

立法會

Legislative Council

立法會CB(3) 577/11-12號文件

2012年3月23日內務委員會會議文件

定於2012年3月28日立法會會議上提出的質詢

提問者：

- | | | |
|------|--------|--------|
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| (2) | 黃毓民議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (3) | 葉劉淑儀議員 | (書面答覆) |
| (4) | 梁家傑議員 | (書面答覆) |
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| (20) | 甘乃威議員 | (書面答覆) |

註 :

NOTE :

議員將採用這種語言提出質詢

Member will ask the question in this language

詐騙保險賠償

(1) 張宇人議員 (書面答覆)

政府表示，透過業界與其他持份者的緊密合作，共同打擊保險詐騙及減低意外，可減低保險賠償，令保費有下調的空間，紓緩中小型企業購買保險的困難。然而，本人近日仍然收到飲食業界許多投訴，指遇到詐騙工傷賠償的個案後，向警方報案時不獲受理。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 警方商業罪案調查科成立的“保險業騙案”及“幫訴及包攬訴訟”專題小組，在過去3年每年受理調查的個案數目為何；當中涉案人士被定罪，以及涉及飲食業界的個案數目分別為何；
- (二) 當前線警務人員收到有人舉報懷疑詐騙保險的個案時，在甚麼情況下才會轉介到第(一)項所述的專題小組處理；如何確保前線警務人員不會主觀判斷有關個案過於輕微而不予處理；及
- (三) 如何加強宣傳工作，以協助業界知悉遇到懷疑詐騙保險的個案時向警方相關的專題小組求助的途徑和方法？

Fraudulent insurance claims

- (1) Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan (Written reply)

The Government has indicated that, through close collaboration between the insurance industry and other stakeholders to combat insurance fraud and reduce accidents, there will be room to lower insurance premiums if insurance claims could be reduced, thus alleviating the difficulties of small and medium enterprises in taking out insurance. However, I still received a lot of complaints from the catering sector recently that after they encountered fraudulent insurance claims for employment injury compensation and reported such cases to the Police, their cases were turned away. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective number of cases accepted for investigation in each of the past three years by the Insurance Fraud Focus Group and the Maintenance and Champerty Focus Group set up by the Commercial Crime Bureau of the Police; and among such cases, of the respective numbers of those in which the persons involved were convicted as well as those which involved the catering sector;
- (b) of the circumstances under which frontline police officers will refer suspected fraudulent insurance claims received by them to the focus groups mentioned in (a); how it ensures that frontline police officers will not turn away relevant cases merely based on their subjective judgement that the cases are too minor; and
- (c) how it steps up publicity efforts to help members of the sector know the channels and ways to

seek assistance from the relevant focus groups of the Police when they encounter suspected fraudulent insurance claims?

公立醫院的嚴重醫療事故及重大風險事件的呈報

(2) 黃毓民議員 (書面答覆)

近年公立醫院接二連三發生醫療事故，導致不少病人喪失部分身體機能，甚至失去生命。醫院多次以事故不涉及“在醫院管理局(“醫管局”)嚴重醫療事故及重大風險事件政策下須呈報的事件類別”(“呈報類別”)為由，沒有向公眾和傳媒公布事故；例如本年2月有傳媒報道，去年9月有嬰兒在威爾斯親王醫院出生時由醫生用吸盤吸出，其後證實該名嬰兒出現腦出血，而院方否認事件為醫療事故，沒有向公眾交代事件。就此，政府可否告知本會，是否知悉：

- (一) 現時醫管局有否計劃修訂“呈報類別”；若否，原因為何；及
- (二) 鑒於現時醫管局規定公立醫院在發生嚴重事故及重大風險事件的24小時內向醫管局總辦事處呈報，該局有何措施確保其轄下醫院遵守該呈報機制的規定？

Reporting of sentinel and serious untoward events in
public hospitals

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

Medical incidents occur in public hospitals one after another in recent years, resulting in the partial loss of functional capacity of quite a number of patients and even the loss of lives. The hospitals did not make announcement to the public and the media on the incidents on many occasions on the ground that such incidents were not among the types of events required to be reported under the Hospital Authority's ("HA") sentinel and serious untoward events policy ("types of reportable events"). For instance, it was reported in February this year by the media that a doctor at Prince of Wales Hospital used a ventouse to extract a baby in the course of delivery in September last year, and the baby was later confirmed to have a cerebral haemorrhage, but the hospital denied that this was a medical incident and did not give an account of the incident to the public. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council whether it knows:

- (a) if HA has any plan to revise the "types of reportable events" at present; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (b) given that HA currently requires public hospitals to report all sentinel and serious untoward events to the HA Head Office within 24 hours, what measures HA has in place to ensure that the hospitals under it comply with the requirements of such reporting mechanism?

