

立法會  
*Legislative Council*

LC Paper No. CB(1)1327/18-19  
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by the Administration)

Ref : CB1/PL/ITB

**Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting**

**Minutes of meeting**  
**held on Monday, 10 June 2019, at 2:30 pm**  
**in Conference Room 3 of the Legislative Council Complex**

**Members present** : Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, BBS, JP (Chairman)  
Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP (Deputy Chairman)  
Hon WONG Ting-kwong, GBS, JP  
Hon CHAN Kin-por, GBS, JP  
Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-ye, GBS, JP  
Hon Claudia MO  
Hon YIU Si-wing, BBS  
Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP  
Hon CHAN Chi-chuen  
Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan  
Hon Alvin YEUNG  
Hon CHU Hoi-dick  
Hon YUNG Hoi-yan  
Hon CHAN Chun-ying

**Members absent** : Hon James TO Kun-sun  
Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP  
Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, SBS, MH, JP  
Hon HUI Chi-fung

**Member attending** : Hon KWONG Chun-yu

**Public officers  
attending**

: Agenda item III

Innovation and Technology Bureau

Dr David CHUNG Wai-keung, JP  
Under Secretary for Innovation and Technology

Ms Salina MAK Kai-ting  
Principal Assistant Secretary for Innovation and  
Technology (3) (Acting)

Mr Victor LAM Wai-kiu, JP  
Government Chief Information Officer

Mr Donald MAK Chi-kui  
Assistant Government Chief Information Officer (IT  
Infrastructure)

Agenda item IV

Commerce and Economic Development Bureau

Mr Clement LEUNG, JP  
Permanent Secretary for Commerce and Economic  
Development (Communications and Creative  
Industries)

Mr Victor TSANG  
Head of Create Hong Kong

Miss Drew LAI  
Principal Assistant Secretary for Commerce and  
Economic Development (Communications and  
Creative Industries)B

Hong Kong Design Centre

Dr Edmund LEE  
Executive Director

**Clerk in attendance**

: Mr Daniel SIN  
Chief Council Secretary (1)6

**Staff in attendance** : Ms Mandy LI  
Senior Council Secretary (1)6

Mr Patrick CHOI  
Council Secretary (1)6

Miss Yolanda CHEUK  
Legislative Assistant (1)6

Action

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**I. Information paper(s) issued since the last meeting**

Members noted that no paper had been issued since the last meeting held on 10 May 2019.

**II. Date of next meeting and items for discussion**

(LC Paper No. CB(1)1135/18-19(01) -- List of outstanding items for discussion

LC Paper No. CB(1)1135/18-19(02) -- List of follow-up actions)

Regular meeting on 8 July 2019

2. Members noted that the next regular Panel meeting would be held on Monday, 8 July 2019 at 2:30 pm to discuss the following items:

- (a) Reprovisioning of free Wi-Fi hotspots in public telephone booths and the review of public payphones; and
- (b) Progress report on Innovation and Technology Fund for Better Living and Digital Inclusion.

*(Post-meeting note: Members were informed vide LC Paper No. CB(1)1240/18-19 issued on 3 July 2019 that the Chairman had decided to cancel the meeting scheduled for 8 July 2019.)*

**III. E-Government Services**

(LC Paper No. CB(1)1135/18-19(04) -- Administration's paper on E-Government Services

LC Paper No. CB(1)1135/18-19(05) -- Paper on e-Government development prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (Updated background brief)

Briefing by the Administration

3. At the invitation of the Chairman, Under Secretary for Innovation and Technology ("US for IT") briefed members on the latest development of e-Government services. US for IT said that the Administration was now driving the development of the next generation e-Government services from three aspects, including providing the public with more convenient services, building digital infrastructure and facilities, and applying new technologies. Details of the briefing were set out in the paper provided by the Administration (LC Paper No. CB(1)1135/18-19(03)).

