

立法會 *Legislative Council*

立法會 CB(3)180/08-09 號文件

2008 年 11 月 28 日內務委員會會議文件

定於 2008 年 12 月 3 日立法會會議上提出的質詢

提問者：

- | | | | |
|------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| (1) | 陳鑑林議員 | (口頭答覆) | |
| (2) | 余若薇議員 | (口頭答覆) | |
| (3) | 李永達議員 | (口頭答覆) | (新的質詢) |
| | <i>(取代其原先提出的質詢)</i> | | |
| (4) | 劉慧卿議員 | (口頭答覆) | |
| (5) | 李卓人議員 | (口頭答覆) | |
| (6) | 謝偉俊議員 | (口頭答覆) | |
| (7) | 梁耀忠議員 | (書面答覆) | |
| (8) | 梁劉柔芬議員 | (書面答覆) | |
| (9) | 梁國雄議員 | (書面答覆) | |
| (10) | 何秀蘭議員 | (書面答覆) | |
| (11) | 方剛議員 | (書面答覆) | |
| (12) | 李國麟議員 | (書面答覆) | |
| (13) | 林大輝議員 | (書面答覆) | |
| (14) | 李華明議員 | (書面答覆) | |
| (15) | 陳偉業議員 | (書面答覆) | |
| (16) | 張文光議員 | (書面答覆) | |
| (17) | 李慧琼議員 | (書面答覆) | |
| (18) | 陳克勤議員 | (書面答覆) | |
| (19) | 張學明議員 | (書面答覆) | |
| (20) | 涂謹申議員 | (書面答覆) | (新的質詢) |
| | <i>(取代其原先提出的質詢)</i> | | |

註 :

NOTE :

議員將採用這種語言提出質詢

Member will ask the question in this language

協助居者有其屋計劃單位和
夾心階層住屋計劃單位的業主

#(3) 李永達議員 (口頭答覆)

據報，受金融海嘯影響，最近有不少中產人士出現財政困難，市民自置居所的意欲亦下降，居者有其屋計劃（下稱“居屋”）單位的業主繳付補價的個案亦顯著減少，10月份的個案數目較去年同期大幅減少三成八。就此，政府可否告知本會，當局會不會：

- (一) 推出措施協助夾心階層住屋計劃（下稱“夾屋”）單位的業主解決資金周轉問題，或紓緩他們的供樓負擔，例如准許他們在未繳付補價的情況下把單位加按、重新按揭或轉按，或者把單位出租；如果會，詳情是甚麼；
- (二) 將現時居屋單位業主在未繳付補價的情況下把單位加按的申請的審批程序放寬，以協助他們借取現金周轉；及
- (三) 研究放寬現有的補價安排（例如向夾屋及居屋單位的業主提供折扣優惠），以鼓勵他們繳付補價，從而增加該等單位的流通量？

Assistance to owners of Home Ownership Scheme flats
and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme flats

(3) Hon LEE Wing-tat (Oral Reply)

It has reported that recently, under the impact of the financial tsunami, quite a number of middle-class people are facing economic difficulties, and the aspiration of the general public for home ownership has declined. Cases of premium payments made by owners of Home Ownership Scheme ("HOS") flats have also decreased significantly, with the number of such cases in October plunging by 38% as compared to the same period last year. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council whether it will:

- (a) introduce measures to assist owners of Sandwich Class Housing Scheme ("SCHS") flats in solving their cash flow problems or alleviating their mortgage burden, such as allowing them to refinance, remortgage or change the mortgage of their flats or let out their flats without paying the premium; if it will, of the details;
- (b) relax the existing procedure for vetting and approving the applications by HOS flats owners for refinancing without paying the premium, so as to help them to borrow cash to meet their needs; and
- (c) explore the relaxation of existing premium arrangements (such as providing concessions to owners of SCHS and HOS flats), so as to encourage them to pay the premium and hence boost the number of those flats put up for sale?