向雷曼相關迷你債券及結構性金融產品的
投資者作出賠償

(3) 葉劉淑儀議員 (書面答覆)

外地傳媒報道，已申請破產保護的投資銀行雷曼兄弟控股公司(“雷曼控股”)在本年3月6日宣布正式結束長達超過3年的破產保護程序，這代表雷曼控股可以開始逐步變賣其手上仍持有的資產(包括債券及房地產物業等)，以償還各方債權人的債務。雷曼控股表示，他們最快會在本年4月17日開始首輪還款，預計金額超過100億美元。本港仍有不少持有與雷曼相關迷你債券及結構性金融產品的投資者(“投資者”)，尚未與有關產品的分銷銀行達成和解協議，因而未能獲得任何補償。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 當局有否評估上述投資者會否得到雷曼控股的賠償；如有評估，預計投資者何時會獲得賠償；及
- (二) 政府會否協助本港投資者向雷曼控股爭取賠償？

Compensation for investors holding Lehman Brothers-related
Minibonds and other structured financial products

(3) Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee (Written reply)

It has been reported by overseas media that Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. (“LB Holdings”), an investment bank which filed for bankruptcy protection, announced on 6 March this year that it had formally exited from the bankruptcy protection process which lasted for as long as three years, which means that LB Holdings may start selling its remaining assets (including bonds and real estate, etc.) step-by-step for settlement of its debts with various creditors. According to LB Holdings, the first group of payments, which is expected to exceed US\$10 billion, can be paid back to its creditors from 17 April this year onwards at the earliest. In Hong Kong, quite a number of investors, who still hold Lehman Brothers-related Minibonds and other structured financial products (“the investors”), have yet to obtain any compensation as they have not yet reached settlement agreements with the distributing banks of such products. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council whether:

- (a) the authorities have assessed if the aforesaid investors will obtain any compensation from LB Holdings; if such an assessment has been made, of the estimated time when the investors will receive their compensation; and
- (b) the Government will assist the investors in Hong Kong in striving for compensation from LB Holdings?

九龍灣新公共屋邨的交通接駁及其他配套設施

(4) 梁家傑議員 (書面答覆)

位於九龍灣的3個新公共屋邨(即彩福邨、彩德邨及彩盈邨)已經陸續入伙，有居民向本人反映，指區內的交通及日常生活配套仍欠妥善。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於目前區內居民僅靠83A和83M公共小巴專線及數條專營巴士線接駁出入，有居民指完全不敷應用，尤其對長者及長期病患人士出入造成不便，運輸署有否進行運輸及交通評估，以確保現時服務的公共交通足以應付3個新屋邨的人口的需要；若有，結論為何；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 政府有否要求交通承辦商重整行經該區或附近的專營巴士或公共小巴路線，以方便區內居民出入；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (三) 鑒於現時區內的日常生活配套只有大型超級市場及連鎖店，但缺乏切合公屋住戶生活水平的小商鋪(例如茶餐廳及雜貨店等)，政府在規劃有關屋邨時有否考慮到商鋪種類是否配合居民生活所需；若有，有否評估現時是否出現錯配的情況；若沒有考慮，原因為何；及
- (四) 鑒於3個屋邨入伙至今，尚未有大型街市等基本屋邨配套設施落成，政府有否在區內興建街市的時間表；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Transport connection and other ancillary facilities for
the new public housing estates in Kowloon Bay

(4) Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit (Written reply)