Discussion

*E-Government services*

4. Ms YUNG Hoi-yan noted that the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer ("OGCIO") had launched the personalized service delivery platform, i.e. MyGovHK (www.gov.hk/mygovhk), in 2010 to provide services and information catered to the public's needs. She shared her experience in using multiple government online services to deal with daily routines, such as using the eTax service to handle tax matters, making appointments through Hospital Authority's ("HA") "BookHA". Ms YUNG asked about the utilization rate of the personalized service delivery platform. She also enquired whether and when the Administration would implement a one-stop service model in the platform so as to enable the public access various public services, including tax services, searches of land registers, booking of sports and recreation venues, and payment of various fees and charges.

5. Government Chief Information Officer ("GCIO") advised that MyGovHK was currently providing 92 one-stop public services to the public with an overall utilization of about 300 million times in 2018-2019. The implementation of electronic identity ("eID") in mid-2020 would help bureaux and departments ("B/Ds") develop more convenient e-Government services or improve existing ones as the eID could be used for accessing different public services including those provided by HA.

6. Mr YIU Si-wing noted that OGCIO had requested B/Ds to adopt mobile-friendly design in developing new e-Government services. He asked whether B/Ds had any plans to adopt the mobile-first design. He also queried why it would take up to end-2020 to update all the government websites. GCIO explained that OGCIO had requested B/Ds to revamp their departmental websites to facilitate the public to browse the portal using different types of devices. It would take some time for B/Ds to complete this exercise as some of these websites involved the provision of services and not only information dissemination; the Administration anticipated that all the government websites could be updated by end-2020.

7. Mr MA Fung-kwok asked if the Administration would learn from Mainland cities in designing e-Government services. He added that e-Government services in many Mainland cities were more user-oriented, with personalized features such as alerts for unusual energy consumption patterns that might suggest household problems. GCIO said that the Administration would progressively make use of eID as identity authentication for all e-Government services. With the secure identity authentication and digital signing features provided by eID, e-Government services would be more convenient and safe.

8. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen pointed out that the public could not apply for the Caring and Sharing Scheme online, and all applications had to be submitted and processed manually. He said that the Administration should consider how best to facilitate submission of applications and payment collection for Government services. GCIO responded that some e-Government services did offer options for online application. For example, the Hong Kong Housing Authority had provided an e-submission service in addition to the current paper-based submission for applications under the Sale of Home Ownership Scheme Flats 2019. About 90% applications were received through the e-submission system.

9. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen further pointed out that some government departments had not yet launched e-Government services. Members of the public had to access certain public services in person, such as submitting applications for the use of community halls, purchasing public swimming pool monthly tickets. He asked how the Administration prioritized the launch of e-Government services.

10. GCIO said that about half of the government forms currently in use (i.e. about 1 600 out of a total of 3 300 forms) could now be submitted electronically. When eID came into operation in mid-2020, the public would be able to use eID to login e-Government services and submit almost 3 000 government forms online. However, even with the launch of eID, there would still be a few number of government forms which could not be submitted online, for example,

if the forms had to be accompanied by original copies of supporting documents or the applicants had to make a declaration in person during submission.

11. The Chairman said that the Administration should implement "single-sign-on" feature for accessing different e-Government services online so that eID users could complete electronic forms without having to fill in the personal details every time when making different applications.

*Electronic identity and electronic payment*

12. Ms YUNG Hoi-yan noted that the Administration had introduced Faster Payment System ("FPS") which allowed the public to pay government bills and various fees and charges using e-wallet, such as Apple Pay and Google Pay, etc. She asked whether the Administration would allow more payment methods such as Octopus, WeChat Pay, Alipay. The Chairman raised a similar query.

13. GCIO replied that, at present, the Administration provided some popular online payment options to facilitate the public to pay government bills and various fees and charges. It would not be practical for e-Government services to accept all available electronic payment methods as there was a whole range of methods available in the market. GCIO added that the Administration was planning to adopt FPS by which the public could pay tax, rates and water charges, etc. Specifically, FPS connected banks and stored value facility ("SVF") operators on the same platform so that the public could use various electronic payment methods to make instant cross-bank/e-wallet payments easily. The Administration was exploring with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA") to enable the public to settle payments with FPS via the online services and mobile applications ("apps") provided by the Government. Individual departments were also studying the feasibility of accepting payments through FPS at their shroff counters.

