

立法會
Legislative Council

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**Report of the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting
for submission to the Legislative Council**

Purpose

This report gives an account of the work of the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting during the 2012-2013 session of the Legislative Council. It will be tabled at the Council meeting on 17 July 2013 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

The Panel

2. The Panel was formed by a resolution passed by 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 information technology (IT), telecommunications, broadcasting, film services and creative industry. The terms of reference of the Panel are in **Appendix I**.

3. The Panel comprises 20 members. Hon WONG Yuk-man and Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Panel respectively. The membership list of the Panel is in **Appendix II**.

Major work

Digital Broadcasting Corporation Hong Kong Limited

4. In October 2012, the Panel followed up issues relating to the discontinuation of broadcasting service by Digital Broadcasting Corporation

Hong Kong Limited ("DBC"). Members noted that DBC soft-launched its service in August 2011. Despite media report of the disagreements among DBC's shareholders on further investments into DBC, the company paid its annual licence fee to the Communications Authority ("CA"), the statutory regulatory body, in early September 2012 and formally launched all its channels on 21 September 2012. However, DBC's service was ceased during the period from 10 to 15 October 2012, and limited to the playing of music from 21 October 2012. Members also noted that the Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development ("SCED") had made it clear to the management of DBC that it was inappropriate for the Government to interfere with the internal operation of broadcasting companies, nor to play the role of commercial mediator to resolve disagreements among the shareholders of a private company. The broadcasting regulatory regime of Hong Kong had always respected the independent operation and editorial independence of the licensees. It was the duty of a licensee to manage its own internal affairs properly. Nonetheless, CA had followed DBC's developments, monitored whether it had complied with its licence conditions and legal requirements under the Telecommunications Ordinance ("TO") (Cap. 106), and taken follow up actions in accordance with the TO.

5. Judging from the alleged recordings of DBC meetings circulating on the Internet from 20 October 2012, some Panel members considered that there was prima facie evidence to suggest that the decision of some of the major shareholders against making further investments into DBC was a result of political interference from the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. These members were dissatisfied that the Administration had treated the matter simply as an internal affair of DBC. They considered that it was in the public's interest to find out the reason for the cessation of broadcasting service by DBC. Some other members considered the rumour of political interference as pure speculation as DBC had been allowed to soft launch its service in August 2011 and had not been restricted from criticizing the Government. The Panel passed a motion for the appointment of a select committee by the Legislative Council to inquire into issues relating to the discontinuation of broadcasting service by DBC. The proposal was put to the House Committee for consideration but was negated.

6. Panel members was later advised that the interim receiver of DBC submitted an application to CA seeking its approval for DBC to vary its broadcasting arrangements from 21 October 2012 for a period of up to 60 days. Having considered the severity, nature and duration of the breach and representations made by DBC arising from the cessation of its service from 10 to 15 October 2012, CA announced that it had decided to impose on DBC a financial penalty of \$80,000, which was the maximum financial penalty that might be levied on the first occasion a penalty was so imposed on

a sound broadcasting licensee.

7. The Panel further held a special meeting in December 2012 to receive views from members of the public on the subject. The majority of the members of public attending the meeting urged the Administration to facilitate the resumption of broadcasting service by DBC. Panel members urged the Administration to mediate in the dispute among the major shareholders. The Panel was subsequently advised by the Administration that in accordance with the relevant statutory and licence requirements, DBC made two applications to CA, namely (a) application for transfer of all the 40% of shares owned by Messrs Albert Cheng, Morris Ho Kwok-fai and Ronald Joseph Arculli to Mr Wong Cho-bau, a shareholder of DBC; and (b) application for deviation of its service from the programming requirements to broadcast music only from 11 to 28 January 2013, pending the resumption of a full-fledged broadcasting service on 28 January 2013. Having taken into account DBC's submission, CA approved the applications and imposed on DBC a financial penalty of \$200,000 in view of the breaches of the licence conditions arising from the disruptions to/cessation of its broadcasting service from 21 October 2012 to 11 January 2013.

Domestic free television programme service

Applications for domestic free television programme service licences

8. The Panel closely followed up the progress of the Administration's processing of the three applications for domestic free television ("TV") programme service licences received by the former Broadcasting Authority ("BA") (replaced by CA on 1 April 2012) on 31 December 2009, 15 January and 31 March 2010 respectively. Members considered the delay in processing the applications unreasonable, both from the perspectives of the public and the commercial operators. They urged the Chief Executive ("CE") in Council to make a final decision on the applications as soon as possible.