While the occupants have been moving into the three new public housing estates (namely Choi Fook Estate, Choi Tak Estate and Choi Ying Estate) in Kowloon Bay one after another, some residents have relayed to me that the ancillary facilities in the district in respect of transport and daily necessities remain inadequate. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) given that at present the residents in the district only rely on public light bus routes 83A and 83M as well as several franchised bus routes for transport connection, and some residents have pointed out that their services are completely inadequate, causing inconvenience particularly to the elderly and chronic patients to travel in and out of the district, whether the Transport Department has carried out any transport and traffic assessment so as to ensure that the public transport service currently provided is sufficient to meet the needs of the population of the three new housing estates; if it has, of the conclusion; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) whether the Government has requested the transport operators to re-align their franchised bus routes or public light bus routes which run through the district or its vicinity, so as to facilitate the residents to travel in and out of the district; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

- (c) given that the existing ancillary facilities in respect of daily necessities in the district comprise only large supermarkets and chain stores but lack small shops such as “tea restaurants” and grocery stores, etc. that suit the standard of living of public housing tenants, whether the Government had considered matching the types of shops with the needs of the residents when planning for the relevant housing estates; if it had, whether it has assessed if there is a mismatch now; if it had not, of the reasons for that; and
- (d) given that no basic ancillary facility for housing estates such as large wet market, etc. has been completed so far since the occupation of the three housing estates, whether the Government has a timetable for building a wet market in the district; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

本地及非本地大專院校學生的資源分配

(5) 張文光議員 (書面答覆)

就本地和非本地學生使用教育資源的情況，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，按學術程度及課程資助模式(即大學教育資助委員會(“教資會”)資助課程，以及自資課程)劃分，過去3個學年，每學年各教資會資助院校的本地和非本地學生人數分別為何；當中非本地學生的原居地(詳列他們來自內地或亞洲哪些城市，或哪些其他地區等)為何；
- (二) 是否知悉，按學術程度及課程資助模式劃分，過去3個學年，每學年各資助院校為本地和非本地學生提供的宿位數目分別為何，以及本地和非本地學生申請及獲批宿位的人數分別為何；
- (三) 就資助院校所有學士學位課程學生應有機會在其課程的修業期內入住學生宿舍最少1年(即“3年1宿”或“4年1宿”)的政策，是否知悉，在過去3個學年以及預計在下一學年，有哪些資助院校未能按此政策為該等學生編配宿位，以及未能獲安排最少“3年1宿”或“4年1宿”的學生人數和他們佔相關院校全體學生人數的百分比為何；該等院校有何方法解決未能按該政策編配宿位的問題；
- (四) 是否知悉，按學術程度及課程資助模式劃分，現時各資助院校平均安排每

位非本地學生在其課程的修業期內入住學生宿舍多少年；

- (五) 是否知悉，按學術程度及課程資助模式劃分，過去3個學年，每學年各資助院校獲分配由公帑資助的獎學金的撥款額，以及其本地和非本地學生申請和獲頒發這類獎學金的人數及所獲金額分別為何，並列出兩類學生獲頒授獎學金的比率；政府和教資會有何監察機制，確保各資助院校公平審批及分配各項獎學金；各資助院校有何機制處理就其審批及分配獎學金提出的不滿及申訴；
- (六) 是否知悉，各資助院校在審批或分配學額、宿位及獎學金時，有何政策或機制確保所提供的資源能優先滿足本地學生的需要；
- (七) 鑒於2006-2007年度的《施政報告》提出由政務司司長領導跨局督導委員會（“督導委員會”）研究有關推動香港成為區域教育樞紐的策略性事項，該委員會的研究事項之一，是因應宿舍設施短缺已成為院校取錄非本地學生的最大障礙的問題，考慮政府應否為院校提供宿舍設施或就提供這些設施給予資助，督導委員會成立至今舉行過多少次會議；有否為解決非本地學生的宿位需求提供具體的解決方案；及
- (八) 政府在推動教育樞紐或教育產業前，有否相應增加資源及訂立政策，以確保不會因為資源不足而引發本地和非

本地學生的矛盾；若有，有何相關措施；若否，原因為何？

Resource allocation for local and non-local students studying in tertiary institutions

(5) Hon CHEUNG Man-kwong (Written reply)

