

立法會

Legislative Council

立法會CB(3) 452/10-11號文件

2011年2月11日內務委員會會議文件

定於2011年2月16日立法會會議上提出的質詢

提問者：

- | | | |
|------|--------|--------|
| (1) | 詹培忠議員 | (口頭答覆) |
| (2) | 張宇人議員 | (口頭答覆) |
| (3) | 李鳳英議員 | (口頭答覆) |
| (4) | 葉劉淑儀議員 | (口頭答覆) |
| (5) | 何俊仁議員 | (口頭答覆) |
| (6) | 張文光議員 | (口頭答覆) |
| (7) | 梁劉柔芬議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (8) | 方剛議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (9) | 梁君彥議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (10) | 梁家騮議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (11) | 劉皇發議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (12) | 潘佩璆議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (13) | 陳健波議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (14) | 林健鋒議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (15) | 梁家傑議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (16) | 何秀蘭議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (17) | 余若薇議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (18) | 陳克勤議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (19) | 李華明議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (20) | 葉偉明議員 | (書面答覆) |

註 :

NOTE :

議員將採用這種語言提出質詢

Member will ask the question in this language

轉讓股票的收費

(1) 詹培忠議員 (口頭答覆)

本人接到投資者的投訴，當他將存放於中央結算及交收系統(下稱“中央結算系統”)的股票轉讓給他人時，被香港中央結算有限公司(下稱“結算公司”)每手收取港幣1元5角的費用，而其股票每手2 000股，每股只值5仙，即每手只值100元。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 有否評估，政府的股票印花稅只收每宗交易金額百分之0.1，結算公司則收取相當於百分之1.5的手續費，是否過分；若有評估，結果為何；
- (二) 有否評估，現在投資者可透過中央結算系統以電子方式持有及轉讓股票，無論股票每手2 000股或1億股都是一樣處理，結算公司收取上述費用是否欺壓投資者；若有評估，結果為何；及
- (三) 政府會否就上述收費展開調查，以及取消結算公司的專利，令香港股市更國際化？

Charges for the transfer of securities

(1) Hon CHIM Pui-chung (Oral Reply)

I have received a complaint from an investor that when he transferred his holdings kept in the Central Clearing and Settlement System (“CCASS”) to other persons, he was charged HK\$1.5 per Board Lot by the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (“HKSCC”). The shares he held, however, were only traded at HK\$0.05 per share in Board Lots of 2 000 shares, meaning that the value per Board Lot was only HK\$100. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) given that the stamp duty on stock transaction levied by the Government is only 0.1% on the value of each transaction, whether it has assessed if the fee charged by HKSCC at a rate equivalent to 1.5% is excessive; if it has assessed, of the outcome;
- (b) given that investors can hold and transfer their securities electronically via CCASS at present, and that the process involved in handling securities traded in Board Lots of 2 000 or 100 million shares is the same, whether it has assessed if HKSCC is oppressing investors by imposing the above charges; if it has assessed, of the outcome; and
- (c) whether the Government will initiate investigation on the above charges and remove the monopoly of HKSCC in order to further internationalize the stock market of Hong Kong?

從內地進口的冰鮮牛肉

(2) 張宇人議員 (口頭答覆)

有業界人士指出，香港於今年年初首次引入內地冰鮮牛肉，本以為市民有多一類售價較低廉的肉食選購，有助對抗通脹，但在過去一個半月，有關的進口商每次輸入的內地冰鮮牛肉的數量有限，並只供應給超級市場及少數食肆，不單令到許多市民、肉食零售商及食肆因向隅而失望，而且至今對鮮牛肉的價格也起不到絲毫的緩衝作用。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 當局由首次引入內地冰鮮牛肉至今，共收到多少宗冰鮮牛肉的進口許可證申請；當中涉及的進口商數目及批發數量為何；最後成功輸入冰鮮牛肉的申請數目及批發數量分別為何；以及獲供應冰鮮牛肉的超級市場及零售商鋪數目分別為何；
- (二) 有否瞭解過去一個半月，為何只有一名冰鮮牛肉商獲得內地批准輸出冰鮮牛肉到港；如有，原因為何；如否，會否向內地有關部門反映本港對冰鮮牛肉的需求殷切，希望加快有關申請程序及增加供應量，讓本港有更多零售點出售冰鮮牛肉；及
- (三) 是否知悉現時於內地獲准向本港輸出冰鮮牛肉的屠宰加工廠的數目為何；日後會否增加該等工廠的數量，以增加本港牛肉的供應及緩衝牛肉價格；如會，時間表為何；如否，原因為何？

Chilled beef imported from the Mainland

(2) Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan (Oral Reply)

Some members of the trade have pointed out that it was originally thought that the introduction of mainland chilled beef to Hong Kong early this year would offer the public one more choice of lower-priced meat products and help counter inflation, but in the past one and a half months, the importer concerned imported a limited quantity of mainland chilled beef on each consignment and only supplied the chilled beef to supermarkets and a few restaurants, which not only disappointed many members of the public, meat retailers and restaurants who could not purchase chilled beef, it has also, as at to date, failed to have the slightest alleviating effect on the price of fresh beef. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the total number of applications for import licences for chilled beef received by the authorities since the introduction of mainland chilled beef; and among them, the number of importers and wholesale quantities involved; the number of applications which eventually succeeded in importing chilled beef and wholesale quantities involved, as well as the respective numbers of supermarkets and retail shops which have been supplied with chilled beef;
- (b) whether it has looked into the reasons why only one chilled beef trader has obtained the approval of the mainland authorities for exporting chilled beef to Hong Kong during the past one and a half months; if it has, of the reasons; if not, whether it will reflect to the mainland authorities the keen local demand for chilled beef, with a view to expediting the relevant application process and increasing the relevant supply, so that chilled beef will be

available for sale at more retail outlets in Hong Kong; and

- (c) whether it knows the existing number of slaughtering and meat processing plants on the Mainland which have obtained approval for exporting chilled beef to Hong Kong; whether the number of such plants will be increased in future in order to increase the supply of beef to Hong Kong and alleviate the price of beef; if so, of the relevant timetable; if not, the reasons for that?

