來港停泊，並不斷提高本港郵輪業的競爭力？

Waiver fee paid by cruise operators

(19) Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun (Written Reply)

Some cruise operators have relayed to me that at present, among the cruise vessels that come to Hong Kong, some of them cannot berth at Ocean Terminal (“OT”) due to their sizes exceeding that can be handled by OT or conflicting schedule, and such vessels were left with no choice but to berth at the Kwai Chung Container Terminal. Yet, cruise operators have to pay a waiver fee for exemption from restrictions on land use, in addition to paying a high berthing fee, and they have expressed their dissatisfaction about this. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) what criteria the authorities have applied in determining the aforesaid waiver fee, as well as the justification for imposing such a fee on the cruise operators;
- (b) whether it has studied if the policy of collecting the aforesaid waiver fee in addition to the berthing fee will weaken the development, competitiveness and attractiveness of the local cruise industry; if it has, of the study outcome; if not, whether it will conduct the relevant study expeditiously; and
- (c) whether it will reduce or abolish the waiver fee from now until 2013 before the commissioning of the first berth of the new cruise terminal, thereby attracting more cruise vessels to call at Hong Kong and continuing to enhance the competitiveness of the cruise industry in Hong Kong in the interim?

強制性公積金計劃的檢討

(20) 馮檢基議員 (書面答覆)

關於推行已近10年的強制性公積金(“強積金”)計劃，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 當局會否就強積金制度進行全面檢討及優化；若會，檢討涵蓋的範圍為何，會否包括強制性公積金計劃管理局的功能和運作等、下調受託人管理費、供款上限及入息下限、制度無法保障低收入及無業人士，以及市民對其強積金戶口的管理等範疇；每個檢討範疇的大致內容和方向，以及全面檢討的時間表；若不進行全面檢討，原因為何；及
- (二) 鑒於有報道指當局會就有條件讓市民提前取回強積金及分期提取部分供款的可行性等事宜進行檢討，有關的詳情為何？

Review of the Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme

(20) Hon Frederick FUNG Kin-kee (Written Reply)

Regarding the Mandatory Provident Fund (“MPF”) Scheme which has been implemented for almost 10 years, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the authorities will comprehensively review and optimize the MPF System; if they will, of the scope of the review, whether it will include areas such as the functions and operation of the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority, reduction of management fees charged by trustees, maximum contribution and minimum level of income, failure of the system to protect low-income groups and the unemployed, as well as members of the public managing their own MPF accounts; of the general content and direction of each area under review, as well as the timeframe of the comprehensive review; if a comprehensive review will not be conducted, of the reasons; and
- (b) given that it was reported that the authorities would conduct a review on matters such as the feasibility of allowing members of the public to early withdraw their MPF and partially withdraw their contributions by instalments under certain conditions, of the relevant details?