

立法會 *Legislative Council*

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Paper for the House Committee meeting of 22 February 2013

Questions scheduled for the Legislative Council meeting of 27 February 2013

Questions by:

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| (5) | Hon WONG Yuk-man | (Written reply) |
| (6) | Hon CHAN Kin-por | (Written reply) |
| (7) | Hon Dennis KWOK | (Written reply) |
| (8) | Hon Albert HO Chun-yan | (Written reply) |
| (9) | Hon TANG Ka-piu | (Written reply) |
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| (11) | Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip | (Written reply) |
| (12) | Hon Frederick FUNG Kin-kee | (Written reply) |
| (13) | Hon Kenneth LEUNG | (Written reply) |
| (14) | Hon WU Chi-wai | (Written reply) |
| (15) | Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing | (Written reply) |
| (16) | Hon Charles Peter MOK | (Written reply) |
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| (19) | Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki | (Written reply) |
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註 :

NOTE :

議員將採用這種語言提出質詢

Member will ask the question in this language

處理天水圍的居者有其屋計劃單位

(1) 田北辰議員 (書面答覆)

香港房屋委員會(“房委會”)興建的居者有其屋計劃屋苑天頌苑於1999年落成，其中的K座及L座(“兩座樓宇”)其後曾被發現有短樁問題，現已完成修復工程，而房委會亦即將出售天頌苑(包括該兩座樓宇)的剩餘單位。然而，有市民對該兩座樓宇的質素存疑，而該屋苑的業主立案法團與房委會就1999至2008年間該兩座樓宇的管理費由誰負責支付現時仍有爭議。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於該屋苑的部分業主聲稱屋苑公契列明發展商須負擔屋苑內未入伙部分的管理費用，但運輸及房屋局(“運房局”)局長在去年8月30日表示房委會有充分理據不接受業主立案法團所提出的申索，局長所持的理據為何；
- (二) 據悉房委會為該兩座樓宇提供20年結構安全保證，並在回覆該屋苑的業主的查詢時表示房委會不會延長該保證期，有關的理據為何；房委會可否公開該兩座樓宇的測量數據，以證明樓宇經復修後已符合有關的安全要求；若否，原因為何；及
- (三) 鑒於運房局局長曾經表示，“[我們]在買賣協議中會加入條文，訂明假如有人就現時的管理費爭議向買方提出任何申索、索求或訴訟，房委會有權以買家名義處理……房委會負上有關法律責任和後果”，房委會會以甚麼形式負上法律責任；會否考慮向新業主發放資助、提供免費法律諮詢，以及向有需要自聘律師的新業主發還所需費用？

Disposal of Home Ownership Scheme flats in Tin Shui Wai

(1) Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun (Written reply)

Blocks K and L of Tin Chung Court (“the two blocks”), a Home Ownership Scheme estate built and completed in 1999 by the Hong Kong Housing Authority (“HA”), had subsequently been found to have piling problems and restoration works for which have now been completed. HA will put up the remaining flats (including those of the two blocks) of Tin Chung Court for sale in the near future. Yet, some members of the public are sceptical about the quality of the two blocks, and the owners’ corporation of the estate is still in dispute with HA over who should be responsible for paying the management fees of the two blocks between the years 1999 and 2008. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) as some owners from the estate claim that the developer as stipulated in the Deed of Mutual Covenant shall bear the management fees of the unoccupied flats in the estate, but the Secretary for Transport and Housing (“STH”) stated on 30 August last year that HA had sufficient justifications for not accepting the claims of the owners’ corporation, of STH’s justifications;
- (b) as it is learnt that HA provides a 20-year structural safety guarantee for the two blocks and has indicated in a reply to the enquiries of owners of the estate that HA will not extend the guarantee period, of the justifications for that; whether HA can make public the survey data of the two blocks to prove that the blocks after restoration works have met the safety requirements concerned; if it cannot, of the reasons; and
- (c) given that STH has said that, “[we] shall add a clause in the Agreement for Sale and Purchase stating that if any claim, demand or legal action has been made by anyone against the buyer in connection with the current dispute over management fees, HA is entitled to handle in the name of the buyer HA will bear the legal responsibilities and consequences concerned,” of the way in which HA will shoulder the legal responsibilities; whether it will consider providing financial assistance

and free legal advice to new owners, as well as reimbursing the costs incurred by those new owners who need to hire their own lawyers?

向拖網漁船船東及其僱用的本地漁工提供援助

(2) 林健鋒議員 (書面答覆)

禁止在香港水域進行拖網捕魚(“禁拖”)的法例已於2012年12月31日生效。受影響的拖網漁船船東及所僱用的本地漁工，可獲發放特惠津貼及一筆過補助金。有受禁拖影響的漁民向本人投訴，指漁農自然護理署(“漁護署”)及其他相關政府部門代表組成的工作小組審批特惠津貼期間，評估漁民是否屬於“非主要依賴香港水域為其拖網捕魚作業的區域”類別時所採用的準則並不清晰，而政府委任處理申請上訴個案的“漁民特惠津貼上訴委員會”(“上訴委員會”)的成員組合亦不合理。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於上訴委員會由3名律師、1名會計師及1名生態保育教授組成，但沒有漁民代表，當局沒有委任漁民代表加入上訴委員會的原因為何；
- (二) 鑒於當局曾表示會透過“合適渠道”收集資料，以供上訴委員會評估受影響的漁民是否屬於“非主要依賴香港水域為其拖網捕魚作業的區域”類別，“合適渠道”的詳情為何；及
- (三) 漁護署有否考慮公開用以評估特惠津貼金額的巡查紀錄(包括巡查時間、次數、頻密程度及區域等資料)；如有，內容為何；如否，原因為何？

Assistance to trawler vessel owners and local deckhands

(2) Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung (Written reply)

The legislation banning trawling in Hong Kong waters (“trawl ban”) came into operation on 31 December 2012. Affected trawler vessel owners and local deckhands employed by them are entitled to ex-gratia allowances (“EGA”) and one-off grants. Some fishermen affected by the trawl ban have complained to me that the working group for vetting and approval of EGA applications, comprising representatives from the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (“AFCD”) and other relevant government departments, has adopted unclear criteria in assessing whether the fishermen belong to the tier of “not mainly dependent on Hong Kong waters for trawling operations”, and the Government-appointed Fishermen Claims Appeal Board (“FCAB”), which is responsible for handling appeal cases, also has an unreasonable composition. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) given the composition of FCAB with three lawyers, one accountant and one professor in ecological conservation but no fishermen representative, of the reasons for the authorities not appointing any fishermen representative to FCAB;
- (b) as the authorities have indicated that they would collect information through “appropriate channels” for FCAB to assess whether the affected fishermen belong to the tier of “not mainly dependent on Hong Kong waters for trawling operations”, of the details of the “appropriate channels”; and
- (c) whether AFCD has considered making public its patrol records (including information in respect of the time, number, frequency and areas of patrol) used for assessing the EGA amounts; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

非本地醫生在香港執業的資格

(3) 廖長江議員 (書面答覆)

據報，有醫療界人士指出，由於醫務委員會(“醫委會”)舉辦的非本地醫科畢業生的執業資格試的門檻過高，多年來在執業資格試合格並註冊為醫生的人數甚少，以致無法透過非本地醫生來港執業協助紓緩本港的醫生短缺問題。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去5年，每年醫委會舉辦的執業資格試各部分考試分別的報考人數和合格率為何；
- (二) 鑒於有報道指出，現時非本地醫科畢業生面對較本地醫科學生不利的執業資格試制度(例如，已取得醫學專科資格的非本地醫生須應考與其專科無關的試卷)，當局會否促請醫委會研究改善執業資格試的制度，以及批准已通過執業資格試的第一部分(即“專業知識考試”)的非本地醫生在本港註冊為“有限度註冊的醫生”；及
- (三) 政府會否促請醫委會考慮效法新加坡，准許獲政府認可的海外醫學院的畢業生免試在港註冊為醫生，以提高本港的醫學水平，以及紓緩醫生人手短缺的問題？