外籍家庭傭工執行駕駛職務

(3) 李鳳英議員 (口頭答覆)

現時外籍家庭傭工(下稱“外傭”)獲入境事務處(下稱“入境處”)特別許可後，便可執行家務工作所附帶或產生的駕駛職務。本人接獲投訴，指該等特別許可被濫用，有外傭的工作以駕駛為主，家務為次，變相成為私人司機，影響本地司機的就業機會。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 按外傭性別分類，過去3年，每年入境處接獲有關外傭執行駕駛職務的特別許可的申請、批准和被拒的申請宗數，以及該等數字佔該年男性或女性外傭數目的百分比分別為何；
- (二) 按外傭性別分類，過去3年，獲入境處續發特別許可的外傭中，獲續發1次、2次、3次及3次以上的人數分別為何；及
- (三) 過去3年，入境處有否採取具體行動，防止外傭從事並非家務工作所附帶或產生的駕駛工作；若有，具體行動的內容和次數、檢控的宗數、涉案人士被定罪的宗數及判罰為何；若沒有，原因為何？

Performance of driving duties by foreign domestic helpers

(3) Hon LI Fung-ying (Oral Reply)

At present, foreign domestic helpers (“FDHs”) may perform driving duties which are incidental to or arising from domestic duties upon their obtaining special permission from the Immigration Department (“ImmD”). I have received complaints alleging that such special permission has been abused in that the work of some FDHs mainly involves driving duties with little domestic work, which in effect turns them into personal chauffeurs and affected the job opportunities of local drivers. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of applications received by ImmD in each of the past three years for special permission for FDHs to perform driving duties as well as the number of approved and rejected applications, with a breakdown by the gender of FDHs, and the respective percentage of the figures in the number of FDHs of that gender in the year;
- (b) of the respective numbers of FDHs to whom special permission had been given once, twice, three times and more than three times by ImmD in the past three years, with a breakdown by the gender of FDHs; and
- (c) whether ImmD had taken any concrete action in the past three years to prevent FDHs from performing driving duties which were not incidental to or arising from domestic duties; if it had, of the content and number of actions taken, the number of prosecutions instituted, the number of cases in which the persons involved were convicted and the penalties imposed; if not, the reasons for that?

私人住宅大廈外牆的管理

(4) 葉劉淑儀議員 (口頭答覆)

大型屋苑太古城部分住宅單位的業主向本人求助，指屋苑發展商自屋苑落成後一直是屋苑大廈外牆業權的擁有人，在1993年至1996年期間，即《建築物管理條例》生效之後，發展商將屋苑不同期數的大廈外牆業權轉讓予其全資擁有並負責管理該屋苑的物業管理公司。根據土地註冊處的資料，該管理公司現時為該屋苑大廈外牆業權擁有人。上述業主又指出，管理公司聲稱代表所有業主買入並代為託管該等大廈外牆業權，歷年來外牆維修費用一直由所有單位業主攤分。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 有否研究，在沒有成立業主立案法團的情況下，該管理公司可否代表所有業主買入並代為託管上述大廈外牆業權；若有研究，結果為何；
- (二) 有否研究，在現行法例下，上述情況的外牆維修費用應由該管理公司還是由所有業主承擔，以及因上述外牆管理不善而引致的傷亡，應由該管理公司還是由所有業主負責賠償；若有研究，結果為何；及
- (三) 鑒於本人得悉很多大型屋苑都有類似的管理權責問題，當局有何具體措施協助業主處理相關爭議，以捍衛業主的合理權益？

Management of external walls of private residential buildings

(4) Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee (Oral Reply)

The owners of some residential units of Taikoo Shing, which is a large housing estate, who sought assistance from me pointed out that the developer had all along held the titles to the external walls of the buildings of the housing estate since the completion of the estate, and that during the period from 1993 to 1996, i.e. after the Building Management Ordinance had come into effect, the developer transferred the titles to the external walls of the buildings of various phases in the estate to a property management agency wholly owned by it, which was also in charge of the management of the estate. According to the information from the Land Registry, that property management agency is currently the holder of the titles to the external walls of the buildings of the housing estate. The aforesaid owners also pointed out that the property management agency claimed that it had acquired such titles on behalf of all owners and was their trustee, and the repair and maintenance fees of the external walls had all along been shared among owners of all units over the years. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) if it has looked into whether that property management agency can acquire the titles to the external walls of the aforesaid buildings on behalf of all owners and be their trustee when no owners' corporation has been set up; if it has looked into the matter, of the results;
- (b) if it has looked into whether the repair and maintenance fees of the external walls in the aforesaid case should be borne by that property management agency or all owners under the existing legislation, and whether that property management agency or all owners should be responsible for making compensation in respect of causalities or injuries caused by poor

management of the aforesaid external walls; if it has looked into the matter, of the results; and

- (c) given that I have learnt that many large housing estates have also encountered similar problems relating to management rights and obligations, what concrete measures the authorities have to assist owners in handling such disputes, so as to safeguard their legitimate interests?

破產案的各项費用

(5) 何俊仁議員 (口頭答覆)

破產管理署(下稱“署方”)根據《破產(費用及百分率)令》(下稱“命令”),計算就破產法律程序而徵收的各项費用及按百分率計算的收費。破產人如果不服收費可以引用《破產條例》第114條第(2)款向法庭申請減免。有評論指出,命令只列明計算收費的方法,而計算方法並沒有考慮到署方在執行有關工作時的實際運作成本。2000年6月和2011年1月,法庭曾經兩次裁定按命令計算的收費不合理並將該等收費調低。就此,行政機關可否告知本會:

- (一) 過去5年,每年法庭裁定減少收費的案例共有多少宗和佔當年破產個案總數的百分比、減少收費的金額和幅度是多少;原本由署方要求收取的收費與減少後的收費的差額由哪一方負擔,以及對署方的財務影響為何;
- (二) 制訂命令所列明的計算方法,是否為了以成功收取破產個案的費用去補貼大部分不能成功收取費用的破產個案,以收回署方處理破產個案的成本;若然,原因為何;及
- (三) 過去5年,有否研究按署方執行有關職務時的實際成本去計算上述收費是否更公平,以及是否需要修訂現有的命令,以避免不適當收費;若研究的結果為是,原因為何?

Fees and charges in bankruptcy

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

The Official Receiver's Office ("ORO") calculated the fees and percentages charged for proceedings in bankruptcy in accordance with the Bankruptcy (Fees and Percentages) Order ("the Order"). A bankrupt may apply to the court for remission of such fees by invoking section 114(2) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance if he does not agree to the fees. There have been comments that the Order only stipulates the method for calculating the fees but the method does not take into account the actual operating costs incurred by ORO in performing the relevant work. In June 2000 and January 2011, the Court had twice ruled that the fees calculated according to the Order were unreasonable and reduced such fees. In this connection, will the executive authorities inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of cases of fee remission ruled by the court in each of the past five years, as well as the percentages of such numbers in the total numbers of bankruptcies in those years; the amounts and extent of fees remitted; the party responsible for absorbing the resulting difference between the fees originally demanded by ORO and the reduced fees, and the financial impact on ORO;
- (b) in formulating the method for calculating the fees as stipulated in the Order, whether the authorities intended to make use of the fees in bankruptcy successfully collected to subsidize the majority of bankruptcies in which fees cannot be collected successfully so as to recover the costs incurred by ORO in handling bankruptcies; if so, of the reasons for that; and
- (c) whether they had conducted studies in the past five years to ascertain if it is fairer to calculate the aforesaid fees according to the actual costs incurred by ORO in performing the relevant duties, and whether it is necessary to amend the

existing Order so as to avoid charging inappropriate fees; if the outcome of the studies is in the affirmative, of the reasons for that?

