

# 立法會

## *Legislative Council*

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### **Report of the Panel on Home Affairs for submission to the Legislative Council**

#### **Purpose**

This report gives an account of the work of the Panel on Home Affairs ("the Panel") during the 2011-2012 Legislative Council ("LegCo") session. It will be tabled at the Council meeting of 11 July 2012 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

#### **The Panel**

2. The Panel was formed by resolution of the Council on 8 July 1998 and as amended on 20 December 2000, 9 October 2002, 11 July 2007 and 2 July 2008 for the purpose of monitoring and examining Government policies and issues of public concern relating to district, community and rural matters, civic education, building management, youth matters, the provision of leisure and cultural services, the development of arts and culture, public entertainment, sport and recreation. The terms of reference of the Panel are in **Appendix I**.

3. The Panel comprises 19 members, with Hon IP Kwok-him and Hon KAM Nai-wai elected as its Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. The membership list of the Panel is in **Appendix II**.

#### **Major work**

##### District, community and rural matters

##### *Community Care Fund*

4. The Panel received a briefing from the Administration on the work progress of the Community Care Fund ("CCF"). Noting that the actual amount of donations received as at December 2011 was only \$680 million and the amount of donations pledged was \$1.8 billion, some of which would be by yearly instalments over three years, members expressed grave concern about the

slow progress in raising donations. They cast doubt on the achievement of the donation target of \$5 billion. Some members pointed to the need for the Government to further inject public fund into CCF should it fail to raise the targeted amount of donations from the business sector. According to the Administration, some corporations had indicated interest in supporting CCF, and it would continue to enlist support from the business sector for donations to CCF.

5. Members expressed support for three programme proposals under CCF which aimed to provide assistance to the underprivileged and low-income families. They urged the Administration to exercise flexibility in assessing the eligibility of applicants. Pointing out that many CCF programmes were rolled out on a pilot basis, members called on the Administration to incorporate those successful CCF pilot programmes into its regular assistance and service programmes. The Administration undertook to consider members' suggestion.

*Enhanced support services for ethnic minorities and new arrivals from the Mainland*

6. Members examined the Administration's initiatives to strengthen the support services for ethnic minorities ("EMs") and new arrivals from the Mainland ("NAs"). Pointing out the lack of government support and absence of appropriate curriculum for EM students, members expressed grave concern about the opportunity for EMs to pursue further study. They called on the Administration to allocate more resources to enhance support for EM students such as the provision of after-school tutorials and Chinese language courses for EM students.

7. Members were also deeply concerned about the racial discrimination against EMs and NAs and the language barrier encountered by them in gaining access to essential public services. Pointing out the need to step up efforts to eliminate the discrimination against EMs and NAs, members suggested providing more training to frontline civil servants to improve their communication with EMs and NAs, enhancing public education and promotion campaigns through mass media to facilitate the integration of EMs and NAs into the local community and recruiting more service ambassadors to help EMs and NAs adapt to the life in Hong Kong. Noting that the District-based Integration Programmes launched by some districts were well received by EMs and NAs, members urged the Administration to extend the Integration Programmes to all 18 districts.

8. The Administration assured members that it attached importance to enhancing early integration of EMs and NAs into the local community. Various government bureaux and departments had been providing a range of services and programmes to meet the service needs of EMs and NAs. It would

consider members' views and examine the feasibility of operating more service centres for EMs and NAs in collaboration with the non-governmental organizations ("NGOs").

*Implementation of measures to address gambling-related problems*

9. The Administration reverted to the Panel on the progress of measures implemented to address gambling-related problems. Many members expressed concern about the provision of treatment services to problem and pathological gamblers and support services to their family members. They were concerned that problem and pathological gamblers might not be aware of their need for treatment or they might not be willing to come forward to seek assistance. In this connection, consideration might be given to introducing mandatory treatment for problem and pathological gamblers. Some members also considered it equally important for family members of problem and pathological gamblers to receive counselling and other support services.

10. Some members took the view that education was the most effective means to prevent the youth from being addicted to gambling activities. They urged the Administration to strengthen its efforts in organizing public education campaigns to disseminate and promote anti-gambling messages in schools and in the local districts.

11. According to the Administration, the Ping Wo Fund provided sponsorship to NGOs and schools to organize education programmes and activities for the public and schools. The Fund also provided funding support for four counselling and treatment centres for problem and pathological gamblers operated by NGOs. These centres provided a Gambling Counselling Hotline service to offer immediate assistance to gamblers looking for guidance, and counselling and other support services to the family members of gamblers. Members were further advised that many clients of the treatment centres were referred by their family members as well as the welfare service divisions of the centres' parent organizations. In the Administration's view, there was no cause for concern for problem or pathological gamblers being unaware of their need for treatment or unwilling to come forward for assistance.