香港互聯網域名管理的檢討

(20) 涂謹申議員 (書面答覆)

政府曾於 2006 年就香港互聯網域名的管理進行顧問檢討，並於 2007 年就檢討結果及改革建議進行公眾諮詢。香港互聯網註冊管理有限公司(“該公司”)於 2008 年 8 月舉行的特別會員大會接納了政府的改革建議，當中包括改組該公司的董事局，將其成員組合由 13 名非執行兼職董事(包括 12 名選任董事，以及 1 名由政府委任的董事)改為 4 名政府委任的董事及 4 名選任董事，並引入有業界參與的提名委員會以監督委任董事的程序。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 為何政府在 2008 年 6 月 25 日回應本會議員的質詢時提及上述工作的進展後，便再沒有向本會報告；
- (二) 鑒於政府資訊科技總監於 2008 年 11 月 22 日在報章撰文表示，“互聯網域名為公共資源，各地區的頂級域名均由政府負責管理或監督，香港亦不例外”，然而，上述顧問檢討的報告及政府文件均顯示，現時世界上多數國家的互聯網域名均由業界組成的非牟利組織管理，有關的政府只作有限度的參與，香港的情況與該等國家有何不同，以致政府認為需為該公司的董事局引入更多政府委任的代表；
- (三) 鑒於本人得悉現時該公司超過九成的會員為服務使用者，但該公司董事局代表該等會員的董事比例卻由 46%(13 名董事中佔 6 名)降至 16%(8 名董事中佔 2 名)，政府有否評估這情況會否引起問題；

- (四) 上述提名委員會的詳情，以及政府有否評估該機制的運作是否具透明度；
- (五) 過去 3 年，政府有否出席互聯網域名及地址指配組織這個全球網域名稱管理機構的政府諮詢委員會的任何會議；若否，為何該公司的董事局需增加由政府委任的董事以增加政府的參與；以及政府會否主動與有關的國際機構溝通，以闡釋該項改革；及
- (六) 鑒於有評論指該公司董事局的改組會影響言論自由（例如政府可透過其委任的董事限制政治敏感域名的註冊），政府有何措施消除市民這方面的疑慮？

Review on administration of Internet domain names in Hong Kong

(20) Hon James TO Kun-sun (Written Reply)

The Government commissioned a consultancy review on the administration of Internet domain names in Hong Kong in 2006, and conducted a public consultation exercise on the review results and reform proposals in 2007. At its extraordinary general meeting held in August 2008, the Hong Kong Internet Registration Corporation Limited ("HKIRC") adopted the Government's reform proposals, including restructuring the Board of HKIRC by changing its composition of 13 non-executive, part-time directors (including 12 directors elected by members of the company and one government-appointed director) to four Government-appointed directors and four directors elected by members of the company, and introducing a Nominations Committee with participation from the industry to oversee the appointment process for directors. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) why the Government has not reported again to this Council after mentioning the progress of the above work in reply to a question raised by a Member of this Council on 25 June 2008;
- (b) given that the Government Chief Information Officer wrote a newspaper article on 22 November 2008 saying that "Internet domain names are public resources and the top level domains of various regions are administered or supervised by the governments concerned. Hong Kong is of no exception", but the report of the above consultancy review and government papers have indicated that Internet domain names in most countries in the world are presently administered by non-profit-making organizations composed of members from the industry with limited participation of the governments concerned, how the situation in Hong Kong differs from that in those countries which causes the

Government to consider it necessary to introduce more Government-appointed representatives to the Board of HKIRC;

- (c) given that I have learnt that over 90% of the current members of HKIRC are service users, but the percentage of directors representing such members on its Board has dropped from 46% (six in 13 directors) to 16% (two in eight directors), whether the Government has assessed if this situation will give rise to any problem;
- (d) of the details of the above Nominations Committee, and whether the Government has assessed if the operation of the mechanism is transparent;
- (e) whether the Government attended in the past three years any meeting of the Governmental Advisory Committee of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, which is the global organization for the administration of domain names; if not, why it is necessary to increase the number of directors appointed by the Government on the Board of HKIRC so as to increase the Government's participation, and whether the Government will take the initiative to liaise with relevant international organizations to explain the reform; and
- (f) given that there have been comments claiming that the restructuring of the Board of HKIRC will have an impact on the freedom of speech (e.g. the Government may restrict the registration of politically sensitive domain names through the directors appointed by it), what measures the Government has put in place to dispel the doubts of the public in this regard?