Licensing requirements for non-local medical practitioners
to practise in Hong Kong

(3) Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong (Written reply)

It has been reported that some members of the healthcare sector have pointed out that due to the excessively high threshold of the Licensing Examination for non-local medical graduates (“Licensing Examination”) administered by the Medical Council of Hong Kong (“the Medical Council”), only a small number of candidates have passed the Licensing Examination and registered as medical practitioners over the years. As a result, the problem of shortage in medical practitioners in Hong Kong cannot be alleviated through non-local medical practitioners practising in Hong Kong. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective numbers and passing rates of candidates sitting for different parts of the Licensing Examination administered by the Medical Council in each of the past five years;
- (b) as it has been reported that currently non-local medical graduates are facing a licensing examination system which is less favourable to them as compared with that for local medical students (e.g. non-local medical practitioners who have already obtained medical specialist qualifications are required to sit for examination papers unrelated to their specialties), whether the authorities will urge the Medical Council to study making improvements to the system of the Licensing Examination, and to allow non-local medical practitioners who have passed Part I (i.e. Examination in Professional Knowledge) of the Licensing Examination to practise in Hong Kong with limited registration; and
- (c) whether the Government will urge the Medical Council to consider following the practice of Singapore and permit graduates from overseas medical schools recognized by the Government to register as medical practitioners in Hong Kong without sitting for examinations, so as to raise Hong Kong’s medical

standard and relieve the problem of shortage in medical practitioners?

興建廣州第二機場的擬議計劃

(4) 吳亮星議員 (書面答覆)

據報，廣州市規劃局於上月公布的《廣州南沙新區城市總體規劃(2011-2030)》，透露了內地當局擬於南沙區萬頃沙鎮西南部興建廣州第二機場。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 有否評估，上述的興建機場計劃對香港會帶來甚麼挑戰和粵港合作機會；及
- (二) 上述的興建機場計劃對香港國際機場興建第三條跑道的計劃有何影響？

The proposed project to build the second airport of Guangzhou

(4) Hon NG Leung-sing (Written reply)

It has been reported that the “Overall Plan of Nansha New District of Guangzhou (2011-2030)”, published by the Guangzhou Urban Planning Bureau last month, has revealed that the mainland authorities intend to build the second airport of Guangzhou in the southwestern part of Wanqinsha Town in Nansha District. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it has assessed the challenges to Hong Kong and the co-operation opportunities between Guangdong and Hong Kong to be brought by the aforesaid airport construction project; and
- (b) of the impact of the aforesaid airport construction project on the plan of the Hong Kong International Airport to build the third runway?

提供中國方言的傳譯支援

(5) 黃毓民議員 (書面答覆)

有一些只能操外省方言的市民向某政府部門求助時，因該部門未能提供傳譯支援而難以與該部門的人員溝通，他們因而感到困擾並向本人求助。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 現時政府部門在與市民接觸時可提供哪些中國方言的傳譯支援；及
- (二) 對於那些只能操第(一)項以外方言的市民，政府部門會作甚麼安排以確保與他們有效地溝通？

Provision of interpretation support in Chinese dialects

(5) Hon WONG Yuk-man (Written reply)

When seeking assistance from a government department, some members of the public who can only speak dialects of provinces other than Guangdong encountered difficulties in communicating with the staff of that department because the department was unable to provide interpretation support in such dialects. As a result, they felt distressed and sought my assistance. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council of:

- (a) the Chinese dialects interpretation support in which can be provided by government departments at present when communicating with members of the public; and
- (b) the arrangements government departments will make to ensure effective communication with those members of the public who can only speak dialects other than those referred to in (a)?

兒童肥胖問題

(6) 陳健波議員 (書面答覆)

根據衛生署學生健康服務的最新統計數字，2011-2012學年的小學生肥胖比率為20.9%。該比率雖然較2010-2011學年的21.4%略低，但較1997-1998學年的16.4%高出4.5個百分點，反映本港兒童的肥胖問題近年有惡化趨勢。鑒於肥胖的兒童長大後有較大機會有與肥胖相關的健康問題，衛生署聯同教育局自2009-2010學年推出“至營學校認證計劃”(“認證計劃”)，協助推動校園健康飲食文化。參與認證計劃的小學在行政措施、提供健康午膳和小食，以及教學宣傳4方面達到指定的客觀指標可獲發認證資格。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去3年，每年參與認證計劃的小學數目及其佔全港小學總數的百分比，以及當中正進行審核、已獲取“基本認證”及已獲嘉許為“至營學校”的小學數目分別為何；有否參與該計劃的小學未能取得基本認證；若有，原因為何；
- (二) 除評估兒童的肥胖問題外，有否對兒童肥胖問題進行前瞻性的研究，例如評估該問題對成年人口的健康狀況，以及對社會的醫療開支、勞動力和生產力等的延後影響；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (三) 有否檢討現時針對兒童肥胖問題所採取的各項措施的成效，包括認證計劃、推廣兒童養成“三低一高”(即低脂、低鹽、低糖及高纖)健康飲食和多做運動的生活習慣等措施；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；有否計劃優化該等措施(例如，加強在學校推廣健康飲食和教育肥胖帶來的負面影響，以及加強為學童檢查“體質指數”等)；及

- (四) 會否檢討現時學校須分配不少於總課時的5%予體育課的政策，以增加體育課的時數，藉此增加學童的運動量和培養他們做運動的習慣，從而紓緩兒童肥胖問題；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Childhood obesity

(6) Hon CHAN Kin-por (Written reply)

According to the latest figures from the Student Health Service of the Department of Health (“DH”), the obesity rate among primary school students in the 2011-2012 school year was 20.9%. That rate dipped gently from the 21.4% in the 2010-2011 school year, but it was 4.5 percentage points higher than the 16.4% in the 1997-1998 school year, reflecting the worsening trend of the problem of childhood obesity in Hong Kong in recent years. Since obese children are more likely to have obesity-related health problems after growing up, DH and the Education Bureau have co-organized an EatSmart School Accreditation Scheme (“ESAS”) since the 2009-2010 school year to help promote healthy food culture in schools. Primary schools participating in ESAS have to meet objective criteria in four areas, namely implementing administrative measures, providing healthy lunches and snacks, and carrying out education and publicity, in order to attain the accreditation status. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of primary schools participating in ESAS and the percentage of such number in the total number of primary schools in Hong Kong and among them, the respective numbers of primary schools undergoing assessment, having obtained the “Basic Level Accreditation” and having been commended as “EatSmart Schools”, in each of the past three years; whether any of the primary schools participating in ESAS has failed to obtain the Basic Level Accreditation; if so, of the reasons for that;
- (b) apart from assessing the problem of childhood obesity, whether it has conducted any forward-looking study on childhood obesity, such as assessing the deferred effects of such problem on the health conditions of the adult population, as well as on the medical expenses, labour force and productivity of society, etc.; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

- (c) whether it has reviewed the effectiveness of various measures currently taken to address childhood obesity, including ESAS and measures such as promoting the development of habits of a healthy diet of “3 Low, 1 High” (i.e. low sugar, low salt, low oil and high fibre) and of doing more physical exercises among children; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; whether it has plans to enhance such measures (e.g. stepping up the promotion of healthy diet and education on the negative impacts of obesity in schools, as well as stepping up the measurement of “Body Mass Index” of school children, etc.); and
- (d) whether it will review the current policy that schools should allocate no less than 5% of the total lesson time for physical education (“PE”) lessons, so as to increase PE lesson time, thereby increasing the amount of physical activities of school children and developing their habit of doing physical exercises, in order to alleviate the problem of childhood obesity; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

Establishment of an independent legal aid authority

(7) Hon Dennis KWOK (Written reply)

The provision of legal aid services is currently administered by the Legal Aid Department (“LAD”) under the Home Affairs Bureau. There have been long-standing calls from both Members of this Council and the two legal professional bodies (i.e. the Hong Kong Bar Association and the Law Society of Hong Kong) for the setting up of an independent legal aid authority (“ILAA”) to administer the provision of legal aid services in place of LAD. Moreover, in a report on the feasibility and desirability of establishing an ILAA published in 1998, the Legal Aid Services Council (“LASC”) recommended that an ILAA should be established. Since then, LASC has continued its task to advise the Chief Executive on this topic. For this purpose, LASC commissioned a consulting firm in October 2011 to conduct a study on the same topic, and an interim report was submitted to LASC in March 2012. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council if it knows:

- (a) when LASC expects the draft report of the aforesaid study will be submitted to it;
- (b) whether LASC has plans to make public the draft report as soon as it has been received; if so, the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) whether LASC has plans as well as a timetable for implementing the recommendations made in the report; if so, the details; if not, the reasons for that?

