

立法會
Legislative Council

LC Paper No. CB(3) 625/11-12

**Paper for the House Committee meeting
of 13 April 2012**

**Questions scheduled for the
Legislative Council meeting of 18 April 2012**

Questions by:

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) | Hon WONG Kwok-kin | (Oral reply) |
| (2) | Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee | (Oral reply) |
| (3) | Hon LAU Kong-wah | (Oral reply) |
| (4) | Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun | (Oral reply) |
| (5) | Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan | (Oral reply) |
| (6) | Hon WONG Yung-kan | (Oral reply) |
| (7) | Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan | (Written reply) |
| (8) | Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee | (Written reply) |
| (9) | Hon Fred LI Wah-ming | (Written reply) |
| (10) | Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che | (Written reply) |
| (11) | Hon IP Wai-ming | (Written reply) |
| (12) | Hon WONG Sing-chi | (Written reply) |
| (13) | Hon James TO Kun-sun | (Written reply) |
| (14) | Hon Paul CHAN Mo-po | (Written reply) |
| (15) | Hon Starry LEE Wai-king | (Written reply) |
| (16) | Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing | (Written reply) |
| (17) | Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip | (Written reply) |
| (18) | Hon KAM Nai-wai | (Written reply) |
| (19) | Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai | (Written reply) |
| (20) | Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun | (Written reply) |

註 :

NOTE :

議員將採用這種語言提出質詢

Member will ask the question in this language

特快公屋編配計劃

(1) 黃國健議員 (口頭答覆)

早前有報道指不少屬青壯年的公屋非長者一人申請者，透過參加“特快公屋編配計劃”以求盡快取得公屋單位，然後待3年後以綠表申請購買居者有其屋(下稱“居屋”)計劃或其他資助房屋計劃的單位。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去5年，每年有多少非長者一人申請者參加“特快公屋編配計劃”，當中獲編配公屋單位的申請者的人數、年齡組別、學歷及平均輪候時間為何；過去5年，有多少透過“特快公屋編配計劃”獲編配公屋的非長者一人申請者，在入住後5年內申請轉為包括其他家庭成員的一般家庭住戶，又或以綠表申請購買居屋計劃的單位；
- (二) 過去5年，每年房屋署就濫用公屋問題進行過多少次巡查及家訪、涉及的單位數目，以及屬於一人單位及長者屋單位的數目分別為何；當中每年有多少次屬突擊家訪；最終被房屋署確認為濫用及丟空公屋的個案有多少；及
- (三) 鑒於未來有更多資助房屋計劃供市民申請，而就部分計劃而言，綠表申請人可獲較高的中籤機會或優先的選樓次序，當局有否評估上述情況會否成為部分人士申請該等資助房屋的捷徑，增加有需要的家庭的輪候時間，浪費公屋資源，以及影響資助房屋計劃的公平性；若有評估，詳情為何；當局會否徹查，以及加強規管以防止公屋資源被濫用，同時檢討非長者一人公屋租戶以綠

表申請資助房屋的資格，以免問題惡化？

Express Flat Allocation Scheme

- (1) Hon WONG Kwok-kin (Oral reply)

It has been reported earlier that quite a number of young or middle-aged non-elderly one-person applicants of public rental housing (“PRH”) seek expeditious allocation of PRH through the Express Flat Allocation Scheme (“EFAS”) and then apply for purchasing Home Ownership Scheme (“HOS”) flats or units under other subsidized housing schemes as green form applicants after three years. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of non-elderly one-person applicants of PRH who joined EFAS in each of the past five years, and among such applicants, the number, age groups, academic qualifications, and average waiting time of those who were allocated PRH units; the number of non-elderly one-person applicants allocated PRH units under EFAS in the past five years who applied to switch to ordinary households with other family members, or applied to purchase HOS flats as green form applicants, within five years after moving into the PRH units concerned;
- (b) in each of the past five years, of the numbers of inspections and home visits conducted by the Housing Department (“HD”) in relation to misuse of PRH, the number of units involved, and the respective numbers of one-person units and units for the elderly involved; among such inspections and home visits, of the number of surprise visits in each year; the number of cases eventually confirmed by HD as cases of PRH units being misused or left vacant; and

- (c) given that more subsidized housing schemes will be available for application by the public in future, and under some of such schemes, green form applicants will have a greater chance of success in a ballot or a higher priority in the order of unit selection, whether the authorities have assessed if the aforesaid situation will become a short-cut for certain people to apply for such subsidized housing schemes, increase the waiting time for needy families, waste PRH resources and affect the fairness of these subsidized housing schemes; if they have, of the details; whether the authorities will conduct thorough investigation and step up regulation to prevent abuse of PRH resources and at the same time review the eligibility of non-elderly one-person tenants for applying for subsidized housing as green form applicants, so as to prevent the problem from worsening?

有關中央人民政府代表機構不當影響的指控

(2) 余若薇議員 (口頭答覆)

近日本地報章及國際媒體廣泛報道，指中央人民政府駐香港特別行政區聯絡辦公室(下稱“中聯辦”)高度介入香港事務，涉嫌違反《基本法》第二十二條及偏離“一國兩制、高度自治”的方針。有外國媒體更在行政長官(下稱“特首”)選舉後評論“一國兩制”為“所有中最差的制度”。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於有報道指中聯辦官員於本年2月與行政長官辦公室(下稱“特首辦”)人員於一會所會面時，中聯辦研究部部長狠批特首辦主任沒有設法阻止本會行使《立法會(權力及特權)條例》所賦予的權力調查特首候選人，政府有沒有針對此事採取任何行動(包括向公眾交待事實真相或譴責破壞《基本法》的行為)以維護《基本法》對港人治港的承諾；如有，詳情為何；如沒有，原因為何；
- (二) 鑒於在特首選舉期間，有選舉委員會委員(下稱“選委”)指中聯辦為其中一名候選人向多名選委拉票，政府有沒有針對此事採取任何行動(包括按《選舉(舞弊及非法行為)條例》調查事件，以及傳召有關人士問話等)以維護《基本法》對港人治港的承諾；如有，詳情為何；如沒有，原因為何；及
- (三) 鑒於有報道指一名報館負責人的秘書收到中聯辦宣傳文體部部長來電留言，表示不滿該報抨擊中聯辦及特首選舉的報道，政府有沒有針對此事採取任何行動(包括向有關傳媒瞭解事實真

相、或譴責破壞《基本法》的行為) 以維護《基本法》對港人治港的承諾；如有，詳情為何；如沒有，原因為何？

Allegations relating to undue influence of
the representative organ of the Central People's Government

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

Recently, there has been wide coverage in local newspapers and international media alleging that the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("LOCPG") has been profoundly intervening in Hong Kong's affairs, which may have breached Article 22 of the Basic Law and deviated from the principle of "One Country, Two Systems" and "a high degree of autonomy". After the Chief Executive ("CE") Election, a foreign media organization even commented that "One Country, Two Systems" is "the worst system, including all the others". In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) given that it was reported that during a meeting between officials of LOCPG and staff members of CE's Office in a clubhouse in February this year, the Head of Research of LOCPG severely criticized the Director of CE's Office for not trying his best to prevent this Council from exercising the powers conferred by the Legislative Council (Powers and Privileges) Ordinance in investigating a CE candidate, whether the Government has taken any action (including giving an account of the truth to the public and condemning those actions which breach the Basic Law) regarding this incident to uphold the promise of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" as laid down in the Basic Law; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