青少年觸犯的非禮罪行

(6) 張文光議員 (口頭答覆)

政府早前在本會保安事務委員會會議上匯報本港2010年的總體罪案情況，數據顯示校園非禮案數字較去年上升，涉及同學之間的非禮案增加了百分之37.8；牽涉16歲以下青少年的非禮案件亦同樣上升達百分之34.9。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 去年牽涉16歲以下犯案者的非禮案件數目、當中犯案者與受害者的年齡分布、提出檢控的案件數目及犯案者被定罪的比例分別為何；
- (二) 根據當局的評估，非禮案件數字上升的原因為何，以及現時防範兒童性罪行的措施是否足夠；若評估的結果為足夠，為何該等非禮個案的數字持續上升；若評估的結果為不足夠，當局會如何補救現時的不足；及
- (三) 鑒於同學之間的非禮案錄得接近四成的升幅，當局會否檢討香港現時的性教育課程(包括1997年制訂的《學校性教育指引》)的內容，以及就推行性教育向學校增加支援；若會，會增加甚麼內容，以及現時的進度為何；若否，原因為何？

Indecent assault offences committed by juveniles

(6) Hon CHEUNG Man-kwong (Oral Reply)

The Government earlier reported on the overall crime situation in Hong Kong in 2010 at a meeting of the Panel on Security of this Council. The figures indicated that there was a rise in the number of indecent assault cases which occurred in schools when compared with that in the preceding year, with cases involving indecent assault among schoolmates recording an increase of 37.8%; the number of indecent assault cases involving juveniles under 16 years of age also increased by as much as 34.9%. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of indecent assault cases committed by juveniles under 16 years of age last year, and among such cases, the age distribution of the offenders and victims, the number of cases in which prosecutions had been instituted and the conviction rate of the offenders;
- (b) according to the assessment of the authorities, of the reasons for the increase in indecent assault cases and whether the measures taken at present to prevent sex crimes committed by children are adequate; if the outcome of the assessment is in the affirmative, why the number of such indecent assault cases continues to rise; if the outcome of the assessment is in the negative, how the authorities will rectify the existing inadequacies; and
- (c) given that there was an increase of close to 40% in indecent assault cases among schoolmates, whether the authorities will review the contents of the existing sex education programmes, including the Guidelines on Sex Education in Schools published in 1997, and enhance support for

schools in implementing sex education; if so, of the contents to be added and the present progress in implementing the programmes; if not, the reasons for that?

節約用水措施

(7) 梁劉柔芬議員 (書面答覆)

水務署在2008年擬定《全面水資源管理策略》(“《策略》”)至今已逾兩年。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 現時的節水量是否符合《策略》所訂下的目標；政府會否定期公布未來5年的節水量目標；除總節水量之外，會否以“每人每日平均用水量”作為節約指標；
- (二) 現時“用水效益標籤計劃”(“標籤計劃”)中，各用水效益級別的淋浴花灑和水龍頭的型號的登記數目為何；當局會如何評估標籤計劃的成效；將其他節約用水裝置加入標籤計劃的時間表為何；會否考慮採取措施(例如提供資助)鼓勵全港住戶更換高用水效益的裝置；
- (三) 當局有否評估公眾教育對市民節約用水的實際成效；若有，評估的準則和具體成效為何；除了宣傳以外，有何計劃使公眾減少用水；當市民的耗水量高踞不下，當局會如何令水資源更妥善地運用；及
- (四) 鑒於隨着人民幣升值和內地工資上漲，東江水價格將不斷上升，政府將採取甚麼方法來應對；政府在與廣東省當局商討新的東江水供水合約時，有沒有考慮到市民減少用水後，全港實際耗水量可能較預期低的情況；當局預計在新的供水合約下，本港每年會購買多少食水？

Water saving measures

(7) Hon Mrs Sophie LEUNG LAU Yau-fun (Written Reply)

It has been more than two years since the Water Supplies Department formulated the Total Water Management (“TWM”) strategy in 2008. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the amount of water saved at present is in line with the objectives laid down in TWM strategy; whether the Government will, on a regular basis, announce its water conservation targets in the coming five years; apart from the total amount of water to be saved, whether “average daily water consumption per person” will be used as a conservation indicator;
- (b) of the models of showers for bathing and water taps of different water efficient grading registered under the Water Efficiency Labelling Scheme (“WELS”) at present; how the authorities will assess the effectiveness of WELS; what is the timetable of including other water saving devices in WELS; whether the authorities will consider adopting other measures (e.g. providing subsidies) to encourage all households in Hong Kong to switch to using devices of higher water efficient grading;
- (c) whether the authorities have assessed the actual effectiveness of public education on water conservation; if they have, of the assessment criteria and specific effectiveness; apart from publicity, what other plans they have to reduce water consumption by the public; when water consumption by members of the public remains high, how the authorities will make better use of water resources; and
- (d) given that with the appreciation of Renminbi and increase in wages on the Mainland, the price of Dongjiang water will continue to rise,

what corresponding measures will be adopted by the Government; in discussing the new agreement of the supply of Dongjiang water with the Guangdong provincial authorities, whether the Government has taken into consideration that the actual total water consumption in Hong Kong may be lower than the anticipated level after members of the public have reduced their water consumption; of the amount of Dongjiang water that the authorities expect Hong Kong to purchase each year under the new water supply agreement?