成立獨立的法律援助管理局

(7) 郭榮鏗議員 (書面答覆)

現時，法律援助服務的提供是由民政事務局轄下的法律援助署(“法援署”)負責管理。一直以來，本會議員及兩個法律專業團體(即香港大律師公會及香港律師會)均要求當局成立一個獨立的法律援助管理局(“獨立法援局”)，取代法援署負責管理法律援助服務的提供。此外，法律援助服務局(“法援局”)在它於1998年就設立一個獨立法援局的可行性及可取性發表的報告中，建議設立一個獨立法援局。此後，法援局繼續履行就此事項向行政長官提供意見的職責。為此，法援局於2011年10月委託一間顧問公司就同一事項進行研究，而有關的中期報告已於2012年3月提交法援局。就此，政府可否告知本會，是否知悉：

- (一) 法援局預期上述研究的報告擬稿將於何時向其提交；
- (二) 法援局有否計劃在接獲該份報告擬稿後盡快將其公布；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；及
- (三) 法援局有否實施報告所提建議的計劃及時間表；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何？

重建高樓齡的公共租住房屋屋邨

(8) 何俊仁議員 (書面答覆)

運輸及房屋局在2013年1月向本會房屋事務委員會提交的文件中表示：“房委會[香港房屋委員會]亦會認真檢視舊公屋[公共租住房屋]屋邨的重建潛力，以善用現有土地”。目前，有不少公屋屋邨的樓齡高達30至40年。房屋署在2010年年底完成勘察14個接近或超過40年樓齡的公屋屋邨，並表示會陸續在其餘接近40年樓齡的公屋屋邨進行勘察。當時的結果是，除了蘇屋邨及東頭(一)邨需要清拆外，其餘12個完成勘察工作的公屋屋邨被指“結構良好”，在進行“恰當的改善工程”後可以保存樓宇15年。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 會否重新審視當局在2010年決定以進行改善工程方式保存的上述公屋屋邨當中，哪些屋邨具重建潛力，以便盡快進行重建，以善用土地；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (二) 會否將樓齡40年以上的公屋屋邨納入優先重建計劃；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Redevelopment of aged public rental housing estates

(8) Hon Albert HO Chun-yan (Written reply)

The Transport and Housing Bureau indicated in its paper submitted to the Panel on Housing of this Council in January 2013 that “[t]he HA [Hong Kong Housing Authority] will critically review the redevelopment potential of its aged PRH [public rental housing] estates, in order to increase the efficiency of the use of older sites”. At present, quite a number of PRH estates are up to 30 and 40 years old. Upon completing the structural investigations for 14 PRH estates approaching or exceeding 40 years of age at the end of 2010, the Housing Department indicated that it would conduct structural investigations for other PRH estates with ages approaching 40 years one after another. According to the results at that time, apart from So Uk Estate and Tung Tau (I) Estate which had to be cleared, the remaining 12 PRH estates for which structural investigations had been completed were found to be “structurally safe” and could be retained for another 15 years after carrying out “appropriate repair works”. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it will review afresh to identify which of the aforesaid PRH estates that the authorities decided in 2010 to retain by way of carrying out repair works have redevelopment potential, so as to redevelop them expeditiously to increase the efficiency on the use of land; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (b) whether it will include PRH estates over 40 years old in the priority redevelopment projects; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

限制公眾查閱政府檔案中的個人資料

(9) 鄧家彪議員 (書面答覆)

去年訂立的新《公司條例》(現時尚未實施)的第49條訂明，已交付公司註冊處登記的文件若載有某人(例如董事或公司秘書)的通常住址和完整身分識別號碼，該等資料可在相關人士提出申請後，不再提供予公眾查閱。第54條又訂明，在新《公司條例》生效後交付公司註冊處登記的文件所載的該等資料，亦將不會提供予公眾查閱。該兩項條文最近引起社會廣泛的關注，包括有意見認為它們會削弱公眾的知情權，亦有勞工界人士擔心該兩項條文妨礙僱員向僱主追討欠薪。另一方面，政府計劃於今年內向本會提交修訂法例建議，對公眾人士查閱車輛登記冊所載的車主個人資料施加若干新限制。關於限制公眾查閱政府檔案中的個人資料，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 會否擱置為實施該兩項條文而擬備有關的附屬法例的工作，並重新諮詢社會各界的意見；如會重新諮詢，將於何時進行；如不會，原因為何；
- (二) 鑒於該兩項條文引起社會廣泛的關注，當局會否就應否修訂法例以對公眾人士查閱車主個人資料施加新限制的事宜，重新諮詢社會各界的意見；及
- (三) 有否計劃修訂《土地註冊條例》(第128章)，對公眾人士查閱《土地登記冊》上的業主個人資料施加新的限制；如有，詳情為何？

Restricting public inspection of personal data in government records

(9) Hon TANG Ka-piu (Written reply)

Section 49 of the new Companies Ordinance (“new CO”) enacted last year (not yet in operation at present) allows for the withholding of the usual residential address and the full identification number of an individual (e.g. a director or a company secretary) in a document already registered with the Companies Registry (“CR”) from public inspection upon application by the individual concerned. Furthermore, section 54 provides that such information in a document registered with CR after commencement of the new CO will not be made available for public inspection. Recently, the two provisions have aroused wide public concerns in the community, which include comments that they will undermine the public’s right to know and some members from the labour sector expressing the concern that the two provisions will hinder employees in recovering wages in arrears from their employers. On the other hand, the Government has planned to introduce proposed legislative amendments into this Council within this year to impose certain new restrictions on public inspection of vehicle owners’ personal data in the Register of Vehicles. On restricting public inspection of personal data in government records, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it will shelve the drafting of subsidiary legislation for implementing the two provisions, and conduct consultation afresh with the various sectors of the community; if it will conduct consultation afresh, when the consultation will be conducted; if not, of the reasons for that;
- (b) in view of the wide public concerns in the community aroused by the two provisions, whether the authorities will conduct consultation afresh with the various sectors of the community on the issue of whether legislative amendments should be made to impose new restrictions on public inspection of vehicle owners’ personal data; and
- (c) whether it has plans to amend the Land Registration Ordinance (Cap. 128) so as to impose new restrictions on

public inspection of property owners' personal data in the Land Register; if so, of the details?