Regarding the utilization of education resources by local and non-local students, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows the respective numbers of local and non-local students of each University Grant Committee (“UGC”)-institution in each of the past three academic years, broken down by academic level and funding mode (i.e. UGC-funded and self-financing modes) of programmes; the places of origin of the non-local students (set out in detail the mainland cities, Asian cities or other regions, etc. they are from);
- (b) whether it knows, in each of the past three academic years, the respective numbers of hostel places provided by each UGC-funded institution for local and non-local students, as well as the respective numbers of local and non-local students who had applied for and were allocated hostel places, broken down by academic level and funding mode of programmes;
- (c) regarding the policy that all undergraduate students should be given an opportunity to stay in student hostels for at least one year of their studies, i.e. one-year hostel accommodation during the three-/four-year period of their studies, whether it knows, in the past three academic years as well as in the coming academic year, which funded institutions could not or may not be able to follow this policy to

allocate hostel places to such students, as well as the number of those students not being offered at least one-year hostel accommodation during the three-/four-year period of their studies and the percentage of them in the total number of students of the institutions concerned; the solutions such institutions have put in place to solve the problem of not being able to allocate hostel places according to that policy;

- (d) whether it knows the average number of years of student hostel accommodation which can be arranged for each non-local student by each UGC-funded institution at present, broken down by academic level and funding mode of programmes;
- (e) whether it knows the amounts of funding for scholarships allocated from public funds to various UGC-funded institutions in each of the past three academic years, the respective numbers of local and non-local students who had applied for and were awarded this type of scholarships as well as the amounts they received, and the respective percentages of these two types of students who were awarded such scholarships, broken down by academic level and funding mode of programmes; what monitoring mechanism the Government and UGC have put in place to ensure the impartiality of all UGC-funded institutions in assessing and allocating various scholarships; what mechanism each UGC-funded institution has put in place to handle grievances and complaints concerning the assessment and allocation of scholarship;
- (f) whether it knows the policies or mechanism each UGC-funded institution has put in place to

ensure that in approving and allocating study places, hostel accommodation and scholarships, the resources provided can first meet the needs of local students;

- (g) given that it was proposed in the 2006-2007 Policy Address that an inter-bureau steering committee chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration (“the Steering Committee”) would examine strategic issues relating to promoting Hong Kong as a regional education hub, and one of the issues under its purview was to consider whether the Government should provide hostel facilities or subsidize the provision of such facilities in the light of the lack of hostel facilities which had become the major barrier encountered by institutions in admitting non-local students, of the number of meetings the Steering Committee has held so far since its establishment; and whether it has offer any specific solution for addressing the demand for hostel places from non-local students; and
- (h) whether the Government had, prior to promoting Hong Kong as an education hub or the education services, correspondingly increased the resources and formulated policies, so as to ensure that inadequate resources would not lead to conflict between local and non-local students; if it had, what relevant measures it had put in place; if not, the reasons for that?

促進殘疾人士就業

(6) 張國柱議員 (書面答覆)

在職業復康服務方面，現時有15個社會服務單位參與“陽光路上”培訓計劃(“培訓計劃”)，為殘疾或出現精神病早期徵狀的青少年提供輔助就業服務，提升其就業能力。有業界人士反映，因培訓計劃的對象只限於年齡界乎15至25歲的青少年，參與計劃的人數較預期為少。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去3年，培訓計劃原本預算每年可提供的服務名額及實際參與人數分別為何(按參與培訓計劃的服務單位以下表列出分項數字)；

參與“陽光路上”培訓計劃(“培訓計劃”)的社會服務單位名稱	2009-2010 年		2010-2011 年		2011-2012 年	
	預算在培訓計劃下可提供的服務名額	實際參與培訓計劃的人數	預算在培訓計劃下可提供的服務名額	實際參與培訓計劃的人數	預算在培訓計劃下可提供的服務名額	實際參與培訓計劃的人數
1						
2						
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15						