反吸煙措施

(8) 方剛議員 (書面答覆)

本人最近收到吸煙人士及非吸煙人士的投訴。前者指出，政府在2009年大幅提高煙草稅，即每包20支裝的香煙劃一課稅\$24，即使是廉價香煙的價格也因此而大幅飆升，增加了他們的負擔；最近又有禁煙團體提出，要求將煙草稅稅率進一步提高到佔香煙零售價的75%。他們擔心再度加稅會令他們無法負擔完稅香煙，不得已要轉向購買私煙。而非吸煙人士指出，政府全面禁煙後，很多吸煙人士站在行人路邊抽煙，路過的人士因而受到滋擾，因此他們希望政府能夠設立吸煙房，或尋求其他辦法讓非吸煙途人免受二手煙影響。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 政府有否統計，現時香港人口的吸煙率及煙民平均每日的香煙消耗量為何，以及該等數字與2007年實施全面禁煙及2009年大幅提高煙草稅之前的相關數字如何比較；
- (二) 2009年大幅提高煙草稅前及後的12個月，在香港市面售賣的香煙的稅款佔零售價的比例、完稅香煙的數量，以及政府收到的煙草稅款分別為何(以表列出)；
- (三) 是否知悉，現時煙草稅佔香煙零售價的比例(單純以煙草稅而論，不包括其他稅項如消費稅)最高和最低的10個國家和城市，以及該地的吸煙人口和每年平均香煙消耗量分別為何(以表列出)；
- (四) 政府有否既定政策要將煙草稅稅率提高至佔香煙零售價的若干比例，以及會否採用百分比代替現時的劃一稅款模式；

- (五) 鑒於有市民向本人反映，煙民在家及在路邊吸煙的情況與日俱增，政府會否重新考慮設立吸煙房，以減少對非吸煙人士的影響；若否，政府有否其他解決方法；及
- (六) 政府會否考慮將香煙列為禁品，禁止香煙在港出售；若會，計劃為何；若否，會否讓此種商品有較為彈性的經營空間，以及讓煙民有較受尊重的吸煙空間？

Anti-smoking measures

(8) Hon Vincent FANG Kang (Written Reply)

I have received complaints from smokers and non-smokers recently. The former have pointed out that following the Government's significant increase in tobacco duty in 2009, i.e. levying the duty at a flat rate of \$24 per packet of cigarettes containing 20 cigarettes, even the prices of low-priced cigarettes have increased sharply, which has added to their burden; furthermore, some anti-smoking groups have recently called for further increase of tobacco duty rate to 75% of the retail price of cigarettes. The smokers worry that further increase in tobacco duty will render duty-paid cigarettes beyond their means, and they cannot but to switch to illicit cigarettes. Non-smokers have also pointed out that many smokers stand on the pedestrian walkways to smoke after the Government's total ban on smoking, causing a nuisance to passers-by, hence the non-smokers hope that the Government can protect non-smoking passers-by from the impact of second-hand smoking by setting up smoking rooms or resorting to other means. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the Government has compiled statistics on the smoking prevalence of the Hong Kong population and average daily cigarette consumption among smokers at present, as well as comparisons of these figures with those before the introduction of the total ban on smoking in 2007 and the significant increase in tobacco duty in 2009;
- (b) of the respective ratios of tobacco duty to the retail price, the quantities of duty-paid cigarettes, as well as the revenues collected on tobacco duty by the Government of cigarettes sold in Hong Kong in the 12 months before and after the significant increase in tobacco duty in 2009 (set out in table form);

- (c) whether it knows which 10 countries and cities have the highest and lowest ratios of tobacco duty to retail price of cigarettes at present (for tobacco duty only, excluding other taxes such as consumption tax), as well as the respective smoking population and average annual consumption in these countries and cities (set out in table form);
- (d) whether the government has any established policy to increase tobacco duty until it reaches a certain ratio to the retail price of cigarettes, and whether tobacco duty will be levied on a percentage basis instead of the flat-rate at present;
- (e) given that some members of the public have relayed to me that it is increasingly common for smokers to smoke at home and on pedestrian walkways, whether the Government will reconsider setting up smoking rooms so as to reduce the impact of second-hand smoking on non-smokers; if it will not, whether the Government has any other means to address this issue; and
- (f) whether the Government will consider listing cigarettes as contraband and prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in Hong Kong; if it will, of the plan; if not, whether it will allow more flexibility for operating the business of this commodity and more respectable smoking areas for smokers?

電子教學材料

(9) 梁君彥議員 (書面答覆)

隨着電子書在香港日趨普及，越來越多市民使用電子閱讀器閱讀，部分本地中小學也使用電子教材取代傳統教科書授課。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，過去5年，電子書在香港出版市場的佔有率為何；本學年分別有多少中小學使用電子教材，以及該等數字佔全港中小學總數的百分比分別為何；
- (二) 有否評估使用電子學習資源的學生與使用傳統教科書的學生的成績及健康(包括視力)有沒有差異；如有評估，結果為何；如沒有評估，原因為何；及
- (三) 是否知悉，去年購買電子學習資源的學生和購買傳統教科書的學生的平均開支分別是多少，以及除了提供津貼以購買電子學習資源外，當局如何支援選擇以電子教材授課的學校和教師？

Electronic teaching and learning materials

(9) Hon Andrew LEUNG Kwan-yuen (Written Reply)

With the growing popularity of e-books in Hong Kong, more and more members of the public use e-readers for reading, and some local primary and secondary schools have replaced conventional textbooks with electronic teaching materials in teaching. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows the share of e-books in Hong Kong's publication market in the past five years; of the respective numbers of primary and secondary schools which use electronic teaching materials in the current school year, as well as the respective percentages of such figures in the total number of primary and secondary schools in Hong Kong;
- (b) whether it has assessed if there are differences in academic achievements and health, including vision, between students using e-learning resources and those using conventional textbooks; if it has assessed, of the outcome; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) whether it knows the respective average amounts of expenditure incurred by students who purchased e-learning resources and those who purchased conventional textbooks last year, and apart from providing subsidies for the purchase of e-learning resources, how the authorities support the schools and teachers who have opted to use electronic materials in instruction?

“樓宇更新大行動”的石棉評估

(10) 梁家驩議員 (書面答覆)

2009年，政府與香港房屋協會及市區重建局合作，以20億元推行“樓宇更新大行動”(“更新行動”)，協助約2 000幢樓齡30年以上的目標樓宇的業主進行樓宇維修工程。2010年，政府更額外注資5億元，擴大受惠大廈的數目。但據悉，舊樓不時發現採用含有石棉的建築物料，而維修工程可能令石棉纖維釋出，影響維修工人及住戶的健康。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 自更新行動首輪推出至今，當局曾否為獲資助進行維修工程的舊樓進行石棉評估；若有，相關的數據(包括進行石棉評估的樓宇數目及證實含有石棉物料的樓宇數目)為何；若否，當局怎樣確保在受資助樓宇進行維修前，充分顧及工人及市民的健康，免受石棉的影響；
- (二) 若當局有為首次參與更新行動的舊樓進行石棉評估，勞工處及環境保護署有否就這些維修工程的風險進行全面性的監察及巡查；若有，相關的巡查及檢控次數為何；若否，當局會否對這些工程進行監管及巡查，並每半年向公眾交代相關的數據及詳情；
- (三) 會否考慮要求新一輪更新行動申請獲批准的業主必須先為其樓宇進行石棉評估，證明要維修的地方不含石棉物料之後，才准許進行維修工程；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (四) 鑒於根據發展局的資料，更新行動推出至今，已創造超過5 900個就業機會(包括建築工人、技術工人、承建商及專業人士)，但舊樓不時發現採用含有石棉的建築物料，當局有否向這些負責維修工程的工人提供適當的訓練和指示，以