向專上院校批撥土地以支援發展中醫教學醫院

(10) 林大輝議員 (書面答覆)

本人於本月6日就香港浸會大學(“浸大”)爭取政府批出整幅九龍塘聯福道前香港專業學院李惠利分校校舍用地(“該用地”)作興建學生宿舍和中醫教學醫院之用，提出一項口頭質詢。對於政府回答該項質詢時所作的解釋和說法，浸大公開表示不認同。關於政府向大學教育資助委員會(“教資會”)資助的專上院校(“資助院校”)批撥土地，以支援資助院校發展中醫教學醫院的事宜，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於行政長官於上月17日出席電台節目時表示，政府與浸大已有協議，該用地的一半會用作興建該校的學生宿舍，而政府會保留另一半作興建住宅之用，但浸大其後卻發出聲明指出沒有與政府達成該協議，行政長官提及的“協議”是否存在；如是，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；
- (二) 鑒於浸大指出，過去5年來一直爭取政府批出“整幅”用地，當局可否全面交代過去政府與浸大就該用地的用途進行的磋商的具體內容(包括會議的日期、出席者及紀錄，以及所有書面通訊)；
- (三) 鑒於發展局局長表示，浸大師生就反對該用地的南面部分改作興建住宅用途而刊登的全版廣告所述的，不能視為正確或事實，該廣告的哪些內容不能視為“正確”或“事實”；
- (四) 鑒於發展局局長指出，當局現時並無政策支持資助院校設立中醫教學醫院，原因為何；
- (五) 是否知悉，教資會既然資助3所大學(包括浸大)開辦中醫藥課程，為何不資助

該等大學發展中醫教學醫院供教學及學生臨床實習之用；

- (六) 鑒於食物及衛生局(“食衛局”)會考慮任何有興趣團體提出在香港開發中醫院的建議，該局會考慮其建議的“團體”是否包括資助院校；如否，原因為何；
- (七) 鑒於本月10日有報章報道教育局發言人指出，浸大可向教資會申請興建中醫教學醫院，教育局會否重新考慮把該用地的南面部分撥供該校興建中醫教學醫院之用；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；
- (八) 鑒於發展局局長指出食衛局一直支持本港的中醫藥和中醫院的發展，食衛局有何具體的政策和措施支持有關的發展；
- (九) 鑒於發展局局長表示，浸大於上月14日向教育局表明打算研究在該用地發展中醫院的可行性，浸大其後亦表明會自行籌措該醫院逾10億元的興建費用，當局會否就此主動與浸大展開討論和研究；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；
- (十) 在當局最終不批准浸大在該用地的南面部分興建中醫院的情況下，當局會否考慮把該部分的用地批予其他資助院校作興建宿舍或教學用途；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；
- (十一) 鑒於發展局局長指出，城市規劃委員會(“城規會”)都會規劃小組委員會同意把該用地的南面部分改劃為“住宅(乙類)”地帶，並會將有關的分區計劃大綱圖的修訂展示兩個月，以便公眾人士提交申述，當局會否要求城規會

延長展示期；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；

(十二) 在第(十一)項所述的展示期完結後，當局在甚麼情況下會把該用地定為教育用途；及

(十三) 除了該用地外，目前已留作高等教育相關用途的土地的詳情為何，以及當局計劃把當中多少幅轉作非教育用途？

Grant of land to tertiary institutions for supporting
the development of Chinese medicine teaching hospitals

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

On the 6th of this month, I raised an oral question on the Hong Kong Baptist University (“HKBU”) seeking the Government’s grant of the entire site of the former campus of the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (Lee Wai Lee) at Renfrew Road in Kowloon Tong (“the Site”) for the construction of student hostels and a Chinese medicine teaching hospital. In response to the explanations and comments made by the Government when replying to the question, HKBU has openly expressed disagreement. Regarding issues relating to the Government’s grant of land to tertiary institutions funded by the University Grants Committee (“UGC-funded institutions”) for supporting the UGC-funded institutions to develop Chinese medicine teaching hospitals, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) given that on a radio programme on the 17th of last month, the Chief Executive (“CE”) indicated that the Government and HKBU had reached an agreement that half of the Site would be used for constructing HKBU’s student hostels and the other half would be retained by the Government for residential development, yet HKBU subsequently issued a statement pointing out that it had not reached the said agreement with the Government, whether the “agreement” mentioned by CE exists; if it does, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) given that HKBU has pointed out that it has all along been seeking the Government’s grant of the “entire” Site in the past five years, whether the authorities can give a full account of the specific contents of the past discussions between the Government and HKBU on the use of the Site, including the dates, attendees and minutes of meetings as well as all written correspondence;
- (c) given that the Secretary for Development (“SDEV”) has indicated that the contents of the full-page advertisement placed by the teachers and students of HKBU in

objection to rezoning the southern portion of the Site for residential development cannot be regarded as accurate or facts, which parts of the advertisement cannot be regarded as “accurate” or “facts”;

- (d) given that SDEV has pointed out that the authorities at present do not have a policy for supporting UGC-funded institutions to establish Chinese medicine teaching hospitals, of the reasons for that;
- (e) given that UGC has been funding three universities (including HKBU) to operate Chinese medicine programmes, whether it knows why UGC does not provide funding for the universities to develop Chinese medicine teaching hospitals for teaching and clinical practice of students;
- (f) given that the Food and Health Bureau (“FHB”) will consider proposals from any organizations interested in developing Chinese medicine hospitals in Hong Kong, whether the “organizations” the proposals from which FHB will consider include UGC-funded institutions; if not, of the reasons for that;
- (g) as it was reported in the press on the 10th of this month that a spokesman of the Education Bureau (“EDB”) had pointed out that HKBU might apply to UGC for the construction of a Chinese medicine teaching hospital, whether EDB will consider afresh granting the southern portion of the Site to HKBU for the construction of a Chinese medicine teaching hospital; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (h) given that SDEV has pointed out that FHB has all along been supporting the development of Chinese medicine and Chinese medicine hospitals in Hong Kong, of the concrete policy and measures of FHB in support of the development in this respect;
- (i) given that SDEV has pointed out that HKBU had conveyed to EDB on the 14th of last month its intention to study the feasibility of developing a Chinese medicine hospital on the Site and that HKBU has also indicated

subsequently that it will raise funds on its own to meet the hospital's construction costs of over \$1 billion, whether the authorities will take the initiative to discuss and study this matter with HKBU, if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

- (j) under the circumstances that the authorities eventually do not give approval for HKBU to construct a Chinese medicine hospital in the southern portion of the Site, whether the authorities will consider granting that portion of the Site to other UGC-funded institutions for the construction of hostels or for teaching purpose; if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (k) given that SDEV has pointed out that the Metro Planning Committee of the Town Planning Board ("TPB") has agreed to rezone the southern portion of the Site to "Residential (Group B)" and the amendments to the relevant outline zoning plan will be exhibited for two months for the public to make representations, whether the authorities will request TPB to extend the exhibition period; if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (l) of the circumstances under which the authorities will designate the Site for education purposes after the expiry of the exhibition period mentioned in (k); and
- (m) of the details of the sites, apart from the Site, which have been earmarked for higher education-related purposes and, among such sites, the number of those which the authorities plan to rezone for non-education purposes?

設置公眾暖水游泳池

(11) 陳偉業議員 (書面答覆)

近日有市民向本人反映，由於葵青區欠缺公眾暖水游泳池，該區的居民如欲在冬季游泳，唯有使用荃灣城門谷游泳池的公眾暖水游泳池，但該游泳池經常十分擠迫。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 在全港18個區議會分區中，哪些分區沒有設置公眾暖水游泳池及其原因為何；
- (二) 有否制訂規例或標準，訂明人口與公眾暖水游泳池的比例；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (三) 會否考慮興建更多公眾暖水游泳池，以確保每個區議會分區均設有公眾暖水游泳池；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Provision of heated public swimming pools

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

Some members of the public have recently relayed to me that as there is no heated public swimming pool in Kwai Tsing District, residents of the district can only use the heated public swimming pool at Shing Mun Valley Swimming Pool in Tsuen Wan if they wish to go swimming in winter, but that swimming pool is often very packed. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the districts among the 18 District Council districts in Hong Kong with no provision of heated public swimming pool, and the reasons for that;
- (b) whether it has formulated any regulations or standards specifying the ratio of population size to the number of heated public swimming pools; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) whether it will consider building more heated public swimming pools to ensure that such facilities are available in each District Council district; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