9. The Panel met with representatives of relevant stakeholders to gauge their views on the subject in January 2013. All free TV licence applicants attending the meeting urged the Government to issue the new free TV licences, whereas the existing two free TV licensees objected to the processing of the applications by the CE in Council. The Panel strongly condemned the Government for ignoring the public's right to know and their interests by unreasonably delaying the issuance of such licences, and passed a motion to this effect.

10. The Panel was advised by the Administration that CA assessed applications for domestic free television licences in accordance with the

Broadcasting Ordinance ("BO") (Cap. 562) and established procedures, taking into account a number of relevant factors. These factors included the statutory requirements, assessment criteria set out in CA's Guidance Note and public opinions. As for the three applications for free television programme service licences, the former BA completed its assessment and submitted the recommendations to the CE in Council. The CE in Council would take into account the above-mentioned relevant factors in deciding whether a domestic free television programme service licence should be granted. The outcome would be announced as soon as possible once a decision was made.

Issues relating to the live broadcast of "Caring Hong Kong's Future"

11. In December 2012, the Panel followed up the latest progress of the investigation by CA into issues relating to the live broadcast of "Caring Hong Kong's Future" by Asia Television Limited ("ATV"). Noting that the programme had been characterized by ATV as a personal view programme ("PVP"), which was a programme in which the programme hosts and individual contributors were allowed to put forward their own views, some Panel members opined that CA should have its own judgement as to the nature of the programme. Some other members queried whether ATV had taken advantage of a loophole in the relevant provisions of the relevant Generic Code of Practice on Television Programme Standards ("TV Programme Code") by claiming that it was only relaying a programme organized by the Asia Club rather than the one which was produced by ATV.

12. The Panel was subsequently advised by CA that "Caring Hong Kong's Future" had failed to provide suitable opportunities for those being criticized and the audience to respond, to include a broad range of views on the discussion of controversial issues, and to respect facts. Taking into account the nature, severity and duration of the lapse, CA decided that a financial penalty of \$50,000 should be imposed on ATV for breaching the TV Programme Code and its licence. CA was aware of the public concern on ATV's presenting one-sided views in the form of PVP and was reviewing the relevant parts of the codes of practice to address the concern.

Advertisements of a political nature in electronic media

13. In January 2013, the Panel discussed the existing regulatory regime on advertisements of a political nature in electronic media and the existing arrangements on Government's announcements in the public interest ("API") broadcast on television or sound broadcasting services. Members noted that APIs should be broadcast based on three basic principles. Firstly, the messages presented in the APIs should be in the public interests. Secondly, the messages presented should be directly related to the Government's policies and objectives. Thirdly, the message presented should be of wide

public concern. Some members expressed dissatisfaction about the exemption enjoyed by the Government from the prohibition imposed on advertisement of a political nature on television and radio under the BO, the Generic Code of Practice on Television Advertising Standards ("TV Advertising Code") as well as the Radio Code of Practice on Advertising Standards ("Radio Advertising Code"). They were of the view that the BO, the TV Advertising Code and the Radio Advertising Code should be amended to withdraw the above exemption. Some other members considered that APIs should only be used to explain policies which had been finalized after public consultation, but not for promoting controversial ones, such as the Old Age Living Allowance, and curbing opposition voices. These members opined that the Administration should review in future the contents and production approaches of the APIs.

14. The Administration advised that there was a need for the Administration to explain its policies to the public at different stages of formulation and implementation to facilitate their understanding. The Administration would continue to observe the established basic principles and trusted that the relevant bureaux/departments ("B/Ds") would review the production approaches and the handling of the information conveyed.

Digital terrestrial television broadcasting

15. On the latest progress of the implementation of the digital terrestrial television ("DTT") service, some Panel members were of the view that programme content was of vital importance to the quality of DTT service and DTT take-up. These members also opined that provisions governing the frequency of the re-run of DTT programmes should be included in the licence conditions of the domestic free television programme service licensees to prevent the excessive re-run of these programmes. The Administration advised that it would consider public views received when conducting the annual surveys and consultation on renewal of the domestic free television programme service licences upon their expiry.