12. Noting that a number of integrated casinos and resorts had been opened in Macao, some members pointed to the need to introduce appropriate regulations on advertisements promoting integrated casinos and resorts so as to minimize the potential harm and risks presented to the general public, particularly the youth. According to the Administration, it had no authority under the existing legislation to restrict such advertisements if they did not explicitly exhort the public to bet. The Administration assured members that it would closely monitor the development in this regard.

## Youth matters

### *Hostel for single youths*

13. The Panel discussed the Administration's initiative to support interested NGOs to use part of the land granted to them by the Government for "Government, Institution or Community" use to build hostels for single youths. Members expressed diverse views on this initiative. Some members considered the initiative lacking clear positioning as some NGOs had already been operating hostels for youths. They queried if there was a sufficient demand for such hostels. They considered that addressing the long-term housing needs of the youth, such as helping them move to public rental housing units or other non-subsidized housing was more important and urgently required.

14. Some members, however, expressed support for the initiative and pointed out that its objective set out clearly in the 2011-2012 Policy Address aiming to meet the aspiration of working youths to have their own living space. The initiative should be an interim measure facilitating the working youths to accumulate resources to look for long-term accommodation.

15. Members deliberated on the details of the initiative including the target number of hostel places to be provided, the geographical distribution of the proposed hostel places, the target beneficiaries, the income limit for applicants, hostel rents and turnover of hostel places. Members expressed concern about the maximum income limit set for hostel tenants, which was proposed to be \$14,000. Members considered that working youths who were most in need of such hostels would be those with income range of \$9,000 to \$11,000. Members were also concerned about the affordability of hostel rents. They considered that the rents should be set with reference to those of student hostels in local universities. Members expressed diverse views on the length of tenancy of the proposed hostels. While some members expressed support for the current proposal in order to ensure a better turnover of hostel places, some other members suggested that it should be extended from the proposed term of five years to eight years to allow more time for the tenants to accumulate savings for marriage or the down payment in the purchase of a flat. Members also expressed concern about the monitoring of the performance of the participating NGOs. They were of the view that the Administration should put in place a mechanism for monitoring and assessing the performance of the participating NGOs. Appropriate actions should be taken if the hostels were found to be poorly operated or not in compliance with the Government requirements. The Administration reassured members that in taking forward the initiative, NGOs would be subject to a framework under which their roles and responsibilities would be clearly set out. Should they fail to implement the initiative, it was expected that they would have to return the land to the

Government. Taking note of members' views, the Administration agreed to revert to the Panel on the implementation progress of the initiative.

### Development of arts and culture

#### *Use of public open space*

16. Many members of the Panel expressed support for street performances. They called on the Administration to adopt proactive measures to promote street performances and provide more public open space for staging such performances. Pointing out the unclear management responsibility of public open space, some members proposed that consideration be given to putting in place a licensing regime to facilitate the staging of street performances. Reference could be made to the licensing regime introduced by the Taipei City Government.

17. The availability of venues for street performances was of grave concern to members. Noting the popularity of the "Open Stage" pilot scheme, under which the piazzas of Hong Kong Cultural Centre, Shatin Town Hall and Kwai Tsing Theatre were designated as places for public performances by individuals or organizations at no charge, members proposed that consideration be given to extending the pilot scheme to other districts as well as to pedestrian precincts. The Leisure and Cultural Services Department ("LCSD") should also initiate the establishment of an application-and-approval mechanism or a one-stop service for the staging of street performances at both the LCSD-managed venues and pedestrian precincts in order to rationalize the conduct of street performances.

18. According to the Administration, there was no legislation prohibiting street performances. It was the Government's policy to bring the arts to the public and street arts performances would be welcomed as long as they did not cause any nuisance to the public. Given that the management of pedestrian precincts involved various government departments such as the Transport Department, the Police and the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, the suggestion of making available pedestrian precincts for the staging of street performances required further study in conjunction with the relevant government departments. The Administration would continue to explore suitable LCSD-managed venues for use under the "Open Stage" pilot scheme and consider the feasibility of providing a single application form for obtaining approval/licences/permits from the relevant government departments for the staging of street performances.