14. While welcoming the implementation of the eID system, the Chairman asked whether and when the Administration would introduce the electronic business registration ("eBR") service. She noted that some overseas jurisdictions had implemented eBR systems and they had demonstrated to have revolutionized the application processes. She urged the Administration to implement such system as early as possible. GCIO replied that the Administration was discussing with HKMA and the Companies Registry regarding the development of eBR in Hong Kong. Details would be announced in due course.

15. The Chairman asked what publicity the Administration would make to promote eID, and whether the Administration would arrange briefing or training

sessions for the industry to facilitate their planning for computer system upgrade. GCIO said that OGCIO would widely promote eID to the public via different channels starting from the fourth quarter of 2019. The Chairman asked the Administration to expedite the promotion of eID.

*Open data*

16. Mr MA Fung-kwok pointed out that there were criticisms about the quality and usefulness of government data that had been open up. Some people had commented that the data in the Public Sector Information ("PSI") portal were obsolete, the relevant government department was slow in updating the data and that there was no correlation between data provided by various B/Ds. He expressed concerns about how the Administration would ensure continuous improvement in the quality of government data being opened up.

17. GCIO advised that the Administration promulgated a new policy on opening up of government data in September 2018, under which B/Ds should as a matter of principle endeavour to release their data for free public use via the PSI portal, unless with justifiable reasons (such as where the data included personal information). The Administration had received many suggestions on the opening up of government data since the launch of the new policy. Relevant B/Ds had taken appropriate follow-up actions accordingly. GCIO assured members that the Administration would take into account public feedback and suggestions on the types of data to be further opened up and their potential applications.

18. Ms YUNG Hoi-yan expressed concerns about how the Administration would enhance coordination among various B/Ds to promote the opening up of government data. Noting that the Administration had encouraged the public transport operators to open up real-time arrival data, Ms YUNG asked whether the opening-up of such data would help alleviate traffic congestion.

19. GCIO responded that the Administration would continue to promote and coordinate with B/Ds in opening up more data on PSI portal for free use by the public. About 700 new datasets would be provided by B/Ds in 2019 and the Administration anticipated that the number of datasets would increase to 4 000 by the end of this year. Regarding public transport data, the Transport Department ("TD") had reached agreement with some public transport services operators to upload their real-time arrival data to the PSI portal for public use starting from the third quarter of 2019. Meanwhile, these operators could provide real-time arrival information through the "HKeMobility" application to facilitate commuting and trip planning.

20. The Deputy Chairman noted that TD was discussing with the Mass Transit Railway Corporation Limited ("MTR") for MTR to open up its real-time arrival data. He asked what the status was on the matter. The Deputy Chairman also queried whether the Kowloon Motor Bus Company (1993) Limited ("KMB") would likewise open up real-time arrival information.

21. GCIO confirmed that TD had reached an agreement with the MTR Corporation on opening up real-time arrival data on four of its rail lines including the Airport Express, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line and West Rail Line. TD would review the need to open up data of other rail lines in consultation with MTR when necessary. In addition, TD had been liaising with public transport operators (including KMB) and encouraging them to open up real-time arrival data. An announcement would be made when appropriate in the light of latest developments.

22. The Chairman recalled that she had previously suggested the Administration to present its open data in a dashboard. She asked whether the Administration had taken her suggestion on board. GCIO advised that OGCIO was developing a city dashboard function on the PSI portal for the public to view city data more easily. The Administration would continue to enhance the first two dashboard prototypes relating to traffic and transport as well as environment and weather. The Administration was also developing four other dashboards which were expected to be rolled out in the fourth quarter of 2019.

23. In response to another query from the Chairman, GCIO said that B/Ds would be consulted on whether certain data such as information relating to land use should be disseminated in the form of a dashboard. The Chairman suggested that the Administration should give due consideration to the needs of the public when developing dashboards. GCIO agreed.

#### *Smart Government Innovation Lab*

24. Mr CHAN Chun-ying noted that the Smart Government Innovation Lab ("Smart Lab") had been established for government departments to try out and test their information technology ("IT") projects. In addition, OGCIO would arrange proof-of-concept and technical testing in the Smart Lab and showcase technologies that had been successfully tested by government departments, such as smart sensing technology for monitoring tree stability, multi-functional smart lampposts, as well as other technologies related to blockchain and big data, etc. He enquired about how frequent the Administration would update the contents of the Smart Lab. GCIO advised that the contents of the Smart Lab would be updated on a half yearly basis.