- (b) given that some members of the Election Committee (“EC members”) alleged that LOCPG lobbied votes from quite a number of EC members for one of the candidates during the CE election period, whether the Government has taken any action (including launching investigation into the incident in accordance with the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance, as well as summoning the people concerned for interviews, etc.) regarding this incident to uphold the promise of “Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong” as laid down in the Basic Law; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) given that it was reported that the secretary of the person-in-charge of a newspaper had received a telephone message left by the Director-General of the Department of Publicity, Culture and Sports Affairs of LOCPG expressing dissatisfaction about the newspaper’s reports which criticized LOCPG and the CE Election, whether the Government has taken any action (including finding out the truth from the media organization concerned and condemning those actions which breach the Basic Law) regarding this incident to uphold the promise of “Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong” as laid down in the Basic Law; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

重鋪電線及加強電力工程計劃

(3) 劉江華議員 (口頭答覆)

香港房屋委員會(下稱“房委會”)於2005年推行重鋪電線及加強電力工程計劃(下稱“工程計劃”),協助舊型公共屋邨住戶更換室內電線及加裝電插座,以陸續解決高齡屋邨室內電線老化及電插座不足的問題。近日有市民向我反映,有租者置其屋計劃屋邨(下稱“租置屋邨”)單位發生漏電事故,當中不少事故與電線日漸老化有關。他們指出,租置屋邨的租戶仍為房委會的租戶,大多為低收入人士,難以自行改善過時的電力裝置,但現時工程計劃並不涵蓋租置屋邨,故該等租戶需面對可能發生漏電事故的威脅。就此,政府可否告知本會:

- (一) 目前工程計劃的進度為何;上述工程完成後,新裝置的有效使用期為何;當局有否計劃為受惠住戶定期檢查電力裝置;若有,相隔多久進行一次檢查;若否,原因為何;
- (二) 除現時工程計劃涵蓋的舊型公共屋邨外,當局會否計劃在全港所有其他公共屋邨進行上述更換室內電線及加裝電插座工程;若會,涉及的公共屋邨數目為何;及
- (三) 當局會否計劃把推行工程計劃的範圍擴展至租置屋邨的租住單位;若會,何時推行;若否,原因為何?

Electrical Rewiring and Reinforcement Programme

(3) Hon LAU Kong-wah (Oral reply)

The Hong Kong Housing Authority (“HA”) implemented the Electrical Rewiring and Reinforcement (“ERR”) Programme in 2005 to assist residents of old public housing estates (“PRHs”) in replacing electrical wiring and install additional power sockets in their flats, with a view to gradually addressing the problems of ageing of wiring and inadequate sockets in the flats of very old PRHs. Some members of the public have recently reflected to me that electricity leakage incidents occurred in the flats of the Tenants Purchase Scheme (“TPS”) estates, and quite a number of these incidents were related to the ageing of wiring. They have pointed out that tenants in TPS estates are still tenants of HA, and as most of them are low-income earners, it is difficult for these tenants themselves to improve the obsolete electrical installations, but ERR Programme at present does not cover TPS estates, thus such tenants need to face the threat of possible occurrence of electricity leakages. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the current progress of ERR Programme; upon completion of the aforesaid works, the life span of the new installations; whether the authorities have any plan in place to regularly inspect the electrical installations of the households which benefited from ERR Programme; if they have, of the interval between each inspection; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) apart from old PRHs which are currently covered by ERR Programme, whether the authorities will plan to carry out works to

replace electrical wiring and install additional power sockets in the flats of all other PRHs across the territory; if they will, of the number of PRHs involved; and

- (c) whether the authorities will plan to extend the scope of ERR Programme to include the rental flats of TPS estates; if they will, of the implementation timetable; if not, the reasons for that?

露天鐵路路段

(4) 梁美芬議員 (口頭答覆)

本人近日收到不少大角咀奧運站附近居民的投訴，指該區屋苑帝柏海灣及柏景灣對開的港鐵東涌線及機場快線路段，由於屬於露天設計，而且未有任何隔音屏障設施，列車駛經上述路段時發出過量噪音，令旁邊的居民多年來飽受滋擾。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，除東鐵線外，現時共有多少鐵路路段屬於露天設計而又接近民居；過去3年，當局共收到多少宗露天鐵路路段旁的居民就鐵路行車噪音作出的投訴；
- (二) 現時當局按何準則要求香港鐵路有限公司(下稱“港鐵公司”)在鄰近民居的露天鐵路路段加建類似東鐵線旺角染布房街一段的半封閉式隔音屏障，抑或全封閉式隔音屏障，以減低噪音；政府現時有否規定港鐵路軌與民居之間的距離；及
- (三) 環境保護署有否派員前往奧運站柏景灣附近的露天鐵路路段旁量度噪音；若有，數據為何；政府有否計劃要求港鐵公司在上述路段設置全封閉式隔音屏障；若有計劃，是否知悉該項工程的時間表為何？

Open air rail sections

(4) Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun (Oral reply)

Recently I have received quite a number of complaints from residents in the vicinity of the MTR Olympic Station, indicating that because of the open air design of the rail sections of the MTR Tung Chung Line and Airport Express adjacent to the housing estates (namely, the Central Park and the Park Avenue) in that district, and in the absence of noise barriers, the nearby residents have been suffering from excessive noise nuisance produced by trains running through the aforesaid sections for years. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows, other than the East Rail Line, the total number of rail sections which adopt an open air design and are close to residential buildings at present; of the total number of complaints the authorities had received in the past three years from residents living on both sides of the open air rail sections concerning railway traffic noise;
- (b) of the existing criteria based on which the authorities request the MTR Corporation Limited (“MTRCL”) to retrofit semi-enclosures similar to those retrofitted along the East Rail Line section near Yim Po Fong Street in Mong Kok or full enclosures along the open air rail sections close to residential buildings for noise mitigation purpose; whether the Government has specified the distance between MTR rails and residential buildings at present; and
- (c) whether the Environmental Protection Department has sent its staff to measure the

noise level on both sides of the open air rail sections of the Olympic Station near the Park Avenue; if it has, of the data so collected; whether the Government has plans to require MTRCL to retrofit full enclosures along the aforesaid sections; if it has, whether it knows the timetable for the retrofitting works?