19. As regards members' suggestion of establishing a licensing regime for staging street performances, the Administration stressed that extreme caution should be exercised in considering this suggestion. In the Administration's view, forbidding unlicensed persons to conduct street performances would be a

drastic change from the present arrangement and the proposed licensing requirement might be subject to challenge on the grounds that it represented a violation of the right to freedom of expression guaranteed under the Basic Law. The Administration would need to carefully consider, among other things, whether there were solid legal grounds and sufficient community support for the introduction of a licensing regime for the purpose of regulating street performances.

### Intangible Cultural Heritage

20. The Panel received a briefing from the Administration on its efforts to safeguard intangible cultural heritage ("ICH"), including initiatives to support the development of Cantonese opera. While welcoming the inscription of four traditional festivals, namely, the Jiao-festival of Cheung Chau, the dragon boat water parade of Tai O, the fire dragon dance of Tai Hang, and the Yu Lan Ghost Festival of the Hong Kong Chiu Chow Community onto the third national list of ICH, members expressed grave concern that many members of the public were not aware of the inscription of these traditional festivals. They called on the Administration to step up efforts and allocate more resources to promote ICH in the community and schools, as well as to take more proactive measures to promote Hong Kong ICH in order to showcase the unique characteristics of Hong Kong's heritage and traditions to the world.

21. Members also expressed grave concern about the compilation of the inventory of Hong Kong's ICH and the legislative plan to safeguard the local ICH. There was a view that legislation would be a more effective means than education and documentation in safeguarding ICH. According to the Administration, there were many different effective measures other than legislation in safeguarding ICH. It would take appropriate measures to safeguard ICH with reference to overseas experience. The immediate task was to finish the territory-wide survey in order to draw up the Hong Kong ICH inventory list.

22. Members remained of the view that legislation was necessary for the safeguarding of ICH. They urged the Administration to adopt a two-pronged approach which involved compiling the inventory list and drafting relevant legislative proposals for safeguarding ICH.

23. Some members were not satisfied with the Administration's support provided for the development of Cantonese opera. In particular, they were sceptical of whether the Administration was supportive of Cantonese opera having regard to the inadequate supply of performance venues for Cantonese opera. They suggested that the Government should provide subsidy for the setting up of bamboo theatres for the performance of Cantonese opera in the community, and consider the provision of a dedicated television channel for

Cantonese opera to enhance people's interest and knowledge in Cantonese opera.

24. According to the Administration, there were adequate public venues for use by the Cantonese opera troupes. Under the "Venue Partnership Scheme" of LCSD, local Cantonese opera troupes could use the venues for Cantonese opera performances and related activities for an agreed number of days at no charge. LCSD had also reserved time slots at five major performance venues for priority hiring by professional Cantonese opera troupes. Members were given to understand that the Administration would continue to provide resources and support initiatives for the preservation and promotion of Cantonese opera.

*Cultural exchanges with the Mainland and other places*

25. The Panel received a briefing from the Administration on its efforts in promoting cultural exchanges with the Mainland and other places. Members were generally of the view that the Administration should strengthen its support for cultural exchanges and co-operations among Hong Kong, the Mainland and other places. They also considered it important to promote and strengthen cultural exchanges through collaboration with the education sector, the tourism sector and the overseas offices of the Government Secretariat. The Administration should also encourage the organization of more large-scale exhibitions and cultural performances with a view to promoting Chinese cultural heritage and ICH. Pointing out the lack of expertise in arts and cultural management in Hong Kong, some members proposed that consideration be given to organizing more cultural forums on arts administration and inviting experts in arts administration from overseas places with a view to enhancing, developing and promoting understanding of the subject.

26. According to the Administration, Hong Kong had built strong cultural links with the Mainland and other places, and had actively engaged in different forms of cultural exchanges across a wide spectrum. It would continue to promote cultural co-operation and exchanges with different places through establishing cultural co-operation frameworks and platforms as well as collaborating with overseas cultural organizations in presenting cultural programmes in and outside Hong Kong. As regards the cultural exchanges on arts administration, the Administration had funded a pilot Cultural Internship Scheme since 2009-2010 to sponsor local arts managers to participate in structured internship and training programmes outside Hong Kong.

27. Some members expressed concern about the funding support to cultural exchanges. They considered the current provision of around \$130 million per year for supporting cultural exchanges inadequate. They called on the Administration to allocate more resources to promote cultural co-operations and exchanges, as well as to enhance training of local arts administrators in order to address the shortage of such talents in Hong Kong.