財政預算案的收支估計及財政紀律

(12) 馮檢基議員 (書面答覆)

根據政府最新公布的數字，本年度首9個月(截至2012年12月31日)的財務狀況為400億港元的盈餘。據報，本年度的財政盈餘保守估計會超過250億元。該數目與財政司司長去年發表財政預算案時估計的34億元赤字大相徑庭。根據《基本法》第一百零七條：“香港特別行政區的財政預算以量入為出為原則，力求收支平衡，避免赤字，並與本地生產總值的增長率相適應”。再者，香港的公共財政體制一直採用審慎理財的原則，政府把公共開支維持於生產總值的20%以下。此外，前任行政長官更在其任內最後一份《施政報告》內明言，香港應該維持公共開支不超過本地生產總值的20%的“財政紀律”。然而，現任行政長官在競選時曾表示，堅守公共開支在一定界線內(即限制公共開支佔本地生產總值的20%)，不是實事求是的做法。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 根據當局最新的估計，2012-2013年度的公共收入和支出為何；該等估計收支的差額與34億元的預算赤字如何比較；如兩者有巨大差距，原因為何，當中有否刻意低估收入或涉及收支結構的因素；當局會否檢討為何多年來公共收入和支出的預算數字與實際數字均出現巨大差距；
- (二) 面對多年來財政預算與實際收支出現差距，當局有否評估過去有否出現因低估收入而未能有效運用多出的資源的情況，以及會否由於過去是根據被低估的收入來預算開支，因而錯誤地削減支出或拒絕新增應有的開支項目，以致未能提供足夠的資源應付市民的需要；有否研究上述以低估收入去制訂支出的安排，是否違反《基本

法》所載“量入為出”的原則；若有，研究的結果為何；及

- (三) 現屆政府是否恪守上屆政府把公共開支維持於生產總值的20%左右，以及財政儲備不設上限的理財原則；若是，有否評估這做法是否有違行政長官在選舉時提出的上述倡議；若不是恪守該原則，政府現時的理財原則和政策為何；當局如何在財政政策的制訂和財政儲備的使用上，體現行政長官所提政府要適度有為以發展經濟的施政理念？

Estimations of revenue and expenditure in Budget and fiscal discipline

(12) Hon Frederick FUNG Kin-kee (Written reply)

According to the latest figures announced by the Government, the financial situation for the first nine months (ending 31 December 2012) of this financial year was that there was a surplus of HK\$40 billion. It has been reported that based on a conservative estimate, the fiscal surplus of the current financial year will exceed \$25 billion, which is a far cry from the deficit of \$3.4 billion estimated by the Financial Secretary when delivering the Budget last year. According to Article 107 of the Basic Law, “[t]he Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall follow the principle of keeping the expenditure within the limits of revenues in drawing up its budget, and strive to achieve a fiscal balance, avoid deficits and keep the budget commensurate with the growth rate of its gross domestic product (“GDP”)”. Furthermore, the principle of managing public finances prudently has all along been adopted in the fiscal system of Hong Kong, under which the Government maintains public expenditure at a level below 20% of GDP. Besides, the former Chief Executive (“CE”) even stated clearly in the final Policy Address during his term of office that Hong Kong should maintain the “fiscal discipline” of keeping public expenditure at a level not exceeding 20% of GDP. However, the incumbent CE has stated during the election that it is not practical to maintain public expenditure firmly within a specific limit (i.e. to limit public expenditure to 20% of GDP). In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the public revenue and expenditure for 2012-2013 according to the authorities’ latest estimation; how the difference between revenue and expenditure estimations compares to the budget deficit of \$3.4 billion; if there is an enormous discrepancy between the two, of the reasons for that and whether there is a deliberate under-estimation of revenues or whether factors of revenue-expenditure structure are involved; whether the authorities will review the reasons for the wide gaps between the estimates and the actual amounts of public revenue and expenditure over the years;

- (b) in the face of the discrepancies between budgetary estimates and actual amounts of revenue and expenditure over the years, whether the authorities have assessed if there had been ineffective use of the surplus resources due to under-estimation of revenue in the past, and whether expenditure had been wrongly cut or addition of required items of expenditure rejected due to the expenditure being budgeted on the basis of the under-estimated revenue, which resulted in a failure to provide sufficient resources to meet the needs of the public; whether they have examined if the aforesaid arrangement of setting expenditure on the basis of under-estimated revenue violates the principle of “keeping the expenditure within the limits of revenues” enshrined in the Basic Law; if they have, of the outcome; and
- (c) whether the Government of the current term observes the financial management principle of its predecessor that public expenditure should be maintained at a level of around 20% of GDP and no upper limit is set for fiscal reserve; if it does, whether it has assessed if such practice violates the aforesaid advocacy put forward by CE during the election; if it does not observe that principle, of the Government’s principle of and policy on financial management at present; how the authorities realize, in their formulation of fiscal policy and utilization of fiscal reserve, the principle of governance advocated by CE that the Government should be appropriately proactive to promote economic development?

Regulation of accounting firms

(13) Hon Kenneth LEUNG (Written reply)

One of the functions of the Financial Reporting Council (“FRC”), established in 2006, is to conduct independent investigations into possible auditing and reporting irregularities in relation to listed entities. Any irregularities identified by FRC will be referred to the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) for follow-up action. The corresponding supervision over the audit work performed on unlisted entities is undertaken by HKICPA. Some practising accountants have relayed to me that they are facing a cut-throat business environment, and many accounting firms which perform audit work on both listed and unlisted audit clients are facing a dual regulatory regime (i.e. regulation by FRC and HKICPA), which has sharply escalated the time and administrative costs of these firms in this respect. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council what measures it has taken or will take to rationalize the dual regulatory regime in order to alleviate the burden on accounting firms?

對會計師事務所的規管

(13) 梁繼昌議員 (書面答覆)

財務匯報局於2006年成立，而該局的其中一項職能是就上市公司可能在審計或匯報方面的不當行為展開獨立調查。財務匯報局找到的任何不當行為會轉交香港會計師公會跟進。至於監督對非上市公司進行的審計工作，則由香港會計師公會負責。有執業會計師向本人反映，他們現正面對嚴峻的經營環境，而且許多為上市及非上市客戶進行審計工作的會計師事務所面對雙重規管的制度(即同時受財務匯報局和香港會計師公會規管)，令這些事務所在這方面所花的時間及行政成本大幅飆升。就此，政府可否告知本會，當局已採取或將會採取甚麼措施理順這個雙重規管制度，使會計師事務所的負擔得以紓緩？

為長者及殘疾人士提供的資助院舍宿位

(14) 胡志偉議員 (書面答覆)

有關團體向本人表示，現時政府分別為長者及殘疾人士提供的資助院舍宿位嚴重不足，以致輪候時間極長。該等團體亦指出，此情況不單嚴重影響未獲安排入住院舍的長者及殘疾人士的健康及生活質素，亦令負責照顧他們的家人身心疲累。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，現時在每個區議會分區正輪候資助院舍宿位的長者及殘疾人士的人數，以及他們的平均輪候時間分別為何；最近入住院舍的人士平均曾輪候多久；
- (二) 有否統計過去5年，每年分別有多少名長者及殘疾人士停止輪候資助院舍宿位，以及有否調查有關的原因為何；若有調查，按原因以表格列出分項人數；
- (三) 在現時的“政府、機構或社區”用地當中，有多少幅已規劃作興建長者或殘疾人士資助院舍，以及預計可提供的宿位總數分別為何；及
- (四) 面對現時資助院舍宿位嚴重短缺而輪候人數不斷增加的問題，當局除了增加宿位的供應外，有否具體措施縮短輪候時間；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Provision of subsidized residential care places
for the elderly and persons with disabilities

(14) Hon WU Chi-wai (Written reply)