16. In view of the slow progress of the DTT take-up rate, some Panel members expressed concern whether the target date at the end of 2015 for analogue switch-off would have to be further postponed. In this connection, they urged the Administration to step up measures to increase the take-up rate to beyond 70%. The Administration advised that it would conduct a survey jointly with the broadcasters and consider overseas practices to identify the key factors that might help drive up the take-up rate. The Administration would also enhance publicity on the benefits of DTT to encourage the viewing public to switch over to DTT.

Radio Television Hong Kong

Digital audio broadcasting and Community Involvement Broadcasting Services

17. As regards the provision of digital audio broadcasting ("DAB") services by RTHK, some Panel members expressed concern about the low take-up rate of RTHK's five DAB channels, which were formally launched on 17 September 2012. These members urged the Administration to step up measures to enhance public interest in purchasing digital radios for DAB services. D of B advised that RTHK, together with other DAB operators, would add more fill-in stations to improve the transmission of DAB signals, and enhance its publicity effort and promotion strategies to tie in with the progress of the network rollout and take-up rate of the DAB services. RTHK had also enriched the programme contents of the DAB channels by producing new types of programmes, including the audio-books programme and a new programme introducing the natural environment of Hong Kong.

18. Noting that the selection of programmes under the Community Involvement Broadcasting Service ("CIBS") would take into account public voting, some Panel members expressed concern about the measures taken by RTHK to maintain the integrity of the selection process and the possible political inclination towards certain programme themes in the selection process. D of B advised that CIBS Selection Committee had seven non-official members appointed by D of B, i.e. three scholars in communications or broadcasting, three experts from different fields drawn from RTHK Programme Advisory Panel (depending on the designated programme themes for each round of application) and a member familiar with ethnic minority issues. Public voting through the Internet would only account for 25% of the scores in the CIBS programme selection so as to maintain the integrity of the selection process. RTHK would adopt 11 programme themes for CIBS and each quarter would have three themes, one of which would be dedicated to ethnic minorities, and each CIBS programme would have 13 episodes in one quarter. This would achieve diversification of the programme themes.

Editorial independence of Radio Television of Hong Kong

19. The Panel also held a special meeting to follow up issues relating to the editorial independence of RTHK with the Administration and invite interested parties and members of the public to give views on the subject at the meeting. Members noted that the majority of the deputations/individuals attending the meeting held the view that D of B had interfered with the editorial independence of RTHK, as he had allegedly criticized the decision of the production team of "City Forum" to put empty chairs on the panel to

represent absent senior Government officials, suggested that "Headliner" should be broadcast on Asia Television Limited, exerted political pressure on RTHK staff in demanding them to give an explanation for using Nazi characters in "Headliner", and asked Mr SZE Wing-yuen, the Acting Assistant Director of Broadcasting (Television and Corporate Businesses), to carry out "political missions".

20. Some Panel members were concerned that since the assumption of office of D of B, Mr Roy TANG had been taking steps to turn RTHK into a Government mouthpiece. These members surmised that Mr SZE Wing-yuen's liberal editorial stance and his refusal to carry out political missions might have resulted in his not getting promoted. Some other members were of the view that there was no concrete evidence to support the allegations that D of B had interfered in the editorial independence of RTHK. D of B refuted the above allegations and considered that the allegations of his intervention in editorial matters and the dispute between him and Mr SZE Wing-yuen about the editorial issues of RTHK programmes as reported in the media were totally unfounded. These allegations had not been factually confirmed by Mr SZE. The Panel passed a motion to invoke the Legislative Council (Powers and Privileges) Ordinance (Cap. 382) to inquire into the allegations of interference with the editorial independence of RTHK by Mr Roy TANG, D of B, in handling the matter of the promotion of Mr SZE Wing-yuen. The proposal was put to the House Committee for consideration but was negated.

Arrangements for the frequency spectrum in the 1.9–2.2 GHz Band upon expiry of the existing frequency assignments for 3G mobile services

21. On the arrangements for the frequency spectrum in the 1.9–2.2 GHz Band upon expiry of the existing frequency assignments for 3G mobile services, the Panel noted that Option 3 (i.e. a hybrid between administratively-assigned and market-based approach – right of first refusal to the incumbent 3G operators for them to retain part of the spectrum in the 1.9 – 2.2 GHz band, while part of the spectrum would be returned to CA for re-auction) had been proposed for the second consultation with the industry and interested parties. Option 3 allowed operators to maintain an acceptable level of service quality in respect of most of the existing 3G services, while the public re-auction of one-third of the existing 3G spectrum would give new investors an opportunity to compete for spectrum fairly with the incumbent operators, thereby enhancing competition in the mobile communications services market and increasing the choices to consumers.