## Sport and recreation

### *Monthly tickets for the use of public swimming pools*

28. Members examined the Administration's proposal for the introduction of a public swimming pool monthly ticket scheme. While members were generally supportive of the proposal, they considered that the proposed price level of \$350 for the monthly swimming pool tickets should be lowered to \$300. The Panel passed a motion calling on the Government to introduce a public swimming pool monthly ticket scheme as soon as possible and set the price of the monthly ticket at a level of no more than \$300 per month.

29. Members expressed concern about the differences in the admission fees of swimming pools on Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories. They considered that the Administration should take the opportunity of the introduction of the swimming pool monthly tickets to unify the admission fees for public swimming pools in the whole territory.

30. Members also expressed concern about the monitoring of the use of swimming pool monthly tickets. They pointed to the need to verify the identity of the ticket holders to prevent possible abuse, such as the sharing of a monthly ticket among different persons. Penalty should also be imposed for the use of another person's swimming pool monthly tickets.

31. According to the Administration, the identity of a monthly ticket holder would be verified before he or she would be allowed to use a public swimming pool. Cases of unauthorized use of another person's monthly ticket would be referred to the police for follow up. The Administration also acceded to members' request to lower the price of the swimming pool monthly ticket to \$300 with a concessionary monthly ticket at \$150 per month. The swimming pool monthly tickets would be available in early July 2012.

### *Support for athletic education and career planning*

32. Members continued to follow up the subject of the support for elite athletes. Many members stressed that it was incumbent on the Administration to provide effective and co-ordinated support to elite athletes. They called on the Administration to continue to enhance the education and career planning support for serving and retired elite athletes, as they had spent their golden days to win honour for Hong Kong.

33. Members generally took the view that in addition to tertiary institutions, primary and secondary schools should also allow flexibility for elite student athletes to pursue their studies while taking part in training or competitions. While noting that many secondary schools attached importance to elite student

athletes, many members pointed out that the Administration had not taken any concrete measures to support these schools, such as providing additional financial resources for the schools to provide tutorial classes to elite student athletes when they needed to take leave or skip classes to take part in training or competitions. They called on the Administration to provide additional financial support to schools to nurture elite student athletes on a per capita basis.

34. Members expressed grave concern about the assistance given to athletes. Some members suggested that the Administration should reserve some local university places for retired athletes or provide subsidy for them to study abroad. They also called on the Administration to nominate eligible student athletes to study at overseas universities if no suitable programmes were available at local universities. Some members proposed that consideration be given to offering incentives to private enterprises to provide job opportunities to retired athletes. The education need and career prospects of non-elite athletes should not be neglected having regard to their contribution to the sports development in Hong Kong. Assistance should also be made available to both elite and non-elite athletes in need.

35. The Administration assured members that there was room for expanding the scope of education and career support for elite athletes. The Hong Kong Sports Institute was studying the feasibility of developing in-house education programmes for student athletes to better cater for their education and training needs. The Hong Kong Athletes Fund also provided grants to individual elite athletes to pursue their studies at approved overseas colleges or universities if no comparable courses were offered in Hong Kong. The Administration stressed that the Government's sports policy had not targeted at elite sports but also covered the development of non-elite sports such as football. Assistance on education and career support would be made available to both elite and non-elite athletes in need.

#### *Governance and monitoring of and funding for the National Sports Associations*

36. The Panel continued to follow up the subject of monitoring the governance of National Sports Associations ("NSAs"). Members in general welcomed the issuance of Best Practice Reference for Governance of National Sports Associations ("BPR") by the Independent Commission Against Corruption ("ICAC") to enhance the accountability and good governance of NSAs. Many members considered that BPR had provided very useful reference on the governance of NSAs and it should have been drawn up earlier. In their view, BPR could assist NSAs in further strengthening their governance and internal controls.

37. Some members expressed grave concern about the implementation of BPR by NSAs. To facilitate the implementation, some members suggested that

LCSD and ICAC should organize more briefings on BPR for NSAs, and NSAs should individually seek tailor-made advice from ICAC. There was also a suggestion of establishing a mechanism for the ongoing monitoring of NSAs. While expressing support for measures to improve governance and transparency of NSAs, some members cautioned against excessive monitoring, as it might lessen the enthusiasm of NSAs in sports and athlete development.

38. The issues of the lack of transparency and fairness in the selection of athletes for participation in international sports competition had been a subject of grave concern of the Panel. Noting that the criteria for selection of athletes of some NSAs were not set out in writing, some members considered the implementation of the parts of BPR on selection of athletes most important and urgently required for ensuring a fair and transparent mechanism for the selection of athletes. They also considered that there should not be any overlapping between the membership of a selection panel and an appeal board.