Some concern groups have relayed to me that the acute shortfall of subsidized residential care places provided by the Government respectively for the elderly and persons with disabilities (“PWDs”) at present has resulted in a very long waiting time for such places. The concern groups have also pointed out that such a situation not only seriously affects the health and quality of life of the elderly persons and PWDs who have yet to be admitted to residential care homes, but also renders the family members who take care of them physically and mentally exhausted. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows the current number of elderly persons and PWDs in each District Council district who are waiting for subsidized residential care places, and their respective average waiting time; the average waiting time of those people who have been admitted to residential care homes recently;
- (b) whether it has compiled statistics on the respective numbers of elderly persons and PWDs who stopped waiting for subsidized residential care places in each of the past five years, and whether it has conducted any survey on the reasons concerned; if it has conducted surveys, of a breakdown of the numbers of the people by reason in table form;
- (c) among those sites currently zoned “Government, Institution or Community”, of the number of sites planned for the construction of subsidized residential care homes for the elderly and PWDs, and the respective anticipated total numbers of residential care places that can be provided; and
- (d) in the face of the problem of acute shortage of subsidized residential care places and the number of people waiting for the places increasing continuously, whether the authorities have any specific measures, apart from

increasing the supply of such places, to shorten the waiting time; if they have, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

聘用少數族裔人士為公務員

(15) 劉慧卿議員 (書面答覆)

政府在1995年把入職公務員的中文語文能力要求提升至與英文語文能力要求看齊，又在2003年把該等語文能力要求提高。然而，有少數族裔人士向本人反映，他們在香港的教育制度下未能有系統地學習中文，但在投考公務員職位時卻要與以中文為母語的其他人競爭，以致他們難以獲聘。另一方面，民政事務局局長於2012年7月8日在互聯網上發表的文章中指出：“政府理解到少數族裔人士會因為中文語文能力而較難投考成為公務員，已想辦法處理。政府現除接受申請人的香港中學會考、香港中學文憑試成績外，還接受以中文為第二語言[的]學生較多應考[考獲]的其他文憑。個別部門例如[香港]警務處並已修訂投考資格，而掌握外語包括印度語、巴基斯坦人常用的烏爾都語等的投考者，可獲加分”。就此，行政機關可否告知本會：

- (一) 在 1997-1998 至 2002-2003 年 度 和 2003-2004 至 2010-2011 年 度 兩 段 期 間，分別平均每年有多少名少數族裔人士獲聘為公務員；
- (二) 現時屬少數族裔的公務員人數及其佔公務員總數的百分比為何；及
- (三) 有否要求其他政府部門效法香港警務處，在招聘公務員時給予操少數族裔語言的投考者額外分數；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Appointment of the ethnic minorities to the civil service

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

The Government raised the Chinese language proficiency requirement for appointment to the civil service on a par with that for the English language in 1995 and further raised the proficiency requirements for both languages in 2003. However, some people from the ethnic minorities have relayed to me that they have difficulties in securing appointments when applying for jobs in the civil service because they were unable to learn Chinese in a systematic manner under the education system in Hong Kong but have to compete with applicants whose mother tongue is Chinese. On the other hand, in an article published on the Internet on 8 July 2012, the Secretary for Home Affairs pointed out that “the Government understands that people from the ethnic minorities may find it difficult to secure appointments to the civil service due to their level of proficiency in the Chinese language, and we are trying to address this issue. Currently, apart from recognizing the results of the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination and the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination obtained by the applicants, the Government also recognizes other diplomas more often obtained by students whose second language is Chinese. Individual departments such as the Hong Kong Police Force (“HKPF”) have also revised their entry requirements under which additional merits will be given to applicants who are proficient in foreign languages including Hindi and Urdu (commonly used among Pakistanis)”. In this connection, will the executive authorities inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective average annual numbers of people from the ethnic minorities appointed to the civil service in the two periods from 1997-1998 to 2002-2003 and from 2003-2004 to 2010-2011;
- (b) of the current number of civil servants who belong to the ethnic minorities, as well as their percentage in the total number of civil servants; and
- (c) whether they have requested other government departments to follow the practice of HKPF in giving additional merits to applicants who are proficient in the

languages of the ethnic minorities when recruiting civil servants; if they have, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

創新及科技基金的公營機構試用計劃

(16) 莫乃光議員 (書面答覆)

創新科技署轄下創新及科技基金(“基金”)的公營機構試用計劃(“試用計劃”),資助基金下的合資格完成項目製作工具／原型／樣板,以及在公營機構(包括政府部門、公共機構及商會等)內進行試用,以促進和推動基金項目的研發成果實踐化和商品化。就此,政府可否告知本會:

- (一) 自試用計劃於2011年推行以來,創新科技署接獲及批准的申請數目分別為何,以及每宗獲批申請的下述資料;

提出申請的公司／機構	該公司／機構的性質	透過基金下哪項資助計劃取得申請資格	項目所屬的研發範疇	獲資助金額(港元)	資助額佔研發項目的原來開支百分比(%)	試用研發成果的公營機構

- (二) 有否申請不獲批准;如有,不獲批准的申請數目,以及每宗申請的下述資料;

提出申請的公司／機構	該公司／機構的性質	透過基金下哪項資助計劃取得申請資格	項目所屬的研發範疇	申請不獲批准的原因

- (三) 有否計劃放寬試用計劃的申請資格(例如容許並非受基金資助的本地研發項目申請參加);若有,詳情為何;若否,原因為何;及

(四) 有否計劃容許試用研發成果的工作在更多機構(例如私營機構)內進行；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Public Sector Trial Scheme under
the Innovation and Technology Fund

(16) Hon Charles Peter MOK (Written reply)

The Public Sector Trial Scheme (“Trial Scheme”) under the Innovation and Technology Fund (“ITF”) of the Innovation and Technology Commission (“ITC”) provides funding support to eligible completed ITF projects for producing prototypes/samples, and conducting trials in public sector (including government departments, public bodies and trade associations, etc.), so as to facilitate and promote the realization and commercialization of the research and development (“R&D”) results of ITF projects. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of applications received and approved by ITC since the Trial Scheme was launched in 2011, and the following information of each approved application;

Company/ organization in which submitted the application	Nature of the company/ organization	Through which programme under ITF the company/ organization becomes eligible for the Trial Scheme	R&D areas of the project	Amount of funding support (HK\$)	Percentage of the amount of funding support in the original R&D project cost (%)	Public sector in which trials of the R&D results were/is being/ will be conducted

- (b) whether there were applications rejected; if so, of the number of rejected applications, and the following information of each application;

Company/ organization which submitted the application	Nature of the company/ organization	Through which programme under ITF the company/ organization becomes eligible for the Trial Scheme	R&D areas of the project	Reasons for rejecting the application

- (c) whether it has plans to relax the eligibility criteria for the Trial Scheme (e.g. allowing local R&D projects not subsidized by ITF to apply for the Scheme); if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and

- (d) whether it has plans to allow trials of R&D results to be conducted in more organizations (e.g. private organizations); if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

內地司機在本港駕駛的事宜

(17) 鍾樹根議員 (書面答覆)

本人經常收到本港司機的投訴，指他們遇到一些內地司機在港駕駛時的駕駛態度惡劣，以及罔顧交通規則，危及本港道路使用者的安全。此外，近日有報章報道，某內地城市有大批駕駛執照考生被揭發透過違法手段在內地的駕駛考試中取得合格並獲發駕駛執照。另一方面，內地駕駛執照持有人如欲在本港駕駛，可申請免試簽發香港駕駛執照(“免試簽發執照”)；至於屬訪港旅客(即在港居住不超過12個月的人士)的內地人士，則可憑所持的內地駕駛執照在香港駕駛。有本港司機對內地駕駛執照持有人的駕駛態度及能力存疑，因此憂慮上述的安排危害道路安全。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去5年，運輸署每年接獲多少宗內地司機提出的免試簽發執照申請，當中獲批及不獲批的數目和百分比分別為何，以及部分申請不獲批的主要原因為何；
- (二) 過去5年，每年有多少宗交通意外涉及內地司機；當局有否評估，向內地人士免試簽發執照，以及訪港的內地人士可憑所持有的內地駕駛執照在港駕駛，對本港道路安全的影響；若有評估，結果為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (三) 當局會否研究修訂法例，取消所有內地人士的免試簽發本港駕駛執照的安排，並規定他們必須通過本港的駕駛考試才可獲發本港駕駛執照，以及訪港內地旅客在他們考獲內地駕駛執照的首年內也不得在港駕駛？