22. The Panel also met with representatives of relevant stakeholders to gauge their views on the subject. Some deputations including the four incumbent 3G operators expressed objection to the proposed Option 3 and

considered that Option 1 (i.e. an administratively-assigned approach – right of first refusal to be offered to the incumbent 3G operators) proposed in the first consultation should be adopted upon expiry of the existing frequency assignments for 3G mobile services. Some other deputations, including the only operator which did not have any 3G frequency assignment and had indicated its strong interest in acquiring some of the 3G spectrum, were in support of Option 2 (i.e. a full-fledged market-based approach – re-auctioning all the spectrum).

23. In view of the possible degradation of customer service quality in adopting the proposed Option 3 as pointed out by some deputations and in response to the request of the Panel, the Administration advised that it was already in the process of appointing an independent consultant to conduct a detailed technical assessment on the impact on the quality of service provided by incumbent 3G operators. The assessment outcome would be announced by SCED by October 2013 together with his decision on the arrangement for the 3G spectrum upon expiry of the current assignment. At the Panel's request, the Administration undertook to provide the Panel with a copy of the tendering documents for selecting the independent consultant and a copy of the report of the assessment once available.

E-Government

24. On the development of E-Government, some Panel members opined that small and medium sized enterprises ("SMEs") in the information and communications technology ("ICT") sector had experienced difficulties in bidding for Government IT contracts as they used similar technologies in implementing projects and contracts were usually awarded to those with low bidding price, thus creating intense competition among SMEs in the ICT sector. These members urged the Administration to put in place measures to help SMEs compete fairly in Government IT tenders and procurements. Some other members suggested that the Government should invite award-winners from the sector to introduce new technologies to the Government for use in new projects. The Administration advised that it had recently introduced a listing arrangement for the procurement of government public cloud services. Out of the 40 listed service providers, about one-third of them were SMEs. In addition, the Administration had recently invited some ICT award-winners to demonstrate their winning projects in areas next to the Wanchai Government Complex, and held seminars for these award-winners to introduce their products to government departments.

25. Some Panel members opined that both the internal and e-Government services ICT systems adopted by B/Ds were outdated. They urged the Administration to expedite the process of ICT enhancements for B/Ds. The Administration advised that it had started to develop and

implement, by using cloud technologies, a new infrastructure service platform for B/Ds to provide e-Government services. This would adjust the hosting capacity in response to actual demands.

Cyberport Project

26. The Panel followed up closely the progress of the Cyberport Project which was launched since 2004. Members noted that as at February 2013, the Government had received a total of about \$18.95 billion in surplus proceeds. This exceeded the Government's capital contribution of \$7.93 billion to the Project in the form of land grant for the residential development and the associated essential infrastructure development.

27. Some Panel members opined that criteria should be adopted to measure the effectiveness of the Cyberport Incubation Programme, such as through benchmarking by comparing with neighbouring countries with similar supporting programmes to assess the growth of start-ups. The Cyberport management advised that criteria had been used in different levels to assess the effectiveness of the Incubation Programme. These included the increase in the number of incubatees, the continued development of the incubatees and whether the incubatees had attracted any angel funding. The Cyberport management had not conducted any benchmarking but would continue to enhance overseas exchanges with neighbouring countries.

28. Some Panel members called upon the Cyberport management to improve the occupancy rate of Cyberport's lettable office space and to continue to charge its tenants concessionary rent to support their development. The Cyberport management advised that the occupancy rate of Cyberport's lettable office space was steady in the last two years due to natural turnovers and its stringent selection criteria for tenants. In fact, Cyberport had charged its tenants market rent but only technology-themed tenants would be admitted. The Cyberport management would continue its efforts to improve the occupancy rate which was expected to increase given its nearby access to the MTR in the near future.

Internet Learning Support Programme

29. The Panel followed up the progress of the implementation of the Internet Learning Support Programme ("ILSP"). Members noted that the Administration had launched ILSP in July 2011 to help eligible low-income families acquired affordable computers and Internet access service, and to provide them with technical and social support. The Administration had engaged eInclusion Foundation Limited ("eInclusion"), jointly formed by the Boys' & Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong ("BGCA") and the Internet Professional Association ("iProA"), and WebOrganic to implement ILSP in

the eastern and western parts of Hong Kong respectively.