規管涉及境外投資活動的金融產品

(5) 張宇人議員 (口頭答覆)

近年，許多外資公司為了籌集資金，紛紛在本港的金融市場推出不同類型的投資產品。許多市民(包括年長一輩)為免儲蓄被高通脹蠶食，也會購買回報可望較高的投資產品。但有市民質疑，監管當局在“雷曼迷你債券事件”後，在審批及監管投資產品方面仍有欠完善，市民隨時會購買到有問題的投資產品。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 如何確保本港的監管當局盡責審批投資產品，不會讓有問題的投資產品推出市場(包括確保與該等產品掛鈎的業務，在境內外不涉及欺詐等刑事罪行，該等產品才可以在港銷售)；
- (二) 是否知悉，監管當局有否設立國際性的通報機制，協助其定期監察已獲准在港銷售的投資產品，並在發現當中與該等產品掛鈎的業務涉及境外刑事案件而涉案人士或機構被起訴後，會即時向有關銷售單位及投資者通報，令他們提高警覺，從而增加投資產品的透明度和保障投資者的知情權；若有，詳情為何；若否，會否考慮設立有關機制；及
- (三) 是否知悉，與獲准在港銷售的投資產品掛鈎的業務，一旦涉及境外刑事案件而涉案人士或機構被定罪，監管當局會採取甚麼行動保障投資者的權益；若不會採取行動，原因為何，以及會否考慮制訂措施在該等情況下採取行動，以加強保障投資者的權益？

Regulation of financial products involving
investment activities abroad

(5) Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan (Oral reply)

In recent years, many foreign companies have launched various types of investment products in the financial market of Hong Kong for capital financing. To avoid their savings being eroded by high inflation, many members of the public, including the elderly, purchase products with expected higher returns. Yet some of them query that after the Lehman Brothers Minibonds incident, the vetting, approval and regulation of investment products by the regulatory authorities are still inadequate, and members of the public may at any time purchase defective investment products. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) how the due diligence of Hong Kong's regulatory authorities in vetting and approving investment products is ensured, so as not to allow defective investment products to be launched in the market, including ensuring that the businesses which are linked to such products are not involved in criminal offences, such as fraud, etc., both locally or abroad before the sale of such products in Hong Kong is allowed;
- (b) whether it knows if the regulatory authorities have put in place an international notification mechanism to facilitate their regular monitoring of the investment products which are approved for sale in Hong Kong, and immediately inform the vendors and investors concerned to raise their alertness when the businesses linked to such products are found to be involved in criminal cases abroad and the persons or

organizations involved are prosecuted, so as to enhance the transparency of the investment products and safeguard the right to know of investors; if they have, of the details; if not, whether they will consider setting up the relevant mechanism; and

- (c) whether it knows, in the event that the businesses linked to those investment products which are approved for sale in Hong Kong are involved in criminal cases abroad and the persons or organizations involved are convicted, what actions the regulatory authorities take to safeguard the interests of investors; if action is not taken, of the reasons for that, and whether formulation of measures to take action under such circumstances will be considered with a view to enhancing the safeguard of the interests of investors?

漁業影響評估

(6) 黃容根議員 (口頭答覆)

按照本港現行環境影響評估(下稱“環評”)的規定，建議的發展項目如可能影響漁業資源，須進行漁業影響評估。關於該等評估及保育海洋資源，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 現時有否規定在進行影響預測及影響評估時，必須採用某些輔助工具(例如數學模型)；若有，該等工具與各漁業大國現時所採用的輔助工具有何差別；若否，有關機構在審批環評報告時如何作出準確的判斷；
- (二) 鑒於政府現時進行環評時，主要參考專家意見進行科學性評估，以系統性的方式評估基建項目對生態的影響，而就海事工程對漁民及社區人士的影響，政府以何方法作客觀性評估；政府會否考慮漁民及相關社區人士的意見，並視之為重要的考慮因素之一；若否，原因為何；及
- (三) 政府有否計劃進行香港海域全面性的海洋資源研究調查，製備海洋資源地圖，以作促進生態保育及海洋資源存護之用；若否，原因為何？

Fisheries Impact Assessment

(6) Hon WONG Yung-kan (Oral reply)

In accordance with the existing requirements for environmental impact assessment (“EIA”) in Hong Kong, fisheries impact assessments must be conducted for proposed development projects which may affect fisheries resources. Regarding such assessments and conservation of marine resources, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether certain ancillary tools (e.g. mathematical models) are at present required to be used for conducting impact prediction and evaluation; if so, of the difference between such tools and those ancillary tools currently used by various leading fisheries countries; if not, how the relevant organizations can make accurate judgement when examining and approving EIA reports;
- (b) given that at present the Government mainly makes reference to the opinion of experts to make scientific assessments when conducting EIA, and evaluate the ecological impact of infrastructure projects in a systematic manner, of the objective means adopted by the Government to make assessment in respect of the impact of marine works on fishermen and members of the community; whether the Government will consider the views of fishermen and relevant members of the community, and regard their views as one of the important factors for consideration; if not, of the reasons for that; and
- (c) whether the Government has any plan to conduct a comprehensive survey on marine resources in

Hong Kong waters and prepare marine resource maps, with a view to promoting conservation of the ecosystem and marine resources; if not, of the reasons for that?

行政長官辦公室在搬遷過程中銷毀的政府檔案

(7) 何秀蘭議員 (書面答覆)

就行政長官辦公室遷往新政府總部過程中所銷毀的共66.56直線米的檔案，政府可否告知本會，該等檔案的：

(一) 名稱為何；及

(二) 立檔及結檔日期分別為何？

Government records destroyed by
the Office of the Chief Executive during relocation

(7) Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan (Written reply)

Regarding the 66.56 linear metres of records in total which were destroyed by the Office of the Chief Executive during its relocation to the new Central Government Complex, will the Government inform this Council of:

- (a) the titles of such records; and
- (b) the dates of creation of such records as well as the dates of closing such records?

香港金融研究中心及財政司司長辦公室的經濟分析部的研究能力

(8) 葉劉淑儀議員 (書面答覆)

政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，香港金融管理局(“金管局”)於1999年8月成立的香港金融研究中心(“研究中心”)，除研究中心主任及高級經理兩個職位外，去年的人手編制及開支為何；其研究人員的學歷及學術背景為何；
- (二) 鑒於研究中心定期發表不少專業及學術性的專題報告，研究與財務經濟相關的課題(例如香港與亞洲各地的貨幣政策、跨境人民幣業務與香港人民幣市場等)，是否知悉，金管局與政府(包括財政司司長辦公室和商務及經濟發展局等)會否分享及運用這些數據和研究成果；若會，具體情況為何；除了與財務經濟相關的研究外，研究中心有否定期發表與實體經濟趨向有關的專題報告(例如“個人遊計劃”對香港產業結構的影響，以及歐洲債務危機及美國樓市復甦對本港經濟產業的影響等)；及
- (三) 鑒於政府資料顯示，財政司司長辦公室轄下的經濟分析及方便營商處的經濟分析部(“經濟分析部”)負責進行經濟分析和就政府的政策提供相關意見，過去5年，經濟分析部有否定期進行第(二)項提及的與實體經濟趨向相關的研究，並發表具專業及學術水平的專題報告；若有，每年發表的報告數量為何；研究的範圍為何及有否廣泛性；現時經

濟分析部的人手編制、職員的學歷及學術背景為何；政府會否加強其研究及分析實體經濟趨向的能力；若會，計劃為何？

Research capabilities of the Hong Kong Institute for
Monetary Research and the Economic Analysis Division
of the Financial Secretary's Office

(8) Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-ye (Written reply)

Will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows, apart from the two posts of Director and Senior Manager of the Hong Kong Institute for Monetary Research ("HKIMR") established in August 1999 by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA"), the staff establishment and expenditure of HKIMR in the past year; as well as the academic qualifications and background of HKIMR's researchers;
- (b) given that HKIMR regularly publishes quite a number of professional and academic topical reports and conducts research studies on subjects relating to financial economics (e.g. the monetary policies in Hong Kong and other places in Asia, cross-border Renminbi business and the Renminbi market in Hong Kong, etc.), whether it knows if HKMA and the Government (including the Financial Secretary's Office and the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau, etc.) share and use such data and research results; if so, of the specific details; apart from research studies relating to financial economics, whether HKIMR regularly publishes topical reports on the trends of the real economy (e.g. the impact of the Individual Visit Scheme on the industrial structure of Hong Kong, as well as the impact of the European debt crisis and the recovery of the American property market on the economic industries of Hong Kong, etc.); and

- (c) given that according to government information, the Economic Analysis Division (“EAD”) of the Economic Analysis and Business Facilitation Unit under the Financial Secretary’s Office is responsible for providing economic analyses and related advice on government policies, whether EAD had, in the past five years, regularly conducted research studies on the trends of the real economy mentioned in (b), and published topical reports of professional and academic standards; if so, of the number of such reports published each year; the scope of the research studies and whether the coverage was extensive enough; the current staff establishment of EAD as well as the academic qualifications and background of its staff; whether the Government will strengthen EAD’s capabilities to study and analyze the trends of the real economy; if so, of the relevant plan?