39. Members noted with concern about the low turnover of the office bearers of some NSAs, as some NSAs had the same chairmen and vice-chairmen for over 20 years. They urged the Administration to set an upper limit on the tenure of chairmanship and vice-chairmanship. To further improve the transparency of NSAs, members stressed the need for the Administration to require NSAs to upload their financial statements, information on eligibility for membership and membership fees onto their website. They also urged the Administration and ICAC to conduct corruption prevention campaigns on a long-term basis to foster a corruption-free culture in the sports sector.

40. According to the Administration, NSAs were required to sign a subvention agreement with LCSD and report the expenditure position and activity progress to LCSD at regular intervals. LCSD also conducted on-the-spot quality assurance checks on NSAs. Taking note of members' views, LCSD would focus its work in the coming year on the improvement of the governance and transparency of NSAs.

#### *Safety arrangements of the 2012 Hong Kong Marathon*

41. The Panel discussed the safety arrangements of the 2012 Hong Kong Marathon which was one of the most recognisable international events organized by the local sports community. Members made a number of suggestions on the arrangements of Hong Kong Marathon, which included providing adequate medical support services on the day of the race; providing marathon training classes for the participants to properly prepare for the race; increasing the use of roads as race routes to facilitate the greeting of runners by the cheering teams and enhance the atmosphere; and widening the race courses to accommodate the increased entries. Consideration should also be given to taking measures to sustain participation of overseas runners in Hong Kong marathons.

42. According to the Hong Kong Amateur Athletics Association ("HKAAA"), organizer of the Hong Kong Marathon, the determination of the race routes of Hong Kong Marathons was subject to various constraints such as the geographical limitations of Hong Kong and the need to ensure that normal traffic could resume along the race route at designated times. Various recommendations had been made with a view to addressing problems identified in the 2012 Hong Kong Marathon and raising standards of future Hong Kong Marathon. HKAAA would continue to review the race routes and discuss with the relevant Government departments concerning the organization of the event. At the request of members, the Organizing Committee of the Hong Kong Marathon undertook to provide the proposed race routes of the 2013 Hong Kong Marathon for circulation to members for reference when available.

#### Proposal to set up a new Culture Bureau under the proposed re-organization of the Government Secretariat

43. The Panel discussed the proposal to set up a new Culture Bureau under the Chief Executive-elect's plan to re-organize the Government Secretariat. The proposed Culture Bureau would take over the policy responsibilities on culture and the West Kowloon Cultural District from the Home Affairs Bureau, film and creative industries from the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau and heritage conservation from the Development Bureau. It would also work with the Education Bureau to promote arts education within and outside schools and partner with District Councils to popularise arts programmes at the district level.

44. Members generally considered it important to formulate a long-term and comprehensive cultural policy for the development of arts and culture in Hong Kong. In taking forward the cultural policy, members were of the view that the proposed Culture Bureau should strengthen its work in promoting arts, culture and cultural conservation; uphold the freedom of cultural and artistic creation, and provide an environment conducive to the development of a diversified culture. Members also expressed grave concern about the candidate for the post of Secretary for Culture. In their view, the proposed Culture Bureau should be led by a Secretary well versed in the cultural and arts affairs and respected by the cultural sector. Members also stressed the need for the Administration to strengthen and improve consultation with the stakeholders and the public on the formulation of the cultural policy.

#### Financial proposals

*Creation of a supernumerary directorate post in the Home Affairs Department to support the initiatives of regulation of property management industry and review of the Building Management Ordinance*

45. Members discussed the Administration's staffing proposal to create a supernumerary Administrative Office Staff Grade C (D2) post in the Home Affairs Department for three years to undertake the legislative exercise to establish a licensing regime for the property management industry and review the Building Management Ordinance (Cap. 344) ("BMO"). While raising no objection to the staffing proposal, members expressed concern about the future licensing regime for the property management industry and the timetable of the review on BMO.

46. According to the Administration, the Advisory Committee on the Regulation of the Property Management Industry would be established by the Administration by the end of 2011 to study issues relating to the regulation of the property management industry and work out the details of the licensing regime for the industry. The Administration would prepare legislative proposals on BMO having regard to the Advisory Committee's interim report scheduled for submission by the first half of 2012.