30. In January 2013, some Panel members expressed concern about media reports on eInclusion's chaotic internal and financial controls and queried whether eInclusion remained a qualified institution to implement ILSP. In May 2013, the Panel was advised that eInclusion had breached the provisions of its Funding & Operation Agreement ("F&OA") with the Government. The Administration had taken necessary action to terminate the F&OA with the eInclusion with effect from 19 May 2013 and requested BGCA, which was the guarantor of eInclusion under the F&OA, to take over the implementation of ILSP in the eastern part of Hong Kong in accordance with the F&OA.

31. In June 2013, the Panel followed up the mid-term review on ILSP. Members noted that in the past three years, Internet adoption of students from low-income families had increased significantly from 87% in 2010 to 96% in 2012. Some Panel members requested the Administration to arrange for district-oriented promotion to identify the needy families for ILSP. Some other members urged the Administration to continue to source discounted offers of computers and Internet services for the target beneficiaries, to explore whether there were more cost-effective means of providing these services and to consider how they would evolve.

32. The Panel noted that the Administration would conduct another review in early 2015 to consider the way forward, including the sustainability of ILSP. At the Panel's request, the Administration undertook to provide views, comments, feedbacks and relevant statistics received from the two implementers during the mid-term review on ILSP, so as to assess their performance and to find out the Internet learning needs among students from low-income families.

Review of the Control of Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance (Cap. 390)

33. The Administration briefed the Panel on the views received during the second round of public consultation on the review of the Control of Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance ("COIAO"). While the Panel noted the difficulties in obtaining public consensus on the definitions of the terms "obscenity" and "indecent" as different sectors of the community might hold different views and the definitions might change as time elapsed, some members opined that clear, specific and objective criteria should be used in defining these terms taking into account artistic, cultural and religious consideration to avoid repeated occurrence of famous art works being classified as "indecent". The Administration advised that it would carefully consider the public views received in the second round of public consultation

and international regulatory practices with a view to drawing up recommendations for future discussions.

34. The Panel noted that the Administration consulted the public specifically on the two options for reforming the Obscene Articles Tribunal ("OAT") institutional set-up, viz. by either segregating the administrative classification and judicial functions of OAT through the establishment of a statutory classification board and an appeal panel (i.e. Option 1), or abolishing the administrative classification function so that OAT would only be responsible for judicial determination (i.e. Option 2). As there was no clear public consensus on the preferred reform option, the Administration would carefully study the views received and continue to work with the concerned parties, including the Judiciary, with a view to mapping out the way forward.

Creative industries

Film industry

35. In November 2012, the Panel discussed and supported in principle the Administration's proposal to create a new civil service one-rank grade of Secretary-General of the Film Development Council ("FDC") to accommodate a permanent civil service post of SG(FDC)(D2) in Create Hong Kong ("CreateHK"). The Panel also discussed the Government's long-term policy in support of the film industry and issues of concerns raised by members. Members noted that applications for funds submitted by filmmakers were approved by FDC which was assisted by its Fund Vetting Committee ("FVC") comprising experts drawn from a Panel of Examiners who were professionals in Hong Kong with experience in film production, financing, distribution, etc. The Government and FDC would continue to encourage the production of more quality films of new genres, and to help nurture talent for the local film sector through FDF. To facilitate film production and location shooting of films in Hong Kong, equal treatment had been given to local and international film production companies in respect of applications for location shooting in Hong Kong.

First Feature Film Initiative

36. As regards the First Feature Film Initiative ("FFFI"), the Panel noted that the competition under FFFI was divided into a Higher Education Institutions Group ("HEIG") and a Professionals Group ("PG"). HEIG would offer two prizes and PG would offer one. Directors in both groups should not have previously shot any commercial film with a running time of 80 minutes or longer. The Film Development Fund ("FDF") would make available funding to cover the full production costs of the films by the

winning teams. The production expenses for the winning teams in HEIG would be capped at \$2 million per film while that for the winning team in PG would be capped at \$5 million. The production company formed by the director and the producer of the winning team would enter into an agreement on funding, film copyright and distribution with the Government. Together with \$150,000 for promotion and \$800,000 for contingency, the total estimated expenditure for FFFI was \$9.95 million to be met by FDF.