確保他們具備所需的技能及知識去進行石棉工作；若有，詳情為何；若否，如何保障這些維修工人的健康？

Asbestos survey under “Operation Building Bright”

(10) Dr Hon LEUNG Ka-lau (Written Reply)

The Government, in collaboration with the Hong Kong Housing Society and the Urban Renewal Authority, launched the two-billion dollar Operation Building Bright (“OBB”) in 2009 to help owners of some 2 000 target buildings which are over 30 years old to carry out building repair works. In 2010, the Government injected an additional funding of \$500 million to increase the number of buildings that could benefit from OBB. However, it has been learnt that from time to time, building materials containing asbestos are found to have been used in old buildings and repair works may lead to the release of asbestos fibres, affecting the health of the repair workers and the residents. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the authorities have conducted asbestos assessments in old buildings which received grants to carry out repair works since the launch of the first round of OBB; if they have, of the relevant data (including the number of buildings which have undergone asbestos assessments and the number of those confirmed to contain asbestos materials); if not, how the authorities ensure that the health of both the workers and the residents is adequately protected from being affected by asbestos before repair works for the assisted buildings are carried out;
- (b) if the authorities have conducted asbestos assessments in old buildings which participated in OBB for the first time, whether the Labour Department and the Environmental Protection Department have monitored and inspected thoroughly the risks of these repair works; if they have, of the number of the relevant inspections and prosecutions; if not, whether the authorities will monitor and inspect these

repair works and report the relevant data and details to the public on a half-yearly basis;

- (c) whether it will consider requiring owners whose applications for the new round of OBB have been approved to conduct asbestos assessments in their buildings first and approval for commencement of the repair works will not be given until the places under repair are proved to be free of asbestos materials; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (d) given that the information provided by the Development Bureau showed that since the launch of OBB, more than 5 900 job opportunities (including construction workers, technical workers, contractors, and professionals) have been created, but from time to time, building materials containing asbestos are found to have been used in old buildings, whether the authorities have provided workers undertaking the repair works with appropriate training and instructions to ensure that they are equipped with the skills and knowledge necessary for undertaking the asbestos works; if they have, of the details; if not, how the health of these repair workers can be safeguarded?

電單車泊車位

(11) 劉皇發議員 (書面答覆)

關於電單車泊車位的情況，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 目前全港共有多少個由政府管理的露天電單車泊車位；當中有多少個屬收費泊車位，多少個屬免費泊車位；及
- (二) 政府有否考慮，將所有公共電單車泊車位改為收費；若否，原因為何？

Motorcycle parking spaces

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

Regarding the situation of parking spaces for motorcycles, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the total number of open parking spaces for motorcycles in Hong Kong that are managed by the Government at present, and among them, the respective numbers of metered and free parking spaces; and
- (b) whether the Government has considered converting all the public parking spaces for motorcycles to metered ones; if not, of the reasons for that?

醫院管理局聘請的支援服務助理及技術服務助理

(12) 潘佩璆議員 (書面答覆)

醫院管理局(“醫管局”)自2001年起以合約方式聘請基層員工，並以支援服務助理及技術服務助理取代以往的二級工人及二級和三級文員等職位，而他們的待遇及薪金亦與公務員薪酬架構脫鉤。有支援服務助理及技術服務助理向本人反映，多年來，他們的薪酬待遇及福利均偏低，亦出現同工不同酬的情況，以致員工長期士氣低落及不斷流失，而人手流失亦會影響公共醫療服務的質素。據報，醫管局已開始就支援服務助理及技術服務助理職系進行全面檢討。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，上述的檢討是由甚麼機構負責，以及檢討結果將於何時公布；在檢討過程中，員工會否參與及被諮詢；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；
- (二) 鑒於支援服務助理及技術服務助理的職位在不同醫院聯網或部門亦有不同的薪酬待遇，是否知悉，醫管局會否考慮建立一套統一的職級及薪酬福利待遇機制，並制訂劃一聘用條款，以改善同一職位有不同待遇的不公平情況；如會，詳情為何；如不會，原因為何；及
- (三) 鑒於政府早前公布，將會撤銷俗稱“三加三”的聘用制度，改為公務員只須通過3年試用期，管方覺滿意便可直接轉為以長期聘用條款續聘，是否知悉，醫管局會否效法政府的新聘用制度，取消現時支援服務助理及技術服務助理入職需簽6年合約的制度，改為3年合約，並於合約期滿後可轉為以長期聘用條款續聘；如會，詳情為何；如不會，原因為何？

General Services Assistants and Technical Services Assistants
employed by the Hospital Authority

(12) Dr Hon PAN Pey-chyou (Written Reply)

Since 2001 the Hospital Authority (“HA”) has recruited junior staff on contract terms and replaced former posts of Workman II and Clerical Officer II and III, etc. with General Services Assistants (“GSAs”) and Technical Services Assistants (“TSAs”) and their remuneration has also been delinked from the civil service pay structure. Some GSAs and TSAs have relayed to me that their remuneration and benefit packages have remained on the low side for years, and there is also the phenomenon of equal work with unequal pay, which has led to persistent low staff morale and staff wastage, and that staff wastage will in turn affect the quality of public healthcare services. It has been reported that HA has commenced a comprehensive review of the GSA and TSA grades. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows which organization is responsible for the aforesaid review and when the outcome of the review is to be announced; whether staff will participate in the review process and be consulted, if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) given that the remuneration packages for GSA and TSA posts in different hospital clusters or departments also differ, whether it knows if HA will consider setting up a unified ranking, remuneration and benefit mechanism, and formulating uniform employment terms so as to alleviate the unfair situation of different remuneration packages being offered for the same post; if HA will do so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) given that the Government has announced earlier that it will remove the employment system commonly known as the “3+3” system

and instead civil servants may be offered further appointment on permanent terms immediately after completion of the three-year probation period to the satisfaction of the management, whether it knows if HA will follow the Government's new employment system and abolish the existing six-year contract entry system for GSAs and TSAs by replacing it with a three-year contract which, upon expiry, will be renewed for further appointment on permanent terms; if HA will do so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

處理發電廠產生的煤灰

(13) 陳健波議員 (書面答覆)