對出售電力公司股權的規管

(9) 李華明議員 (書面答覆)

有報道指埃克森美孚能源有限公司有意放售青山發電有限公司(“青電”)60%的股權，而中電控股有限公司(“中電”)與國有企業中國南方電網有限責任公司(“南方電網”)有意聯合洽購上述股權。市民關注上述洽購股權事件對民生和政治的影響，他們亦認為在預期中電會於下年度提高電費的情況下，政府有需要評估上述洽購股權的結果對政府監管及改善電力市場所造成的影響。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 政府有否評估，中電及南方電網成功洽購青電股權會對本港現時及未來的電力價格，以及開放電力市場的可能性有何影響；若有，結果為何；若否，會否及何時作出評估；
- (二) 現時政府有否管制發電廠出售資產及股權；有否管制電力公司以購入股權形式，增加帳目內的資產；
- (三) 是否知悉，中電在成功洽購青電股權後會否更改資產數量，以調整電費；
- (四) 就上述洽購青電股權的交易建議，特區政府有否參與其中；事前有否獲得任何相關消息；及
- (五) 鑒於南方電網為國有企業，政府有否評估南方電網成功入股青電後，政府以往與電力公司定下的協議及發展原則會有何改變、政府會否重新制訂電力市場的發展方向，以及香港的電力市場會否受中方約束？

Regulation of sale of equity interest in power companies

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

It has been reported that ExxonMobil Energy Limited intends to sell the 60% equity interest in Castle Peak Power Company Limited (“CAPCO”) it holds, whilst CLP Power Holdings Limited (“CLP”) and China Southern Power Grid Company Limited (“CSG”), which is a state-owned enterprise, plan to jointly acquire the aforesaid equity interest. Members of the public are concerned about the acquisition’s impact on people’s livelihood and politics, and they also consider that in anticipation of the tariff increase of CLP in the coming year, it is necessary for the Government to assess the impact of the outcome of the acquisition on the regulation and improvement of the electricity market by the Government. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it has assessed the impact of the successful joint acquisition of the CAPCO’s equity interest by CLP and CSG on the current and future tariffs in Hong Kong and the possibility of opening up the electricity market; if it has, of the findings; if not, whether and when such assessment will be made;
- (b) whether it has any control on the sale of assets and equity interest by power plants at present; and whether it has any control over power companies in expanding the assets in their accounts by means of acquisition of equity interest;
- (c) whether it knows if CLP will revise the amount of its assets upon successful acquisition of CAPCO’s equity interest in order to adjust tariff;

- (d) whether the SAR Government is involved in the aforesaid proposed acquisition of CAPCO's equity interest; whether it has obtained any relevant information beforehand; and
- (e) given that CSG is a state-owned enterprise, whether the Government has assessed, upon the successful acquisition of CAPCO's equity interest by CSG, the changes to the previous agreements and development principles laid down by the Government with power companies, if the Government will formulate afresh the direction for the development of the electricity market, and if Hong Kong's electricity market will be subject to control by the mainland counterparts?

2010-2015年成年人精神健康服務計劃

(10) 張國柱議員 (書面答覆)

醫院管理局(“醫管局”)的“2010-2015年成年人精神健康服務計劃”(“服務計劃”)提出的建議包括：(1)在所有醫院聯網聘請個案經理，為所有適合在社區接受治療的嚴重精神病患者推行綜合個案管理計劃；(2)試行跨專業社區精神健康專科團隊，並與社會福利署的精神健康綜合社區中心(“綜合社區中心”)聯繫，提供全面的精神科及精神健康服務；(3)以跨專業護理為基礎，推行新的專科門診模式，以改善輪候及診症時間，服務靈活度(特別是夜間診所)及服務範圍等。就此，政府可否告知本會，是否知悉：

- (一) 截至本年3月底，醫管局共聘請了多少位個案經理；要求每位經理每年最少需負責多少宗個案；現時實際上平均每位經理負責多少宗個案；除跟進個案外，個案經理是否需要負責其他工作及活動；
- (二) 根據醫管局的資料，現時適合在社區接受治療的嚴重精神病患者人數為何(按醫管局所劃分的分區列出分項數字)；按照該人數，預計需要多少位個案經理才足夠，以及各分區仍需增聘多少位個案經理以滿足服務需求；
- (三) 過去兩年，由個案經理轉介到綜合社區中心跟進的個案數目為何(按醫管局所劃分的分區列出分項數字)；個案經理在甚麼情況及準則下轉介個案；以及他們在轉介個案後，如何與綜合社區中心的社工合作，協助患者康復；及

- (四) 鑒於有綜合社區中心的社工反映，他們將精神病患者及懷疑精神病患者轉介至醫管局轄下醫院接受治療，但該等患者不獲專科門診優先處理，而仍需先經由普通科門診診斷，醫管局會否安排由該等社工轉介的患者直接接受精神科醫生診治，讓他們及早得到治療；若否，原因為何，以及有關的患者在甚麼情況和程序下才可獲專科門診優先處理？

Mental Health Service Plan for Adults 2010-2015

- (10) Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Written reply)

The recommendations made by the Hospital Authority (“HA”) in its Mental Health Service Plan for Adults 2010-2015 include: (1) recruiting case managers (“CMs”) in all HA clusters to provide comprehensive case management for all patients with severe mental illness (“SMI”) considered suitable for treatment in community settings; (2) carrying out a pilot on setting up community-based multi-disciplinary mental health specialist care teams to provide a full range of psychiatric and mental health services in community settings, and provide links with Integrated Community Centres for Mental Wellness (“ICCMW”) of the Social Welfare Department; and (3) implementing a new specialist out-patient model based on multi-disciplinary care to patients, so as to improve waiting time, consultation time, service flexibility (particularly for evening clinics) and the range of services provided. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council if it knows:

- (a) the number of CMs employed by HA as at the end of March this year; at least how many cases each CM has to handle each year; the actual number of cases currently handled by each CM on average; apart from following up cases, whether CMs are responsible for other duties and activities;
- (b) the current number of patients with SMI considered suitable for treatment in community settings according to HA’s information, broken down by various districts delineated by HA; the estimated number of CMs that is adequate in the

light of such patient number, and the number of additional CMs required to be employed for various districts to meet service demands;

- (c) the number of cases referred by CMs to ICCMWs for follow-up in the past two years, broken down by various districts delineated by HA; under what circumstances and based on what criteria CMs will refer the cases; and how they cooperate with the social workers of ICCMWs to assist the patients in their rehabilitation after referring the cases; and
- (d) given that some social workers of ICCMWs have reflected that when they refer persons suffering from or suspected to be suffering from mental illness to HA hospitals for treatment, but such persons are not given priority access to specialist out-patient services and still have to undergo general out-patient diagnosis, whether HA will arrange direct treatment by psychiatrists for those patients referred by such social workers, so that they can receive early treatment; if not, the reasons for that, and under what circumstances and through what procedures the patients concerned will be given priority access to specialist out-patient services?