25. Mr CHAN Chun-ying further sought details on the smart sensing technology for monitoring tree stability. He asked whether the Administration would install the relevant monitoring system in urban areas particularly by bus stops or areas with high pedestrian flow so as to alert the public of trees which were more likely to fall in severe weather. GCIO understood that such sensors would be installed for detecting tree stability and anchorage in high pedestrian flow areas to protect public safety.

26. The Deputy Chairman commented that the Administration should facilitate the industry, especially local start-ups, to support B/Ds in adopting IT to improve public services. Moreover, the Administration should invite industry players such as accelerators to share with B/Ds their technology solutions. The Deputy Chairman also requested the Administration to invite Members and the industry to visit the Smart Lab.

27. GCIO undertook to invite start-ups to put forward proposals on IT applications and product suggestions for various public services. Regarding the proposed visit to the Smart Lab, he said that the Administration was making the necessary arrangements. GCIO added that many industry organizations had indicated interest in visiting the Smart Lab. OGCIO would follow up the matter as appropriate.

#### *Multi-functional Smart lampposts Pilot Scheme*

28. Mr YIU Si-wing said that many Mainland inbound tour groups would visit To Kwa Wan and Avenue of Stars in Tsim Sha Tsui at the same time, and they frequently held up traffic in those areas. He suggested that the Administration should install some 50 smart lampposts in the vicinity of the two districts in the first phase of the pilot project to collect and disseminate real-time traffic information to help government departments monitor and regulate pedestrian and traffic flow. He also asked how the Administration would determine where the remaining 350 smart lampposts should be located. Mr YIU further suggested that the Administration should consult relevant parties such as the Police Force, District Councils and the Tourism Commission on the types of data that should be collected by smart lampposts.

29. GCIO responded that some 400 lampposts would be installed at selected urban locations, namely Central/Admiralty, Causeway Bay/Wan Chai, Tsim Sha Tsui and Kwun Tong/Kai Tak Development Area. As a matter of fact, certain locations in Tsim Sha Tsui was not included in the pilot scheme from the onset and but was subsequently included in the light of members' views. The Administration would progressively press ahead with the installation of lampposts in Tsim Sha Tsui within this year, whereas the locations of the

remaining smart lampposts would be determined after consultation with the relevant District Councils. The Administration would also consider suggestions on additional locations such as To Kwa Wan for installing smart lampposts in consultation with the Highways Department.

30. Given that the roll-out of fifth generation ("5G") mobile networks would involve installing a larger number of base stations, the Deputy Chairman asked the Administration to discuss with the Office of the Communications Authority ("OFCA") as early as possible the arrangements of allocating smart lampposts to mobile network operators ("MNOs") to install 5G base stations. In particular, he asked whether the Administration would consider allowing MNOs to share their new 5G facilities and equipment for better utilization of resources.

31. GCIO replied that OGCIO had maintained close communications with OFCA and MNOs on the infrastructure development of 5G services in Hong Kong. He expected that interested MNOs would install 5G base stations at smart lampposts and share their equipment, while OFCA would play a coordinating role in this regard.

*Mobile applications developed by Government and relevant organizations*

32. The Chairman asked whether and when the Administration would review the development of mobile apps by B/Ds. GCIO replied that OGCIO would regularly review the development of mobile apps by B/Ds and, subject to the nature and target user groups of these mobile apps, request B/Ds to consider decommissioning those that had been launched for some time but recorded fewer than 10 000 downloads, so as to save the maintenance expenditures.

33. Mr KWONG Chun-yu referred to the Baduanjin Health Programme Game mobile app which was financed by the Innovation and Technology Fund for Better Living with a grant of \$4.52 million. The app had been criticized for being too costly. Mr KWONG asked how many downloads this app had. He also asked which other mobile apps had been withdrawn from app store by B/Ds.