據報，有綠色團體從內地14個發電廠煤灰場收集回來的粉煤灰樣本中，驗出超過20種對環境及人體有害的物質(包括重金屬和化學化合物，例如鎳、鉻、砷、水銀及鉛等)。有環保人士指出，現時香港的發電燃料組合，超過一半(約54%)為燃煤發電，每年產生的煤灰對環境及市民健康造成的影響，一直令人非常關注。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，過去5年，香港每年產生的煤灰數量為何，以及處理的方法為何；
- (二) 是否知悉，本港的發電廠將煤灰運往煤灰湖的處理過程為何；如何確保暴露於空氣的煤灰不含重金屬和化學化合物，以免影響周邊環境；當中防揚散及防滲漏的做法為何；
- (三) 過去5年，政府有否就發電廠產生及經處理的煤灰所含的重金屬及化學化合物進行化驗；若有，結果為何；若否，原因為何；是否知悉，該等棄置於收集場地的煤灰，是否含有重金屬及化學化合物；若然，所含的成份為何、其對周邊環境及生物(包括市民及候鳥)會否造成影響，以及政府如何確保該等煤灰不會對環境及市民健康造成影響；及
- (四) 是否知悉，用作棄置煤灰的地點及其周邊現時的環境情況為何；政府以何準則評估該等地點是否符合環境安全標準；該等地點有否跡象於未來幾年飽和；若有，政府會如何處理？

Handling of fuel ashes generated by power stations

(13) Hon CHAN Kin-por (Written Reply)

It has been reported that more than 20 substances (including heavy metals and chemical compounds such as cadmium, chromium, arsenic, mercury and lead, etc.) that are harmful to the environment and human health have been found by a green group in the samples of pulverized fuel ashes gathered from 14 ash sites of power stations on the Mainland. Some environmentalists have pointed out that at present, coal dominates more than half (about 54%) of the fuel mix for power generation in Hong Kong, and the impact of the fuel ashes generated each year on the environment and public health has all along been of grave concern. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows the amount of fuel ashes generated in Hong Kong in each of the past five years and the way in which they had been handled;
- (b) whether it knows the handling process adopted by power stations in Hong Kong for delivering fuel ashes to ash lagoons; how they ensure that the fuel ashes exposed to the air do not contain heavy metals and chemical compounds so as to avoid affecting the surrounding environment; and of the measures to prevent diffusion and permeation;
- (c) whether the Government had conducted any test in the past five years on the heavy metal and chemical compound contained in treated fuel ashes generated by power stations; if it had, of the outcome; if not, the reasons for that; whether it knows if fuel ashes disposed of at collection sites contain heavy metal and chemical compounds; if so, of their contents, and whether such contents have any impact on the surrounding environment and living creatures, including the public and migratory

birds, and how the Government ensures that the ashes do not affect the environment and public health; and

- (d) whether it knows the present environment of the sites used for the disposal of fuel ashes and the situation of their surrounding areas; of the criteria based on which the Government assesses if those sites meet the environmental safety standards; whether there are any indications that the sites will be full in the next few years; if so, how the Government will deal with the matter?

促進物流業發展的措施

(14) 林健鋒議員 (書面答覆)

近年政府致力推動本港的物流業逐步轉向高價值貨物及服務發展，並與珠江三角洲其他地區合力打造該區成為世界級的先進製造業和現代服務業的基地。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於現時中港兩地就過境車輛的規格都訂有不同的標準，香港特區政府有否與內地當局商討統一該等標準，以減少車主維修保養和驗車的開支；
- (二) 有沒有研究連繫本港的“道路貨物資料系統”和內地的“自動報關系統H2000”，讓運輸業業界無需再分開就這兩套系統遞交清關貨物資料；
- (三) 有沒有研究在每個過境口岸實施一站式清關安排；
- (四) 會否在新界和其他合適地點，提供更多合適土地供招標作航運、港口發展及物流業之用，尤其是在葵青區提供合適土地作港口後勤用地；
- (五) 會否在葵涌貨櫃碼頭旁興建駁船專用停泊處，並且配備大型起重機，以提升駁運的效率和運載量；及
- (六) 會不會更有效利用資訊科技去協調駁運安排，以及延長駁運服務的運作時間，以應付需求？

Measures to facilitate the development of the logistics industry

(14) Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung (Written Reply)

In recent years, the Government has been committed to facilitating the gradual shift of the development of the logistics industry in Hong Kong to high-value goods and services, and cooperating with other areas in the Pearl River Delta Region to build that region into an advanced global manufacturing and modern services base. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) given the different standards currently set by the Mainland and Hong Kong on the specifications of cross-boundary vehicles, whether the Hong Kong SAR Government has discussed standardizing such standards with the mainland authorities, so as to reduce vehicle owners' expenses in maintaining and checking their vehicles;
- (b) whether it has conducted any study on connecting the "Road Cargo System" in Hong Kong with the automatic customs declaration system "H2000" on the Mainland so that the transport trade will no longer need to submit separate cargo information for clearance under these two systems;
- (c) whether it has studied the implementation of one-stop customs clearance arrangements at each border control point;
- (d) whether it will provide more suitable land in the New Territories and in other appropriate locations for tenders for the use of shipping, port development and the logistics industry, and in particular, provide suitable land in Kwai Tsing to serve as port back-up sites;
- (e) whether it will construct a dedicated berth for barges next to the container terminals in Kwai Chung and equip it with large cranes so as to

enhance the efficiency and carrying capacity of the barging service; and

- (f) whether it will make more effective use of information technology to coordinate barging arrangements and extend the operation hours of the barging service so as to cope with the demand?

改善公共衛生的措施

(15) 梁家傑議員 (書面答覆)

本人最近接獲觀塘區居民的投訴，指其居所樓下有小部分濕貨檔攤的檔主於收鋪後未有進行徹底的清潔工作，使血水及肉類渣滓積存，不時發出臭味，並衍生蟑螂及鼠患問題。該等居民指出，這樣除了影響街道衛生外，亦為樓上及附近的住戶帶來不便。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 當局以甚麼準則去定出衛生黑點；
- (二) 當局會否定期公布最新的衛生黑點名單，讓公眾監察衛生黑點的改善情況；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (三) 過去3年，當局有否就街道上及接近住宅的濕貨檔攤制訂特別的衛生指引；若有，當局會否定期作出巡查，以確保該類檔攤遵守該等指引？

Measures to improve public hygiene

(15) Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit (Written Reply)

Recently, I have received complaints from residents in Kwun Tong that the operators of a small number of wet goods stalls located on the ground floor of their building did not conduct thorough cleaning work after operation hours, resulting in an accumulation of bloody discharge and meat scraps which gave off bad smell from time to time and caused cockroach and rodent infestation problems. These residents pointed out that apart from affecting the hygienic conditions of the streets, such a situation also caused inconvenience to the residents upstairs and nearby. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) what criteria are adopted by the authorities for identifying hygiene blackspots;
- (b) whether the authorities will regularly publicize the latest list of hygiene blackspots to enable the public to monitor improvements made to the hygiene blackspots; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) whether the authorities had formulated special hygiene guidelines for wet goods stalls on the street and those near residential buildings in the past three years; if they had, whether the authorities will conduct regular inspections to ensure that those stalls comply with the guidelines?