2018年人力資源推算

(11) 葉偉明議員 (書面答覆)

勞工及福利局於本年2月16日向本會人力事務委員會就“2018年人力資源推算”主要初步結果提交的文件顯示，按總體教育程度劃分，2018年整體人力供應與整體人力需求比較會短缺14 000人。早在當局推行資歷架構時，有業內人士向本人反映，指學歷並不同實際工作技能，例如擁有較高學歷的在職人士，也未必能夠勝任汽車維修的工作，故須制訂反映工作崗位所需的工作資歷標準及能力標準說明。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 除教育程度外，當局推算2018年的人力資源供求數字時，有否同時評估不同行業及職位所要求的工作資歷及能力標準；若否，原因為何；政府會否分析相關工作資歷及能力標準，重新推算香港人力資源的供求差額；及
- (二) 鑒於“2018年人力資源推算”顯示，6年後本港在高中、技工、技術員及副學位教育程度組別將短缺22 000人，政府在未來6年內，將會提供多少個以能力標準說明為本的職業培訓課程，以填補人力資源不足？

Manpower Projection to 2018

(11) Hon IP Wai-ming (Written reply)

The Labour and Welfare Bureau submitted a paper to the Panel on Manpower of this Council on 16 February this year regarding the preliminary key findings of the Manpower Projection to 2018 (“MP2018”), which reveals that the overall manpower supply is estimated to be 14 000 people short of the overall manpower requirement in 2018 by broad education level. As early as the launch of the Qualifications Framework by the authorities, some members of the trade reflected to me that education qualification was not equivalent to actual working skills (e.g. an employee with high education qualification may not be able to take up a job for vehicle maintenance), and thus it was necessary to draw up standards on work experience and specifications of competency standards (“SCS”) for individual job positions. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) in addition to education level, whether the authorities had assessed the requirements on work experience and competency standards for individual job positions of different professions when drawing up MP2018; if they had not, of the reasons for that; whether the Government will analyze the relevant work experience and competency standards to project afresh the variances in manpower supply and demand for Hong Kong; and
- (b) given that MP2018 reveals a shortfall of 22 000 people in the education category of upper secondary, craft, technician and sub-degree levels six years later, of the number of

SCS-based vocational training courses to be provided by the Government in the next six years to meet the manpower shortfall?

在香港舉行婚禮

(12) 黃成智議員 (書面答覆)

根據現時法例，婚禮可在婚姻登記處由婚姻登記官或副婚姻登記官(“登記官”)主持下舉行，或在特許禮拜場所，由合資格的神職人員主持下，按該教會、宗派或團體奉行的婚禮儀式或慣例進行。此外，符合有關資格並獲委任為婚姻監禮人的執業律師和公證人，也可以在任何時間、在登記官辦事處及特許禮拜場所以外任何的香港地方為新人主持婚禮。就此，行政機關可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去3年，透過上述3種途徑舉行婚禮的個案分別有多少宗；
- (二) 目前當局以甚麼原則向某禮拜場所批發許可證，特許該場所作為舉行宗教儀式婚禮的地點；
- (三) 目前婚姻監禮人可在任何地方主持婚禮的安排，是否與神職人員主持的婚禮須在特許禮拜場所舉行的政策有矛盾；及
- (四) 當局會否考慮放寬上述規定，讓合資格的神職人員也可以在任何場所主持婚禮？

Celebration of marriages in Hong Kong

(12) Hon WONG Sing-chi (Written reply)

Under the existing legislation, marriages may be celebrated in marriage registries by the Registrar of Marriages or deputy registrar of marriages (“the Registrar”), or in licensed places of worship by competent ministers according to the rites or usages of marriage observed in the churches, denominations, or bodies concerned. Moreover, practising solicitors and notary public who are eligible and appointed as civil celebrants may also celebrate marriages for wedding couples at any time and at any place in Hong Kong other than the office of the Registrar and a licensed place of worship. In this connection, will the Executive Authorities inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective number of marriages celebrated through the aforesaid three ways in each of the past three years;
- (b) of the existing principles based on which the authorities grant a licence to certain place of worship to approve it as a place for celebration of marriages according to religious rites;
- (c) whether the existing arrangement that civil celebrants may celebrate marriages in any place is contradictory to the policy that ministers are required to celebrate marriages in licensed places of worship; and
- (d) whether the authorities will consider relaxing the aforesaid requirement, so that competent ministers may also celebrate marriages in any place?

大廈管理專業顧問服務試驗計劃及
大廈管理專業顧問服務計劃

(13) 涂謹申議員 (書面答覆)

政府聯同香港房屋協會及4個物業管理專業團體，於2010年4月推行了一項為期1年的“大廈管理專業服務試驗計劃”(“試驗計劃”)，為舊樓較多的5個地區、約1 600個舊樓單位的業主，免費提供專業的物業管理意見及跟進服務；又於去年11月推行“大廈管理專業顧問服務計劃”(“服務計劃”)至2014年3月，以擴展試驗計劃。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 就試驗計劃所提供的各項服務的最新實施詳情，當局曾進行多少次逐戶家訪，以直接聯絡業主，協助他們成立業主立案法團(“法團”)；曾為多少幢大廈撰寫大廈公用部分管理檢核報告；出席了多少個法團的會議，以及共出席多少次該等會議，以提供專業意見及支援文書工作；曾協助多少個法團申請各項維修資助及貸款計劃，以及跟進維修工程和標書等；已協助多少個法團購買第三者風險保險；為法團負責人和一般業主提供的大廈管理培訓課程或講座等的數目為何；
- (二) 按年及區議會分區劃分，在試驗計劃中屬第一類目標大廈／大廈群組(即由參與機構共同選定的大廈群組，約共900個服務單位)中，政府曾進行家訪的大廈群組數目為何，以及至現時為止，當中有多少幢大廈於其後成立或重組法團；另外政府協助業主成功統籌和協調樓宇維修工作的個案數目為何；

- (三) 按年及區議會分區劃分，在試驗計劃中屬第二類目標大廈／大廈群組(即由有意參與該計劃的業主提出申請的大廈)的數目為何，以及至現時為止，當中有多少幢大廈參與試驗計劃後成立或重組法團，而另外當中有否大廈退出計劃；若有，詳情為何；此外，政府協助業主成功統籌和協調樓宇維修工作的個案數目為何；
- (四) 政府有否統計，在試驗計劃中，一般需時多久才能完成單一個案的跟進工作；
- (五) 鑒於政府會推行服務計劃至2014年3月，並通過公開招標批出合約予兩間物業管理公司提供有關服務，而據悉，政府在合約中規定兩間物業管理公司須在服務計劃期內為指定數目的大廈成立法團，每間公司每年的目標數目分別為何(按區議會分區列出分項數字)；
- (六) 鑒於服務計劃“以大廈群組形式推行”，“鼓勵群組內的大廈業主互相仿效，改善舊樓失修的問題”，有關的實施詳情為何；現時有何“群組”；
- (七) 服務計劃的服務範疇中“為法團負責人及業主提供大廈管理培訓”的具體內容為何；是否所有合資格大廈的業主均可享用此服務；及
- (八) 鑒於據悉，政府同時於去年11月推行“居民聯絡大使計劃”，招募年滿18歲，以及居於樓齡30年或以上的“三無大廈”的業主或租客參與該計劃，以協助政府部門聯絡居民，政府有否統計，至今共有多少名該等居民參與該大使計劃；若有，人數為何(按區議會分區列出

分項數字);政府會否定期檢討該大使計劃的成效;以及當反應未如理想,政府會否加強宣傳;若會,詳情為何?