34. GCIO responded that B/Ds had decommissioned some outdated mobile apps such as "Red Tide Information Network" developed by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department; "HK Landslides" developed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department; and "City Gallery" developed by the Planning Department. As regards the mobile app, "Baduanjin Health Programme Game", GCIO said that the app had adopted advanced artificial intelligence technology and machine learning features which enabled users to receive spontaneous feedback from the app.

35. In response to a further enquiry from Mr KWONG Chun-yu on the minimum number of download and reasons for poor download rates of some apps, GCIO said that the government apps would normally have at least 1 000 downloads. There were various reasons behind whether the number of downloads of a mobile app was high or low, for example, the target user group could be small in size (such as mobile apps for the visually impaired or overseas investors), or the public could obtain services through other channels (such as departmental websites, etc.). In general, B/Ds were not encouraged to develop mobile app for a one-off activity. At this stage, there was only one government department which planned to launch a mobile app in 2019-2020.

36. The Chairman asked about the mechanism for regulating the development of mobile apps for e-Government services, including whether the Administration would issue relevant guidelines to B/Ds reminding them to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of the mobile apps when considering the development of the government app. GCIO explained that the revised "Practice Guide for Developing Mobile Apps" issued by OGCI to B/Ds in November 2018 stipulated that B/Ds were required to set the objectives of the mobile app and understand the needs of target user groups before developing a mobile app.

#### *Common Spatial Data Infrastructure*

37. The Chairman noted that the Common Spatial Data Infrastructure ("CSDI") was aimed at facilitating the consolidation, exchange and sharing of geospatial information for organizations in the public and private sectors. CSDI was important for the development of smart city in Hong Kong. She asked about the implementation progress in this regard.

38. GCIO indicated that in his 2019-2020 Budget Speech, the Financial Secretary had earmarked a non-recurrent funding of \$300 million to expedite the development of CSDI and 3D digital map. CSDI was expected to come into full operation by the end of 2022. The Administration would launch several quick-win projects such as Map Application Programming Interface by 2020 to demonstrate the benefits of CSDI as early as possible. Besides, the Administration's target was to develop a comprehensive 3D digital map in phases for completion by 2023. The Lands Department ("LandsD") was conducting a pilot project to create and publish 3D digital maps showing the interior layout of 150 buildings by end-2019. Furthermore, LandsD launched the Hong Kong GeoData Store (geodata.gov.hk) in December 2018 as the alpha version of the CSDI portal. OGCI would assist individual B/Ds and public organizations in releasing more datasets and enhancing data quality. GCIO

added that the Administration would brief the Panel on Development on the proposal of developing the CSDI and 3D digital map at the meeting to be held on 25 June 2019. The Administration planned to seek funding approval from the Finance Committee within this year.

*Pilot blockchain project*

39. Mr CHAN Chun-ying noted that OGCI had discussed with four departments including Intellectual Property Department, Companies Registry, Environmental Protection Department and Department of Health to jointly implement pilot projects on application of blockchain technology. He questioned why the Administration had only chosen these four departments but not the Land Registry to implement blockchain projects, as the technology could help increase the efficiency of the land record processing work of the Land Registry.

40. GCI responded that OGCI had been working closely with a number of B/Ds including the Land Registry on identifying the departments for implementation of blockchain projects. While OGCI considered that the pilot application of blockchain technology might assist the Land Registry in handling online transactions, the Land Registry indicated that it would be more prudent to consider the adoption of blockchain technology at a later stage. OGCI expected that more government departments would adopt blockchain technology for providing e-Government services if the results of pilot projects were satisfactory.

Conclusion

41. The Chairman requested the Innovation and Technology Bureau to update this Panel on the progress of the essential e-Government infrastructure (such as CSDI) implemented by various government departments, and provide relevant information in the Administration's paper in future. GCI agreed to follow up the matter with relevant departments.