*Exhibition on Bruce LEE at the Hong Kong Heritage Museum*

47. Members generally expressed support for the Administration's proposal to organize exhibition on Bruce LEE by LCSD at the Hong Kong Heritage Museum. They discussed with the Administration in depth the details of the proposed exhibition including the size of the exhibition venue, duration of the exhibition, exhibits, setting of admission fees, sale of souvenirs and ancillary facilities such as parking space for coaches. Members also proposed that consideration be given to identifying suitable sites in the West Kowloon Cultural District for establishing permanent exhibition halls on Bruce LEE, martial arts and Chinese martial arts films to promote Chinese martial arts. The Administration undertook to consider members' suggestions.

*Expansion and improvement of Wanchai Campus of the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts*

48. Members were supportive of the proposed capital work project for the expansion and improvement of the Wanchai campus of the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts ("the Academy"). They noted with grave concern about the space shortage problem of the Academy under the new four-year degree programme structure. Pointing out the shortfall in the space provision for the Academy even after the expansion of the campus, members called on the Administration to explore the feasibility of further maximizing the capacity of the existing premises and the extension blocks to provide additional space. Given that the Wanchai waterfront promenade was to be completed and it would provide sufficient open space in the area, the Panel passed a motion requesting the Administration to examine the use of the small park adjacent to the Academy campus in Wanchai as part of the Academy campus under its

expansion project.

49. According to the Administration and the Academy, the campus expansion and improvement project had made the best use of the existing space available, taking into account the existing building design and structure, requirements of the harbourfront development and the space demand of the Academy. The proposed project had also received support from the Wan Chai District Council and the Task Force on Harbourfront Developments on Hong Kong Island under the Harbourfront Commission. As regards members' proposal of expanding the scope of the project to include the small park adjacent to the Academy, the Administration advised that the proposed use of the small park would involve a change in its land use which would require the approval of the Town Planning Board.

#### *New sports and recreation facilities*

50. The Panel discussed the proposals for development of a Bathing Beach at Lung Mei, Tai Po and local open space at Chung Yee Street, Kowloon City. While expressing support for the proposals, some members noted with concern the potential environmental impact of developing a beach at Lung Mei. They urged the Administration to reduce the project size in order to minimize the potential ecological impact on the area and to ensure that the quality of water would be suitable for public bathing. They also urged the Administration to take proactive measures to ensure compliance with relevant regulations by the contractors and to impose a heavier penalty for non-compliance in order to have a sufficient deterrent effect.

#### Meetings held

51. From October 2011 to June 2012, the Panel held a total of 10 meetings and conducted a visit to Yau Ma Tei Theatre and Red Brick Building which had been converted into a Xiqu Activity Centre to support development of traditional Chinese and other performing arts.

**Legislative Council**

**Panel on Home Affairs**

**Terms of Reference**

1. To monitor and examine Government policies and issues of public concern relating to district, community and rural matters, civic education, building management, youth matters, provision of leisure and cultural services, development of arts and culture, public entertainment, sport and recreation.
2. To provide a forum for the exchange and dissemination of views on the above policy matters.
3. To receive briefings and to formulate views on any major legislative or financial proposals in respect of the above policy areas prior to their formal introduction to the Council or Finance Committee.
4. To monitor and examine, to the extent it considers necessary, the above policy matters referred to it by a member of the Panel or by the House Committee.
5. To make reports to the Council or to the House Committee as required by the Rules of Procedure.

**Panel on Home Affairs**

**Membership list for 2011-2012 session**

<b>Chairman</b>	Hon IP Kwok-him, GBS, JP
<b>Deputy Chairman</b>	Hon KAM Nai-wai, MH
<b>Members</b>	Hon James TO Kun-sun Hon CHEUNG Man-kwong Hon Mrs Sophie LEUNG LAU Yau-fun, GBS, JP Dr Hon Philip WONG Yu-hong, GBS Hon WONG Yung-kan, SBS, JP Hon Miriam LAU Kin-yee, GBS, JP Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP Hon Timothy FOK Tsun-ting, GBS, JP Hon CHEUNG Hok-ming, GBS, JP Prof Hon Patrick LAU Sau-shing, SBS, JP Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP Hon CHAN Hak-kan, JP Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che Hon WONG Sing-chi Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP Hon Tanya CHAN Hon WONG Yuk-man (up to 17 November 2011)
	(Total : 19 Members)
<b>Clerk</b>	Ms Elyssa WONG
<b>Legal Adviser</b>	Miss Kitty CHENG
<b>Date</b>	3 July 2012