The pilot Building Management Professional Service Scheme
and the Building Management Professional Advisory Scheme

(13) Hon James TO Kun-sun (Written reply)

In collaboration with the Hong Kong Housing Society and four property management professional bodies, the Government launched a one-year pilot scheme called the “Building Management Professional Service Scheme” (“pilot scheme”) in April 2010 to provide free professional advice and follow-up services on property management to about 1 600 owners of flat units in old buildings in five districts where more old buildings are located, and in November last year, it introduced the “Building Management Professional Advisory Scheme” (“Advisory Scheme”) which will last up to March 2014, so as to expand the pilot scheme. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) regarding the latest details of implementing the various services provided under the pilot scheme, of the number of home visits conducted by the authorities with a view to contacting owners direct and assisting them in forming Owners’ Corporations (“OCs”); the number of buildings for which the authorities have prepared management audit reports for their common areas; the number of OC meetings attended by the authorities to provide professional advice and secretarial services, together with the number of the OCs concerned; the number of OCs which were assisted by the authorities in applying for various maintenance subsidy and loan schemes, as well as following up the repair works and tender procedures, etc.; the number of OCs which were assisted by the authorities in taking out third party risks

insurance; and the number of building management training programmes or seminars, etc. provided to office-bearers of OCs and owners;

- (b) among the first category of target buildings/clusters of buildings under the pilot scheme, i.e. those clusters of buildings (approximately 900 units in total) jointly selected by the participating organizations, of the number of clusters of buildings in which the Government conducted home visits, broken down by year and District Council district, and so far the number of buildings among them which subsequently formed an OC or reorganized their OCs; further, the number of cases of the Government assisting the owners in successfully coordinating building maintenance and repair works;
- (c) of the number of buildings under the second category of target buildings/clusters of buildings under the pilot scheme, i.e. those buildings identified through applications submitted by owners who were interested in joining the scheme, broken down by year and District Council district, and so far the number of buildings among them which formed an OC or reorganized their OCs after participating in the pilot scheme, and whether any of these buildings withdrew from the scheme; if so, of the details; further, the number of cases of the Government assisting the owners in successfully coordinating building maintenance and repair works;
- (d) whether the Government has compiled statistics on the time normally needed to complete the

follow-up action for a single case under the pilot scheme;

- (e) given that the Government will implement the Advisory Scheme up to March 2014 and has awarded contracts through open tender to two property management companies for the provision of relevant services, and it has been learnt that the two property management companies are required by the Government under the contracts to form OCs for a designated number of buildings during the period of the Advisory Scheme, of the respective target numbers to be met by each company in each year, with a breakdown of such numbers by District Council district;
- (f) given that the Advisory Scheme is implemented “on the basis of building clusters” to “encourage owners to learn from one another to tackle the problem of building neglect”, of the relevant implementation details; the “clusters” which are currently covered under the Scheme;
- (g) of the specific details of the service of “providing training on building management to office-bearers of OCs and owners” under the Advisory Scheme; whether all owners of the eligible buildings may enjoy this service; and
- (h) as it has been learnt that the Government launched the “Resident Liaison Ambassador Scheme” (“Ambassador Scheme”) at the same time in November last year to recruit owners or tenants aged 18 or above who live in “three nil” buildings of more than 30 years’ old to participate in the scheme to assist government departments in contacting residents, whether the

Government has compiled statistics on the total number of such residents participating in the Ambassador Scheme so far; if it has, of the number of such participants, broken down by District Council district; whether the Government will regularly review the effectiveness of the Ambassador Scheme; and whether the Government will step up publicity when the response is not satisfactory; if it will, of the details?

父母為香港永久性居民但在海外出生的人士
申請香港身份證的事宜

(14) 陳茂波議員 (書面答覆)

有在香港出生並擁有香港永久性居民身份證的市民向本人指出，他們在1997年6月30日前為其在海外出生的子女取得英國屬土公民護照及香港兒童身份證。之後其子女留居海外升學，直至本年年滿18歲返港換領成人身份證，卻遭到入境事務處(“入境處”)拒絕。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 自1997年香港回歸後，入境處每年收到多少宗類似上述個案的申請；當中被拒絕和批准的宗數分別為何，以及部分申請被拒絕的原因為何；
- (二) 第(一)項所述被拒絕的個案中，有多少宗在入境處協助下，申請人再次申請並成功取得香港身份證，以及其成功申請的原因為何；
- (三) 第(一)項所述被拒絕的個案中，有多少申請人向人事登記審裁處上訴；上訴得直和被駁回的宗數分別為何，以及其原因為何；及
- (四) 政府會如何加強宣傳和教育，讓符合資格而在海外出生的港人申領香港身份證？

Application for Hong Kong identity cards by people born
abroad to Hong Kong permanent residents

(14) Hon Paul CHAN Mo-po (Written reply)

Some Hong Kong-born citizens who are also holders of Hong Kong permanent identity cards pointed out to me that their children who were born overseas had obtained British Dependent Territories Citizen passports and Hong Kong juvenile identity cards before 30 June 1997. Their children then stayed abroad to pursue studies and returned to Hong Kong upon reaching the age of 18 this year and applied for adult identity cards, but their applications were refused by the Immigration Department (“ImmD”). In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) in each of the years since the reunification of Hong Kong in 1997, of the number of applications received by ImmD which were similar to the aforesaid cases; among such applications, of the respective numbers of those which were refused and approved, as well as the reasons why some applications were refused;
- (b) among the refused applications referred to in (a), of the number of cases in which the applicants were successful in their subsequent applications for Hong Kong identity cards with assistance from ImmD, as well as the reasons why such applications were successful;
- (c) among the refused applications referred to in (a), of the number of applicants who had lodged appeals to the Registration of Persons Tribunal; of the respective numbers of appeal cases which were allowed and rejected, as well as the respective reasons; and

- (d) how the Government will step up publicity and education to facilitate eligible Hong Kong people who were born overseas to apply for Hong Kong identity cards?