**IV. Report on the work of Create Hong Kong and Hong Kong Design Centre**

(LC Paper No. CB(1)1135/18-19(05) -- Administration's paper on the Work of Create Hong Kong and Hong Kong Design Centre

LC Paper No. CB(1)1135/18-19(06) -- Paper on the work of Create Hong Kong and Hong Kong Design Centre prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (Updated background brief)

Briefing by the Administration

42. At the invitation of the Chairman, Permanent Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development (Communications and Creative Industries) ("PS(CCI)") briefed members on the work of Create Hong Kong ("CreateHK") and the Hong Kong Design Centre ("HKDC") from 1 April 2018 to end-March 2019 and HKDC's work plan in 2019-20. PS(CCI) said that the Administration valued Hong Kong's creative industries. It had injected \$1 billion each to the CreateSmart Initiative ("CSI") and the Film Development Fund ("FDF") respectively in 2018 and 2019, and adopted a three-pronged strategy in developing the industries, namely, (a) talent and start-up nurturing; (b) market development; and (c) promotion of cross-sectoral and cross-boundary collaborations. Details of the briefing were set out in the paper and Power-point presentation materials provided by the Administration (LC Paper Nos. CB(1)1135/18-19(05); CB(1)1150/18-19(01) and CB(1)1150/18-19(02)).

Discussion

*Criteria for receiving the Film Development Fund's support*

43. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen noted that FDF currently supported films intended for theatrical release only. He asked whether short films or dramas released via Over-the-top ("OTT") media services or Internet platforms could be eligible for funding under FDF. Mr CHAN also suggested that the First Feature Film Initiative ("FFFI") under FDF should support local films for screening or promotion overseas.

44. PS(CCI) informed members that the objective of FDF was to support the development of the film industry in Hong Kong. Having consulted the Hong Kong Film Development Council ("HKFDC"), the Administration considered it appropriate to maintain its policy to support local films intended for commercial theatrical release. The Administration would explore with the industry to introduce a new "Short Film Production Scheme" which would provide targeted training in scriptwriting, shooting, presentation skills, etc., for production of short films of less than 60 minutes in length. He added that for productions

which fell outside FDF's scope of support such as microfilms, CSI funding might be sought.

45. Mr KWONG Chun-yu noted that commercial viability was one of the assessment criteria for FDF applications. Mr KWONG queried whether such methodology was justified as there had been examples that films rejected by FDF as not being viable turned out to be quite successful commercially.

46. PS(CCI) said that assessment of production-related FDF applications was based on the professional judgment of the Assessment Panel, which comprised practitioners of the film industry, who would examine the creative elements, the scripts, production budget, marketing forecast and the quality of the production team when assessing an application. As the Administration's policy was to support the development of the film industry, commercial viability would be a major consideration. PS(CCI) added that while the Assessment Panel exercised their best endeavour in scrutinizing the applications, the box office performance of a film might not be predictable .

*Measures to support the film, performing arts and publishing industries*

47. Members noted that the Chief Executive had announced in April 2019 five relaxation measures to be introduced by the Mainland authorities to further facilitate Hong Kong's film sector entering the Mainland market. These measures were: (a) to remove the restriction on the number of Hong Kong people participating in Mainland film productions; (b) to remove the restriction on the percentage of artistes and requirement of Mainland-related plots in motion pictures jointly produced by the Mainland and Hong Kong (Mainland-Hong Kong co-productions); (c) to waive the fees for establishing Mainland-Hong Kong co-production projects; (d) to allow Hong Kong films and film practitioners to apply for nomination for awards in Mainland film festivals; and (e) to allow Hong Kong film companies to apply for incentives for distributing and promoting outstanding Mainland motion pictures and Mainland-Hong Kong co-productions in Hong Kong, Macao and overseas. Mr MA Fung-kwok enquired about the latest progress of these relaxation measures and whether similar measures would be rolled out for other sectors such as drama and television programmes. Mr MA also asked whether the administrative procedures for CSI applications could be streamlined.

48. PS(CCI) said that the Administration would follow up with the Mainland authorities under the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement for early implementation of the five relaxation measures; and would continue to work with the industry and liaise with the relevant authorities with a view to opening up more opportunities in the Greater Bay Area for Hong

Kong films and stage performances.

49. As regards streamlining the administration of CSI, PS(CCI) said that suitable auditing and monitoring were necessary to ensure that public money was properly used. PS(CCI) added that \$300 million had been earmarked under CSI for HKDC to take forward certain signature and annual projects without having to go through the usual vetting procedures. In response to Mr MA's enquiry about streamlining the vetting procedures for publishers' participation in international book fairs, Head of CreateHK said that the Administration would follow up with the publishing sector.