Issue of mainland drivers driving in Hong Kong

(17) Hon Christopher CHUNG Shu-kun (Written reply)

I have often received complaints from Hong Kong drivers who said that they had encountered some mainland drivers with bad driving attitude and in defiance of traffic regulations when driving in Hong Kong, thus posing a hazard to the safety of road users in Hong Kong. Moreover, it has recently been reported in the press that a large number of candidates sitting for the driving licence test in a mainland city were found to have passed the mainland driving test and obtained driving licences by illegal means. Separately, holders of mainland driving licences who wish to drive in Hong Kong may apply for a Hong Kong driving licence by direct issue without test (“direct issue of driving licences”); and mainlanders who are visitors to Hong Kong (i.e. persons who take up residence in Hong Kong for a period of not exceeding 12 months) may drive in Hong Kong on strength of their mainland driving licences. Some Hong Kong drivers have doubts about the driving attitude and ability of holders of mainland driving licences, and therefore are concerned that the aforesaid arrangements may pose a hazard to road safety. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of applications received by the Transport Department from mainland drivers for direct issue of driving licences, the respective numbers and percentages of those approved and those rejected among such applications, in each of the past five years, and the main reasons for rejecting some of the applications;
- (b) of the number of traffic accidents which involved mainland drivers in each of the past five years; whether the authorities have assessed the impacts on road safety in Hong Kong of direct issue of driving licences to mainlanders and mainland visitors permitted to drive in Hong Kong on strength of their mainland driving licences; if they have assessed, of the outcome; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) whether the authorities will examine making legislative amendments to abolish the arrangement for direct issue of driving licences to all mainlanders, and require them

to pass the Hong Kong driving test before they are issued with Hong Kong driving licences, and to forbid mainland visitors who have obtained their driving licences for the first year from driving in Hong Kong?

直接資助計劃學校的管治及行政

(18) 湯家驊議員 (書面答覆)

2010年發表的《審計署署長第五十五號報告書》揭發個別直接資助計劃學校(“直資學校”)在管治及行政方面的違規及處理不當的情況。例如有一間學校違反指引把7,000多萬元剩餘款項投資於金融工具；另一間學校動用1,000萬元非政府資金購置3項物業。亦有14間學校預測在2008-2009年度的累積營運儲備不足以應付兩個月的營運開支，因而獲准於該年度調高學費，但其中11間學校其後的實際累積營運儲備遠超預測的數目(有8間超額一倍)。事隔兩年，最近有報道指出，直資學校帳目的混亂情況未有改善。此外，雖然教育局規定直資學校須在本年11月底前，將各項主要開支和營運儲備的資料(“財務資料”)上載至學校的網站，但據報至今只得半數直資學校照辦。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去10年，教育局每年向多少間直資學校發放撥款，以及撥款總額為何；
- (二) 教育局會否對逾期仍未按規定將財務資料上載至學校網站的直資學校施加懲處；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何，以及教育局如何確保該項措施不會形同虛設；
- (三) 教育局會否考慮規定直資學校在把財務資料上載到其網站時，詳細列明各收支項目的實際金額而非其佔總額的百分比，以增加透明度並讓公眾監察；如否，原因為何；
- (四) 鑒於審計署發現曾有直資學校違反指引把營運儲備作投機性投資，過去10年，教育局有否發現類似個案；如有，個案的數目和涉及的學校名稱、金

額，以及投資的項目為何；如否，原因為何；

- (五) 鑒於審計署發現曾有直資學校違反指引購置物業，過去10年，教育局有否發現類似個案；如有，個案的數目和涉及的學校名稱、金額，以及有關物業的類型和用途為何；如否，原因為何；
- (六) 鑒於審計署發現曾有直資學校申請調高學費時，低估了累積營運儲備數目，過去10年，教育局有否發現類似個案；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；及
- (七) 鑒於教育局於本月14日公布新規定，直資學校於2013-2014學年的累積營運儲備數目如超過12個月的營運開支，須於2015年3月底前，在其送交教育局的2013-2014學年經審核帳目內，述明處理超額儲備的方案(例如減收學費)，教育局在過去兩年有否發現直資學校的累積營運儲備數目超過12個月的營運開支的情況；若有，該等學校的數目，以及當中有多少間學校其後削減學費？

Governance and administration of Direct Subsidy Scheme schools

(18) Hon Ronny TONG Ka-wah (Written reply)

Report No. 55 of the Director of Audit released in 2010 uncovered the malpractices and irregularities in the governance and administration of individual Direct Subsidy Scheme schools (“DSS schools”). For instance, a school had invested its surplus funds of more than \$70 million in financial instruments, which was not in line with the relevant guidelines and another school had purchased three properties by using non-government funds of \$10 million. Moreover, 14 schools had obtained approval for school fee increases in 2008-2009 as they projected that their accumulated operating reserves in that year were insufficient to meet two months’ operating expenses. Yet, among them, the actual accumulated operating reserves of 11 schools turned out to have far exceeded their projected figures (with the actual reserves of eight schools doubling their projected figures). Two years have elapsed since then, and it has been recently reported that there is no improvement in the messy situation about the accounts of DSS schools. In addition, although the Education Bureau (“EDB”) requires DSS schools to upload, by end of November this year, information on their major expenditure items and operating reserves (“financial information”) to their web sites, it has been reported that to date, only half of the DSS schools have done so. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective numbers of DSS schools to which funding had been provided by EDB in each of the past 10 years, and the total amounts of funding;
- (b) whether EDB will impose penalty on those DSS schools which do not comply with the requirement of uploading their financial information to the schools’ web sites after the deadline; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that, and how EDB will ensure that such measure will not exist in name only;
- (c) whether EDB will consider requiring DSS schools, when uploading their financial information to their web sites, to list in detail the actual amounts of various items of revenue and expenditure instead of their percentages in

the total amounts, so as to increase transparency and enable monitoring by the public; if it will not, of the reasons for that;

- (d) given that the Audit Commission found that a DSS school had placed its operating reserves in speculative investments, which is not in line with the relevant guidelines, whether EDB had uncovered similar cases in the past 10 years; if it had, of the number of such cases as well as the names of the schools involved, amounts of money involved and the investment items; if not, the reasons for that;
- (e) given that the Audit Commission found that a DSS school had purchased properties in a way which was not in line with the relevant guidelines, whether EDB had uncovered similar cases in the past 10 years; if it had, of the number of such cases, the names of the schools involved, the amounts of money involved as well as the types and uses of the properties concerned; if not, the reasons for that;
- (f) given that the Audit Commission found that some DSS schools had underestimated the amounts of their operating reserves when applying for school fee increases, whether EDB had uncovered similar cases in the past 10 years; if it had, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (g) given that EDB has announced a new requirement on the 14th of this month that if the accumulated operating reserve of a DSS school in the 2013-2014 school year exceeds 12 months' operating expenditure, the school should include a proposal setting out how the excessive reserve will be handled (e.g. to reduce school fees) in its audited accounts for the 2013-2014 school year to be submitted to EDB by end of March 2015, whether EDB had, in the past two years, found any DSS school with accumulated operating reserve exceeding 12 months' operating expenditure; if it had, of the number of such schools, and among them, the number of schools which had reduced their school fees afterwards?