香港海外經濟貿易辦事處的人手編制

(15) 李慧琼議員 (書面答覆)

目前，商務及經濟發展局轄下設有11個海外經濟貿易辦事處(“海外經貿辦”)，專責處理與香港有關的經濟及貿易等事務，吸引外商在香港直接投資，並宣揚香港作為亞洲地區中心及首選營商地點的各種優勢。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去5年，香港與設有海外經貿辦的各個國家的貿易額，以及每年的變動百分比分別為何(以表列出)；
- (二) 過去5年，各海外經貿辦的人手編制，以及每年的變化分別為何；及
- (三) 釐定海外經貿辦人手編制的準則為何；當局會否根據與有關國家的貿易額，相應檢討目前的人手編制；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Staff establishments of the overseas
Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices

(15) Hon Starry LEE Wai-king (Written reply)

At present, 11 overseas Economic and Trade Offices (“ETOs”) are set up under the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau, and such ETOs are dedicated to handling economic and trade issues related to Hong Kong, attracting foreign direct investment to Hong Kong as well as promoting Hong Kong’s many advantages as a regional hub and the preferred business location in Asia. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective volumes of trade in the past five years between Hong Kong and the various countries where overseas ETOs are set up, as well as the respective percentage changes in each year (set out in table form);
- (b) of the staff establishments of various overseas ETOs in the past five years and the respective changes in each year; and
- (c) of the criteria for determining the staff establishments of overseas ETOs; whether the authorities will, in the light of the volumes of trade with the countries concerned, review the current staff establishments; if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

婦女發展

(16) 劉慧卿議員 (書面答覆)

婦女事務委員會(“婦委會”)負責就婦女事務的宏觀策略向政府提供意見，並制訂長遠目標和策略。婦委會在其於去年12月出版的《香港婦女發展目標》中指出，社會上仍然缺乏聚焦地以推動婦女發展為目標的資源，令該會和婦女團體在進一步推動婦女工作時面對困難。就提高推動婦女發展工作的效益，行政機關可否告知本會：

- (一) 婦委會會否效法香港愛滋病顧問局及康復諮詢委員會籌辦社區論壇的做法，增設婦女事務社區論壇，以加強與婦女團體會面及交流，向婦女團體解釋其工作和瞭解它們需要的援助；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 婦委會會否效法其他政府委員會(例如促進種族和諧委員會)將會議文件上載到委員會網頁的做法，將每次委員會會議的出席名單、文件及會議紀錄等文件上載到婦委會的網頁，讓市民可監察婦委會的工作，並增加婦委會運作的透明度；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (三) 政府會否增撥資源協助落實《香港婦女發展目標》提出的建議；若會，詳情及時間表為何；
- (四) 政府有否定期與婦委會及婦女團體代表會面及交流，以瞭解它們所需的援助為何；若有，詳情為何；及

(五) 鑒於政府統計處於2001年起每年發表的“香港的女性及男性－主要統計數字”報告書，集廣泛類別的資料，藉按性別劃分的統計數字和指標，描述女性和男性在主要經濟和社會範疇中的情況，統計處會否在進行相關的調查前向更多團體(例如婦女團體和平等機會委員會等)作出諮詢，並在進行調查後與更多團體進行專題討論，以及與婦委會合作加強相關範疇及議題的教育及推廣工作？

Women's development

(16) Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing (Written reply)

The Women's Commission ("WoC") is responsible for advising the Government on the strategic overview over women's issues and developing a long-term vision and strategy for such issues. In "Hong Kong Women's Development Goals" published by WoC in December last year, WoC pointed out that resources designated for women's development in society are still inadequate, making it difficult for WoC and women's groups to advance their work in this regard. Regarding the enhancement of efficiency in promoting women's development, will the Executive Authorities inform this Council:

- (a) whether WoC will follow the practices of the Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS and the Rehabilitation Advisory Committee in organizing community forums, and introduce community forums on women's issues, so as to strengthen the efforts in meeting and conducting exchanges with women's groups, explain to women's groups about its work and understand the assistance they need; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) whether WoC will follow the practices of other committees of the Government (e.g. the Committee on the Promotion of Racial Harmony) in uploading meeting documents to the committees' web sites, and upload the attendance list, documents and minutes, etc. of each meeting of WoC to WoC's web site, so as to enable members of the public to monitor WoC's work and enhance the transparency of

WoC's operation; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

- (c) whether the Government will allocate additional resources to assist in implementing the recommendations put forth in "Hong Kong Women's Development Goals"; if it will, of the details and the timetable;
- (d) whether the Government regularly meets and conducts exchanges with representatives of WoC and women's groups to understand what assistance they need; if it has, of the details; and
- (e) given that the report on "Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics" published annually by the Census and Statistics Department ("C&SD") since 2001 draws together sex disaggregated statistics and indicators from a variety of sources with a view to painting a picture of the situation of women and men in major economic and social spheres, whether C&SD will consult more organizations (e.g. women's groups and the Equal Opportunities Commission, etc.) before conducting the relevant surveys, and hold topical discussions with more organizations after the surveys and cooperate with WoC to step up the education and publicity work on the relevant areas and subjects?

消減飛機噪音的措施

(17) 陳偉業議員 (書面答覆)

政府在2011年3月16日本會會議答覆本人的質詢時表示，為減低飛機噪音對航道附近地區的影響，民航處自1998年10月起實行多項飛機噪音消減的措施(包括盡量安排在晚上11時至翌日早上7時離港的航機使用西博寮海峽的南行航道；在凌晨至早上7時抵港的航機從機場西南面海面進場降落，以避免航機在深夜時分飛越人口稠密的地區；從東北方進場的航機採用持續降落模式，而向東北方起飛的航機在較短距離內爬升至較高的飛行高度；以及禁止噪音較高並屬於國際民航公約所界定的飛機在港升降)。然而，本人得悉，上述時段的飛機噪音仍對不少屋苑的居民造成滋擾，令他們難以入睡。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 2011年及2012年期間，每月各飛機噪音監察站在上述時段錄得飛機噪音水平達70至74分貝、75至79分貝，以及80分貝或以上的數據；
- (二) 去年飛機噪音水平達80分貝或以上的航班機種及所屬航空公司的名稱；及
- (三) 會否進一步加強現行消減飛機噪音的措施，以減低對有關地區的居民滋擾；若會，詳情為何？

Aircraft noise mitigating measures

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

In reply to my question at the meeting of this Council on 16 March 2011, the Government indicated that the Civil Aviation Department had, since October 1998, implemented a series of aircraft noise mitigating measures to minimize the impact of aircraft noise on the districts near the flight paths (including arranging for flights departing Hong Kong between 11:00 pm and 7:00 am to use the southbound route via the West Lamma Channel as far as possible, and directing flights arriving in Hong Kong between midnight and 7:00 am to land from the waters southwest of the airport, so as to avoid aircrafts overflying densely populated areas in the early hours; requiring aircrafts approaching from the northeast to adopt the Continuous Descent Approach when landing, and aircrafts taking off towards the northeast to reach a higher altitude within a shorter distance; and banning aircrafts which have a higher noise level, as defined in the Convention on International Civil Aviation, from landing and taking off in Hong Kong). However, I have learnt that aircraft noise during the aforesaid hours still causes nuisance to residents of quite a number of housing estates, making it difficult for them to sleep. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the monthly data recorded in 2011 and 2012 by various aircraft noise monitoring terminals on aircraft noise levels which reached 70 to 74, 75 to 79, and 80 decibels (“dB”) or above during the aforesaid hours;

- (b) of the types of aircraft the noise levels of which reached 80 dB or above last year and the names of their operating airline companies; and
- (c) whether it will further enhance the existing aircraft noise mitigating measures to reduce the nuisance caused to residents in the districts concerned; if it will, of the details?