*Provision of cinemas*

50. The Chairman expressed concerns over the limited number of cinemas in Hong Kong and that small-to-medium budget local productions were often assigned secondary show time. The Chairman asked how the Administration would support the film industry in these aspects.

51. PS(CCI) said that the number of cinemas had increased in recent years. When the new cinema in Tai Po opened, there would be at least one cinema in each district. As regards the screening schedule of local productions, HKFDC was considering whether it was feasible to subsidize or organize special screenings to promote selected small-to-medium budget films supported by FDF. Subject to further discussion with the trade, these special screenings might be arranged for students as target audience.

*Use of props in filming*

52. The Chairman enquired whether measures had been introduced to minimize the legal risks faced by the film industry when using props money, or uniforms, warrant cards and vehicles of disciplined services for filming purposes.

53. Head of CreateHK said that HKMA and the Police had been invited to meet with representatives of the film and television sectors to explain the application procedures and requirements of using props currency notes for filming purposes. HKMA had also uploaded the general guidelines onto its website on reproduction of Hong Kong currency notes as stage money. CreateHK would further discuss with the industry on the use of other props involving disciplined services.

*Promotion of cross-sectoral collaborations*

Fashion and design industries

54. Mr YIU Si-wing commended the design-and-tourism project named Design District Hong Kong; and enquired about the implementation details of the Sham Shui Po Design and Fashion Project ("the SSPD&F Project") and the status of the Ani-Com Park@Harbour"FUN".

55. PS(CCI) said that CreateHK had been coordinating with HKDC and Tourism Commission in collaboration with the local communities to promote creative industries and tourism in Sham Shui Po and Wan Chai Districts, with a view to hosting successful activities, such as Design District Hong Kong, in other districts subsequently. He added that promotion events with local elements had been organized at the district level to encourage community participation, and at the same time attract tourists. Head of CreateHK supplemented that activities such as fashion parades would continue to be organized in the lead-up to the completion of the SSPD&F Project, expected in 2023-2024. As regards Ani-Com Park@Harbour"FUN", Head of CreateHK said that its newly-opened Phase II extension had been well received by visitors.

Fashion and film industries

56. Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan referred to the creative industries in South Korea and asked whether the Administration would promote the collaboration between Hong Kong's fashion industry and film industry. Mr CHUNG suggested that the Administration might consider requiring films subsidized by FDF to engage talent from the local design industry.

57. Head of CreateHK said that CreateHK would continue to explore opportunities for cross-sectoral collaboration with reference to a recent activity called "Hong Kong Film New Action 2018 - Nova Power", in which fashion designers were tasked to design formal attire for emerging artists of the film industry. As "local film production elements" was one of the assessment criteria in some major schemes under FDF, Head of CreateHK undertook to explore the possibility of encouraging FDF applicants to engage local production designers. He added that funding under CSI had long been used to promote cross-sectoral collaborations among different creative industries.

*Promoting the use of design thinking for innovation*

58. The Chairman enquired whether the Administration planned to further promote, especially among young people, the wider and strategic use of design



thinking for innovation, as the number of people benefiting from the existing workshops had been small.

59. Head of CreateHK explained that three activities had been organized in 2018, including summer camps and instruction-based activities carried out in schools, to promote the use of design thinking among primary and secondary school students. More than 1 000 students from about 30 schools participated and the response was positive. The Administration would evaluate the effectiveness of these activities and consider whether and how the activities should be expanded. Head of CreateHK said that training sessions could be organized to show teachers how to promote design thinking among students.

60. The Chairman expressed concern that teachers were already heavily loaded, and queried whether CreateHK's "train-the-trainer" approach would be practical. She suggested that consideration should be given to setting up a dedicated team or engaging community partners to promote design thinking among students under a holistic approach, and that the Administration should set a target for the promotion of design thinking among all local schools. PS(CCI) undertook to take into consideration the Chairman's suggestions after evaluating the effectiveness of the pilot activities. The Chairman further suggested that the Administration should consider providing similar training to all civil servants.

**V. Any other business**

61. There being no other business, the meeting ended at 4:29 pm.