37. Some Panel members were concerned about the measures to be taken by the Administration to monitor the use of funds by the winning teams. The Administration advised that to ensure completion of film production on schedule, within budget and at a standard meeting the requirements of commercial films, CreateHK would engage an industry member with experience in film production as the project manager who would be responsible for monitoring the progress and financial positions of the film production as well as providing timely assistance.

38. Some Panel members were concerned about the low production expense for the winning teams in HEIG, which would be capped at \$2 million per film. The Administration advised that prior to the announcement of FFFI, CreateHK had briefed relevant members of the film industry and representatives of higher education institutions on the concept and content of FFFI, details of which were worked out having regard to their views expressed during the briefings. There were previous pilot films which had incurred a low production cost due to no involvement of big cast and crew members.

Hong Kong Design Centre

39. As regards the work of Hong Kong Design Centre ("HKDC"), some Panel members opined that economic indicators in terms of job opportunities or the value added to the Gross Domestic Product by the Administration's effort in promoting design industry should be available to evaluate the work of HKDC. Some other members expressed concern about the lack of feedback from the stakeholders, such as the business sector, in assessing the work of HKDC. They urged the Administration to review the matter in future. At the Panel's request, the Administration undertook to provide relevant figures produced by the Census and Statistics Department on the contribution by the design industry to the economic growth of Hong Kong in recent years, such as Gross Domestic Product and the number of new designs and patents registered.

40. Some Panel members expressed concern about the position of the local young design generation when compared to those in other overseas jurisdictions. These members urged the Administration to gauge views from

the business sector and come up with some indicators for assessing the position of this generation in this regard.

41. The Panel was also briefed on the proposal, which was subsequently approved by the Finance Committee, to inject an additional \$300 million into the CreateSmart Initiative ("CSI") and to expand the ambit of the CSI to cover the Design-Business Collaboration Scheme ("DBCS"). Some members urged the Administration to step up efforts to promote CSI funding scheme to SMEs. Measures should also be taken to nurture talents and start-ups, in particular on the provision of overseas design training programmes to the young generation, and help them build their brands with international renown in areas such as fashion design. Some Panel members urged the Administration to render support to local manufacturing industries and to accord priority to applicants under DBCS with factories operating in Hong Kong. The Administration advised that it would continue to encourage and support local SMEs and designers in the development of creative industry. At the Panel's request, the Administration would amend the application form and template of the completion report for new DBCS projects for collection of information on where applicants' project deliverables were produced in future.

Other work

42. During the 2012-2013 legislative session, the Panel also discussed the following legislative proposals–

- (a) revision of fees payable in respect of applications for the recognition of certification authorities, the recognition of digital certificates or the renewal of such recognition under the Electronic Transactions Ordinance (Cap. 553);
- (b) licence fees reduction for Unified Carrier Licences, Public Radiocommunications Service Licences and Services-Based Operator Licences issued under the Telecommunications Ordinance (Cap. 106);
- (c) review of fees prescribed in the Entertainment Special Effects (Fees) Regulation under the Entertainment Special Effects Ordinance (Cap. 560).

43. From October 2012 to June 2013, the Panel held a total of 14 meetings and conducted a visit to the Cyberport. Another meeting has been scheduled for July 2013.

Council Business Division 4
Legislative Council Secretariat
5 July 2013

Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting

Terms of Reference

1. To monitor and examine Government policies and issues of public concern relating to information technology, telecommunications, broadcasting, film services and creative industry.
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 Information Technology and Broadcasting

Membership list for 2012 - 2013 session

Chairman	Hon WONG Yuk-man
Deputy Chairman	Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, JP
Members	Hon James TO Kun-sun Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP Hon WONG Ting-kwong, SBS, JP Hon Ronny TONG Ka-wah, SC Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-ye, GBS, JP Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip Hon Claudia MO Hon Steven HO Chun-yin Hon YIU Si-wing Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP Hon Charles Peter MOK Hon CHAN Chi-chuen Hon SIN Chung-kai, SBS, JP Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, BBS, MH, JP Hon Christopher CHUNG Shu-kun, BBS, MH, JP
	(Total : 20 members)
Clerk	Ms YUE Tin-po
Legal Adviser	Mr Bonny LOO