遭警方拘捕的少年

(16) 何秀蘭議員 (書面答覆)

據香港警務處2011年1月發表的2010年本港罪案數字，2010年共有3 576名10至15歲少年因犯罪被捕。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 按干犯的罪行劃分，過去5年，每年因犯罪被捕的10至15歲少年的數字(以表列出)；
- (二) 有多少名第(一)項的少年被定罪，以及他們受到甚麼懲處(分項以表列出)；
- (三) 是否知悉，有多少名第(二)項的少年因被判拘禁而離開原來就讀的學校；
- (四) 當局有何程序協助該等少年刑滿後重新入學；及
- (五) 是否知悉，第(三)項的少年在刑滿之後申請重新入學平均須時多久；剔除假期，有多少人刑滿之後一個月仍然未能重新入學；期間當局如何協助他們重回正途；以及有多少人在刑滿後能夠重新入讀主流的官立、津貼、私立或其他類別的學校，並表列他們入讀學校的類別的分項數字？

Juveniles arrested by the Police

(16) Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan (Written Reply)

According to the local crime figures in 2010 released by the Hong Kong Police Force in January 2011, a total of 3 576 juveniles aged between 10 and 15 were arrested for crimes in 2010. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of juveniles aged between 10 and 15 who had been arrested for crimes in each of the past five years, together with a breakdown by the offence committed (set out in table form);
- (b) how many juveniles in (a) had been convicted, and what penalties had been imposed on them (with a breakdown set out in table form);
- (c) whether it knows the number of juveniles in (b) who had to leave their original schools because they were sentenced to detention;
- (d) what procedures have been adopted by the authorities to assist these juveniles in returning to school after serving their sentences; and
- (e) whether it knows the average time taken by the juveniles in (c) to apply for returning to school after having served their sentences; how many juveniles had still not been able to return to school one month (excluding holidays) after having served their sentences; during this period, how the authorities assisted them in getting back on the right track; and how many juveniles had been able to return to mainstream government schools, subsidized schools, private schools or other types of schools after having served their sentences, broken down by the type of school attended by them (set out in table form)?

處理過期藥物

(17) 余若薇議員 (書面答覆)

每年，政府及醫院管理局(“醫管局”)均需處理過期藥物，例如政府前年購入的300萬劑人類豬型流感疫苗，便已在去年9月及10月到期，需要銷毀。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去3年，政府及醫管局需棄置的過期藥物的數量及價值為何；
- (二) 截至上述人類豬型流感疫苗的到期日，按目標組別分類的總接種人數為何；
- (三) 剩餘的人類豬型流感疫苗的處理方法、進度及涉及的開支為何；
- (四) 鑒於食物及衛生局在2009年7月13日向本會衛生事務委員會提交的文件表示，政府在採購人類豬型流感疫苗時，會在招標條件中加入條款，讓已訂購及送貨而未使用的劑量，可退回製造商並獲退款，該條款的執行情況為何；及
- (五) 政府就2010-2011年度疫苗接種計劃共訂購了多少劑疫苗，當中是否有第(四)項的“用剩退款”的條款；截至現時為止，本年度按目標組別分類的接種人數為何？

Handling of expired drugs

(17) Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee (Written Reply)

The Government and the Hospital Authority (“HA”) need to handle expired drugs every year, such as the three million doses of Human Swine Influenza (“HSI”) vaccines purchased by the Government in the year before which needed to be disposed of upon their expiry in September and October last year. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the quantity and value of expired drugs that needed to be disposed of by the Government and HA in the past three years;
- (b) as at the expiry dates of the aforesaid HSI vaccines, of the total number of vaccinated persons, with a breakdown by target group;
- (c) of the ways to deal with the remainder of the HSI vaccines as well as the progress and the costs involved;
- (d) given that the Food and Health Bureau indicated in its paper provided to the Panel on Health Services of this Council on 13 July 2009 that in the procurement of HSI vaccines, the Government would include a clause in the tender conditions to the effect that any unused vaccines ordered and delivered could be returned to the manufacturer with refund, of the implementation of such clause; and
- (e) of the total number of doses of vaccines ordered by the Government under the 2010-2011 Vaccination Programme; whether the “refund of unused vaccines” clause in (d) has been included in such orders; of the number of vaccinated persons in the current year to date, with a breakdown by target group?

奶粉供應

(18) 陳克勤議員 (書面答覆)

據報，不少內地旅客及“水貨客”在港購買奶粉，導致本地奶粉供應緊張，售價亦被炒高，其中鄰近邊境的新界北區最受影響，有藥房返貨後不足10分鐘，奶粉已被搶購一空。有家長便在網上發起行動，要求政府開徵奶粉離境稅，作為打擊手段。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於食物及衛生局局長於1月28日透露，當局曾經與供應奶粉的業界接觸，認為市面上有足夠供應，雙方接觸的詳情為何；業界有否提供任何數據或資料，以示供應充足，以及有何具體安排，進一步增加市面上的奶粉供應；
- (二) 有否評估在零售層面，奶粉短缺的情況為何，以及是否有零售商囤積存貨；若有，詳情為何，以及會採取甚麼措施解決；若否，會否考慮進行上述評估；
- (三) 有何具體措施穩定本港的奶粉價格，避免價格被炒高；
- (四) 鑒於農曆新年期間，不少內地旅客來港，政府有否評估奶粉短缺問題有否進一步加劇；及
- (五) 會否考慮採取任何措施，包括研究上述家長提出的建議，以限制任何人士大量購入奶粉；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Supply of milk powder