給政府官員使用的洗手間

(18) 甘乃威議員 (書面答覆)

政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 哪些職級的政府官員(包括政策局局長)的辦公室內可設有私人洗手間，並按職級列出有關局長和其他官員的職位；
- (二) 政府以何標準界定哪些職級的官員辦公室內可設有私人洗手間；為何該等官員不與其他公務員共用辦公大樓內的員工洗手間；及
- (三) 新政府總部內，男女廁格(包括尿盆)數目的比例為何？

Washrooms for government officials

(18) Hon KAM Nai-wai (Written reply)

Will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the ranks of government officials (including Directors of Bureaux) entitled to the provision of a private washroom in their offices, together with a list of the Directors and other government officials concerned by rank;
- (b) of the criteria adopted by the Government for determining which ranks of officials may be entitled to the provision of a private washroom in their offices; why such officials do not share the staff washrooms in the office buildings with other civil servants; and
- (c) of the male-to-female toilet compartment (including urinal bowls) ratio in the new Central Government Complex?

推廣本港紡織及時裝業的措施

(19) 林大輝議員 (書面答覆)

有本港紡織及時裝業界人士向本人反映，該行業經過數十年來的蓬勃發展，在經驗、技術、人才、國際視野及時裝觸覺等多方面已建立扎實基礎，香港可以善用這些優勢發展成為亞洲區以至全球性的時裝中心。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 現時本港從事紡織及時裝業和相關業務的企業數目、僱員人數，以及該行業對本港經濟的貢獻為何；
- (二) 過去5年，本港紡織及時裝業每年的進口、轉口及出口貿易貨量和貨值為何，並按主要市場列出分項數字；以及該等數字佔全球相關貿易總額的百分比為何；
- (三) 是否知悉，現時業界分別在珠江三角洲地區及亞洲其他地區(例如柬埔寨、泰國及菲律賓等)開設廠房的數目為何；
- (四) 現時有否政策協助業界發展；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；
- (五) 有何措施培育業界人才；
- (六) 有否措施協助本港年青時裝設計師發展個人事業；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；
- (七) 過去10年，有否措施推動業界投資研發和創新；如有，成效為何；

- (八) 有否評估現行的《稅務條例》(第112章)第39E條和根據50:50比例分攤基礎課稅安排，對業界升級轉型和持續發展的影響為何；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；
- (九) 鑒於內地工業和信息化部於本年1月發布《紡織工業“十二五”發展規劃》，內容包括品牌產品出口比重達到25%等，當局會否考慮仿效有關做法，訂立香港品牌出口比重的目標，以及推出措施協助業界打造香港品牌；
- (十) 有否評估現時本港紡織及時裝業在全球時裝供應鏈上擔當的角色及日後的發展空間；如有，詳情為何；如否，會否計劃進行評估；及
- (十一) 有否評估本港紡織及時裝業發展成為亞洲區或全球性的時裝中心的潛力；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何？

Measures to promote Hong Kong's textile and apparel industry

(19) Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai(Written reply)

Some members of the local textile and apparel industry have relayed to me that the industry, after several decades of robust development, has established a sound foundation in various aspects such as experience, technologies, talents, international insights and fashion sense, etc., and Hong Kong can make good use of these advantages to develop itself into an Asian or even a global fashion centre. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the existing numbers of enterprises and employees engaged in the local textile and apparel industry and in relevant trades, as well as the industry's contribution to Hong Kong's economy;
- (b) of the trade volume and the value of imports, re-exports and exports of goods of the textile and apparel industry in Hong Kong in each of the past five years, together with a breakdown by major markets, as well as the percentage of these figures in the relevant global total trade figures;
- (c) whether it knows the respective numbers of factories established by the industry in the Pearl River Delta Region and other Asian regions (e.g. Cambodia, Thailand and the Philippines, etc.) at present;
- (d) whether there is any policy at present to facilitate the industry's development; if there is, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

- (e) of the measures in place to nurture talents for the industry;
- (f) whether measures are in place to facilitate the career development of young fashion designers in Hong Kong; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (g) whether measures had been put in place in the past 10 years to encourage the industry to invest in the areas of research and development and innovation; if so, of the effectiveness of such measures;
- (h) whether it has assessed the impact of section 39E of the existing Inland Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 112) and the 50:50 basis of tax apportionment on the upgrading, restructuring and sustainable development of the industry; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (i) given that the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the Mainland issued the “Development Plan for the Textile Industry under the 12th Five-year Plan” in January this year, which specifies, inter alia, the objective of raising the export share of brand name products to 25%, whether the authorities will consider, by making reference to the relevant practices, establishing an objective for the export share of Hong Kong brand name products and launching measures to facilitate the industry to build the Hong Kong brand;
- (j) whether it has assessed the existing role of the local textile and apparel industry in the global supply chain of the fashion industry and the room for future development; if it has, of the

details; if not, whether it will plan to make such an assessment; and

- (k) whether it has assessed the potential of the local textile and apparel industry in developing into an Asian or global fashion centre; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

在海外服刑的香港人士

(20) 謝偉俊議員 (書面答覆)

據悉，最少有7至8名被菲律賓政府囚禁在當地高度設防的比利比德監獄及已服刑10多年的香港永久性居民，已於去年2月根據特區政府與該國政府之間的移交被判刑人士的協定，向特區政府就回港服刑作出申請。惟他們至今仍未知悉當局處理該等申請的進度。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 特區政府有何機制處理上述申請，處理申請的程序為何；上述個案申請逾年仍未獲批的原因為何，以及現時各宗個案的進度為何；至今特區政府有否告知上述囚犯該等申請的進度；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 過往5年，每年有多少宗獲批准回港服刑的個案(包括在菲律賓以外的國家服刑的個案)；平均處理每宗個案需時多久；當中處理時間最長及最短的個案分別需時多久；
- (三) 特區政府有否主動聯絡在有簽定移交被判刑人士的協定的國家長期服刑超過10年的香港永久性居民，告知他們申請回港服刑的權利和程序；及
- (四) 鑒於上述港人已在菲律賓服刑17至18年，據悉部分人士年事已高且健康欠佳，只願可以在有生之年回港，不致客死異鄉，特區政府會否重新檢討及處理他們的申請；如會，計劃為何；如否，原因為何？

Hong Kong people serving imprisonment sentences abroad

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

It has been learned that at least seven to eight Hong Kong permanent residents who are held by the Philippine Government in the high-security Bilibid Prison have served their sentences there for over 10 years, and they applied to the SAR Government in February last year for returning to Hong Kong to serve their sentences under the transfer of sentenced persons agreement (“TSPA”) signed by the SAR Government with the Philippine Government. However, they have yet to know the progress made by the authorities in processing the applications. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the mechanism put in place by the SAR Government to process the aforesaid applications and the processing procedures; the reasons why the aforesaid applications, which were made more than a year ago, have still not been approved, as well as the current progress of each case; whether the SAR Government has informed the aforesaid prisoners of the progress of those applications so far; if it has not, the reasons for that;
- (b) of the number of cases (including those cases in which sentences were served in countries other than the Philippines) in each of the past five years in which approval had been granted for the prisoners to return to Hong Kong to serve their sentences; the average time taken to process a case, and the respective time taken in respect of the cases requiring the longest and shortest processing time;

- (c) whether the SAR Government has taken the initiative to contact Hong Kong permanent residents serving sentences of more than 10 years in countries which have signed TSPA to inform them of their rights and the procedures to apply for returning to Hong Kong to serve their sentences; and
- (d) given that the aforesaid Hong Kong people have served their sentences in the Philippines for 17 to 18 years and it has been learned that some of them who are in old age and poor health wish that they can return to Hong Kong in their remaining years and will not die in a foreign place, whether the SAR Government will review and process their applications afresh; if it will, of its plans; if not, the reasons for that?