三色廢物分類回收桶

(19) 郭家麒議員 (書面答覆)

政府早自1998年已推動廢物回收，並在各區設置三色廢物分類回收桶(“三色回收桶”)，分類及收集廢紙、塑膠及金屬。較早前有環保團體指出，三色回收桶的數量太少、放置地點不當和設計不佳，以致影響廢物回收的成效。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去5年，每年全港共放置多少套三色回收桶；
- (二) 過去5年，每年經三色回收桶收集的廢紙、塑膠及金屬分別的數量及其佔該3類廢物的總數量的百分比分別為何，以及該3類廢物分別被棄置於堆填區的數量(按表一列出)；

(表一)

年份	廢紙 (公噸)		塑膠 (公噸)		金屬 (公噸)	
	經三色回收桶收集的數量 (百分比)	棄置在堆填區數量	經三色回收桶收集的數量 (百分比)	棄置在堆填區數量	經三色回收桶收集的數量 (百分比)	棄置在堆填區數量
2012						
2011						
2010						
2009						
2008						

- (三) 政府現時向公眾推廣使用三色回收桶的渠道和詳情，以及過去5年，每年的有關宣傳開支(按表二列出)；

(表二)

年份	各種公共宣傳渠道				
	不收費電視 宣傳短片 (播放次數)	電台 宣傳錄音 (播放次數)	巴士站 海報 (展示日數)	港鐵站 海報 (展示日數)	社區講座 (舉辦次數)
2012 次數／日數					
開支總額 (\$)					
2011 次數／日數					
開支總額 (\$)					
2010 次數／日數					
開支總額 (\$)					
2009 次數／日數					
開支總額 (\$)					
2008 次數／日數					
開支總額 (\$)					

(四) 當局有否定期檢討三色回收桶回收廢物的成效，包括它們的設計、放置地點、收集廢物的數量，以及相關宣傳渠道及費用是否足夠等方面；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；及

(五) 政府有否計劃加強三色回收桶回收廢物的成效，以減少及循環再用廢物；如有，詳情如何；如否，原因為何？

Three-colour waste separation bins

(19) Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Written reply)

The Government has implemented waste recycling from as early as 1998 and placed three-colour waste separation bins (“3-colour bins”) in various districts to separate and collect waste paper, plastics and metals. Earlier, some environmental groups have pointed out that the 3-colour bins are too few in number, have been placed in improper locations and are of bad design, which have undermined the effectiveness of waste recycling. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the total number of sets of 3-colour bins placed throughout Hong Kong in each of the past five years;
- (b) of the respective quantities of waste paper, plastics and metals collected through the 3-colour bins and the respective percentages of such quantities in the total quantities of these three types of waste, as well as the respective quantities of these three types of waste disposed of in landfills, in each of the past five years (set out according to Table 1);

(Table 1)

Year	Waste paper (tonne)		Plastics (tonne)		Metals (tonne)	
	Quantity (%) collected through 3-colour bins	Quantity disposed of in landfills	Quantity (%) collected through 3-colour bins	Quantity disposed of in landfills	Quantity (%) collected through 3-colour bins	Quantity disposed of in landfills
2012						
2011						
2010						
2009						
2008						

- (c) of the channels through which the Government promotes the use of 3-colour bins to the public at present, and the details, as well as the related publicity expenditure in each of the past five years (set out according to Table 2);

(Table 2)

Year	Various public channels for publicity				
	Non-fee-charging TV announcements (No. of times broadcast)	Radio announcements (No. of times broadcast)	Bus stop posters (No. of days of display)	MTR station posters (No. of days of display)	Community talks (No. of talks organized)
2012					
No. of times/days					
Total expenditure(\$)					
2011					
No. of times/days					
Total expenditure(\$)					
2010					
No. of times/days					
Total expenditure(\$)					
2009					
No. of times/days					
Total expenditure(\$)					
2008					
No. of times/days					
Total expenditure(\$)					

- (d) whether the authorities have regularly reviewed the effectiveness of the 3-colour bins in waste recycling, including aspects such as their design, locations, quantities of waste collected, and whether the publicity channels and funding are adequate; if they have, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (e) whether the Government has plans to enhance the effectiveness of the 3-colour bins in waste recycling, so as to reduce and recycle waste; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

本港的食水供應

(20) 謝偉俊議員 (書面答覆)

據報，在中國人民政治協商會議(“政協”)第11屆廣東省委員會第一次會議上，有委員表示：“如果沒有共產黨，香港[人]連水都沒得喝”。該言論引起不少反響。就東江水供港及本港的食水供應，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 針對上述政協委員的言論，政府有否研究提高本港食水供應自主程度的政策及措施；如有，結果為何；如否，可否立即進行研究；
- (二) 未來5年，東江水佔本港總供水量的百分比為何；鑒於有報道指出，東江水水質近年轉差及水價每年有約5.8%的升幅，有否研究長期依賴東江水作為主要食水來源是否符合成本效益，以及尋找其他食水來源的最新進展為何；
- (三) 有否研究新加坡的海水化淡設施的成本效益(包括食水生產成本)；如有，詳情為何；
- (四) 計劃於將軍澳興建的海水化淡廠的預計年產量和每立方米淡水的生產成本為何，以及該成本與東江水的水價如何比較；
- (五) 有否評估，隨着海水化淡技術不斷改良，以海水化淡方式生產的食水的成本與東江水水價的差距是否正在收窄，以及有否可能甚至低於後者；如有評估，兩者的每立方米的水價／成本分別為何；如沒有評估，會否立即進行評估；

- (六) 過往3年，輸入香港的東江水供水量是否高於香港的用水量；估計未來3年的情況為何，以及有沒有減少購買東江水及節省購水開支的空間；當局如何爭取降低供水量及水價；及
- (七) 過去5年，每年因水管損耗滲漏而流失／浪費多少食水；按現時的供水成本計算，該等流失／浪費的食水量相當於多少公帑開支？

Water supply for Hong Kong

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

It has been reported that, at the first session of the 11th Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference ("CPPCC"), a member said that "if not for the Communist Party, Hong Kong [people] would not even have potable water to drink". This remark has drawn quite a number of reactions. Regarding the supply of Dongjiang water to Hong Kong and water supply in Hong Kong, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) in light of the remark of the aforesaid CPPCC member, whether the Government has studied any policies on and measures for raising the degree of autonomy in the supply of potable water in Hong Kong; if it has, of the outcome; if not, whether it can conduct such a study immediately;
- (b) of the percentage of Dongjiang water in the total quantity of water supply in Hong Kong in the next five years; as it has been reported that the quality of Dongjiang water has deteriorated in recent years and there has been an annual increase of about 5.8% in its price, whether it has studied if the long-term reliance on Dongjiang water as the main source of potable water is cost-effective; as well as the latest progress in the search for other sources of potable water;
- (c) whether it has studied the cost-effectiveness of the desalination facilities in Singapore (including the production cost of potable water); if it has, of the details;
- (d) of the expected annual production capacity of the desalination plant planned to be built in Tseung Kwan O, the cost per cubic metre ("m³") of potable water produced by that plant, and how such cost compares with the price of Dongjiang water;
- (e) whether it has assessed, with the continuous improvement in desalination technology, if the gap between the cost of potable water produced by desalination and the price of Dongjiang water is

narrowing, and if the former may become even lower than the latter; if it has assessed, of the respective price/cost per m³ of both types of water; if not, whether it will conduct such an assessment immediately;

- (f) whether the quantity of Dongjiang water supplied to Hong Kong was higher than the water consumption of Hong Kong in the past three years; of the situation projected for the next three years, and whether there is room for reducing the quantity of Dongjiang water to be purchased and for reducing the expenses on purchase of water; how the authorities will strive for reducing the quantity of water supply and the price of water; and
- (g) of the quantity of potable water lost/wasted due to leakage of water from worn-out water mains in each of the past five years; of the equivalent amount of public expenditure incurred by such loss/wastage of potable water as calculated at the current cost of water supply?