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

It has been reported that many travellers and “couriers” from the Mainland buy milk powder in Hong Kong, causing a short supply of as well as a speculative surge in the prices of milk powder locally, and the North District in the New Territories, which is adjacent to the border, is most affected in that some pharmacies sold out all their milk powder in less than 10 minutes after replenishment. Some parents have initiated a campaign on the Internet to urge the Government to levy a milk powder export tax as a means to combat the situation. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) given that the Secretary for Food and Health revealed on the 28th of January that the authorities had contacted the trade which supplied milk powder and it considered that there was sufficient supply on the market, of the details of the contact between both sides; whether the trade had provided any data or information to show that there was sufficient supply, and what concrete arrangements had been made to further increase the supply of milk powder on the market;
- (b) whether it has assessed the shortage of milk powder at the retail level and whether there was stockpiling by retailers, if so, of the details, and the measures to be adopted to solve the problem; if not, whether it will consider conducting the aforesaid assessment;
- (c) of the concrete measures to stabilize milk powder prices in Hong Kong and avoid speculative surge of prices;
- (d) given that quite a number of travellers from the Mainland came to Hong Kong during the Chinese New Year, whether the Government

has assessed if the problem of milk powder shortage has further been aggravated; and

- (e) whether it will consider taking any measure, including studying the aforesaid proposal of the parents, to restrict bulk purchase of milk powder by any person; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

引進導盲犬

(19) 李華明議員 (書面答覆)

香港多年來沒有導盲犬在街道穿梭。據報，香港導盲犬協會(“協會”)已剛成立，並引進了幼犬，以訓練為導盲犬後交給合適的視障人士，為他們引路。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 政府有否評估，引進導盲犬後，需要進行哪些配套工作；若有評估，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 現時，有否政府和公共機構的設施是不准許導盲犬進入的；若然，政府有否改善措施，以配合引進導盲犬；
- (三) 鑒於現時部份公共交通工具(例如公共小巴、電車、昂坪纜車和的士等)的附屬法例，沒有訂明可容許視障乘客攜帶導盲犬乘搭該等交通工具，而只是訂明由負責人員酌情決定，政府會否修改相關的附屬法例，明文容許視障乘客攜帶導盲犬乘搭該等公共交通工具，以配合引進導盲犬；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (四) 鑒於據悉目前有些私營場所(例如餐廳及酒店等)明文規定不准犬隻(包括導盲犬)入內，政府會否與協會合作，推動這些場所容許導盲犬進入；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (五) 政府會否效法日本等國家，制定導盲犬法，規定商廈、電影院、店鋪和所有民間設施，均不得拒絕輔助殘疾人士的導盲犬進入；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (六) 政府如何確保導盲犬於服役期間及退役後均可得到適當的照顧；及

(七) 鑒於導盲犬對港人來說較為陌生，政府會否加強公眾教育，教導市民如何與導盲犬及其主人相處？

Introduction of guide dogs for the visually impaired

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

Guide dogs for the blind (“guide dogs”) have not been seen on the streets of Hong Kong for many years. It has been reported that the newly established Hong Kong Guide Dogs Association (“HKGDA”) has imported puppies and after they have been trained to become guide dogs, they will be given to suitable visually impaired persons for guiding their way. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed what complementary work is needed following the introduction of guide dogs; if it has assessed, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) whether there are government and public bodies’ facilities which at present do not allow entry of guide dogs; if so, whether the Government has any improvement measures to complement the introduction of guide dogs;
- (c) given that the existing subsidiary legislation of some public transport, e.g. public light bus, tram, Ngong Ping Cable Car and taxi, etc., does not provide that visually impaired passengers may bring their guide dogs when using such public transport, and only provides that the people in charge may decide at their discretion in this regard, whether the Government will amend the relevant subsidiary legislation to stipulate in writing that visually impaired passengers may bring their guide dogs when riding on such public transport, so as to complement the introduction of guide dogs; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (d) given that it has been learnt that at present some private premises, e.g. restaurants and hotels, etc., stipulate in writing that dogs,

including guide dogs, are not allowed to enter, whether the Government will work with HKGDA to promote permission of entry of guide dogs to these premises; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

- (e) whether the Government will follow the practices of other countries such as Japan in enacting legislation on guide dogs to prohibit commercial buildings, cinemas, shops and all community facilities from denying entry of guide dogs which provide assistance to persons with disabilities; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (f) how the Government ensures that guide dogs will receive proper care during their service and retirement; and
- (g) given that Hong Kong people are relatively unfamiliar with guide dogs, whether the Government will enhance public education to teach the public how to get along with guide dogs and their owners?

採購新救護車

(20) 葉偉明議員 (書面答覆)

據報，消防處於2009年購入200多輛新款救護車，但處方的採購過程出現問題，導致首批抵港約70輛新救護車的高度和闊度，較舊的救護車分別多30釐米及10釐米，因而令新救護車不能進出救護站。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 現時全港的救護站中，有多少個是新救護車因體積過大而不能進入的；消防處會否為該些救護站進行改建工程，令新救護車能進出全港所有救護站；若會，涉及的開支為何；
- (二) 消防處有何措施，以避免該批新救護車因體積問題未能準時到達需進行緊急救援的地點；
- (三) 消防處採購該批新救護車的程序為何；當中有多少人員負責提出採購建議、進行採購、監察採購過程，以及驗收新救護車等程序；為何有關人員一直沒有發現新救護車的車身加大後所造成的影響及問題；
- (四) 當局會否檢討消防處現行整個採購救護車的程序，以及處分疏忽職守的人員；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (五) 消防處會否考慮向供應商退回有關的救護車或向供應商追討改裝救護站的工程費用及索取賠償；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Procurement of new ambulances

(20) Hon IP Wai-ming (Written Reply)

It has been reported that the Fire Services Department (“FSD”) procured over 200 ambulances of new models in 2009; however, due to problems in FSD’s procurement process, the first batch of approximately 70 new ambulances delivered to Hong Kong are 30 centimetres taller and 10 centimetres wider than the old ones, making it impossible for the new ambulances to enter or leave the ambulance depots. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) among the ambulance depots in Hong Kong at present, of the number of those which the new ambulances, due to their excessive sizes, are unable to enter; whether FSD will carry out conversion works at such ambulance depots so that the new ambulances will be able to enter or leave all ambulance depots in Hong Kong; if FSD will do so, of the expenditure involved;
- (b) what measures FSD has to avoid the situation of the aforesaid batch of new ambulances being unable to arrive in time at places in need of emergency rescue services because of their sizes;
- (c) of FSD’s procurement procedures for the aforesaid batch of new ambulances; the number of staff members responsible for procedures such as putting forth the procurement proposal, making procurement, supervising the procurement procedures, as well as inspecting and accepting the new ambulances; why the staff concerned have all along failed to notice the implications of and problems arising from the enlarged size of the new ambulances;
- (d) whether the authorities will conduct a review of FSD’s overall existing procedures for ambulance procurement and penalize staff who

were derelict in their duties; if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and

- (e) whether FSD will consider returning such ambulances to the supplier, or recovering the costs of carrying out conversion works at ambulance depots and lodging claims for compensation from the supplier; if FSD will do so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?