- (二) 社會福利署會否考慮立即取消培訓計劃的年齡限制，以善用服務名額，減少或避免出現有剩餘名額的情況；

- (三) 過去3年，每年培訓計劃的參加者成功就業的人數及百分比為何，並按每批參加者分項列出當中成功就業並連續工作半年或以上，以及1年或以上的人數和百分比；當局如何提高參加者的就業穩定性及持續性；及
- (四) 過去3年，每批已完成培訓計劃的參加者中，至今仍未找到工作的人數及百分比為何；就已完成計劃1年但仍未找到工作的參加者，有關的社會服務單位是否需要為他們繼續提供培訓服務；若是，當局為這類參加者提供培訓的撥款金額為何；若否，當局有何其他服務協助他們？

Enhancing employment of persons with disabilities

(6) Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Written reply)

With respect to vocational rehabilitation service, 15 social service units are at present participating in Sunnyway - On the Job Training Programme for Young People with Disabilities (“Sunnyway”) to provide supported employment services to young people with disabilities or early signs of mental illness, with a view to enhancing their employability. Some members of the sector have reflected that as Sunnyway only targets at young people aged between 15 to 25, the number of participants of the programme is smaller than expected. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

(a) of the original estimate of places that may be offered under Sunnyway and the actual number of participants in each of the past three years, broken down by the social service unit participating in Sunnyway and set out in the table below;

The names of the social service units participating in Sunnyway - On the Job Training Programme for Young People with Disabilities (“Sunnyway”)	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012	
	Estimated numbers of places to be offered under Sunnyway	Actual numbers of participants of Sunnyway	Estimated numbers of places to be offered under Sunnyway	Actual numbers of participants of Sunnyway	Estimated numbers of places to be offered under Sunnyway	Actual numbers of participants of Sunnyway
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
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- (b) whether the Social Welfare Department will consider removing the age limit of Sunnyway immediately so as to optimize the use of places available under it and minimize or avoid surplus places;
- (c) of the number and percentage of Sunnyway participants who succeeded in seeking employment in each of the past three years, together with the respective numbers and percentages of those participants, broken down by cohort of participants, who had worked continuously for half a year or more and for one year or more; how the authorities enhance the stability and continuity of the participants' employment; and
- (d) among each cohort of participants who had completed Sunnyway in the past three years, of the number and percentage of those who so far had not yet found a job; and regarding those who had already completed the programme for one year but still had not found a job, whether the social service units concerned need to continue to provide training services for them; if so, of the amount of funding allocated by the authorities for providing training to this type of participants; if not, what other services the authorities provide to help them?

長者抑鬱問題

(7) 劉江華議員 (書面答覆)

近日有調查發現，不少長者有抑鬱問題，有近三成長者不滿意自己的健康狀況，近四成寧願留在家也不會出門做有新意的事。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 政府有沒有統計，現時本港60歲以上的長者當中，有多少人有抑鬱症的病徵；當中有多少長者曾經就抑鬱問題求診；
- (二) 當局會否加強協助患有抑鬱症長者接受治療及輔導，以及有否計劃加強協助及鼓勵長者多參與社區活動，以增加與鄰里接觸，健康愉快地渡過晚年的生活；及
- (三) 鑒於本港將面對人口老齡化問題，政府有否評估長者患上抑鬱症的問題有否惡化的趨勢，以及對社會的影響為何？

Depression in the elderly

(7) Hon LAU Kong-wah (Written reply)

A recent survey has revealed that quite a number of elderly people have depression problem, and nearly 30% of the elderly people are not satisfied with their own physical conditions, while nearly 40% of them would rather stay at home instead of going out to do something new. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the Government has compiled statistics on the current number of elderly people in Hong Kong who have symptoms of depression among those who are aged over 60; among these elderly people, of the number of those who have sought medical help for depression;
- (b) whether the authorities will step up their efforts in helping elderly people suffering from depression to receive treatment and counselling, and whether they have plans to step up their efforts in helping and encouraging elderly people to participate in more community activities so as to increase contacts with their neighbours and live a healthy and pleasant life in their twilight years; and
- (c) given that Hong Kong will face the problem of an ageing population, whether the Government has assessed if the problem of depression among the elderly people shows a deteriorating trend and its impact on society?

港人的肥胖問題

(8) 黃定光議員 (書面答覆)

早前一項調查報告指出，本港有逾四成六人達超重或肥胖級別，而年紀越大，體重越易失控。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 當局近期有否就本港肥胖人口進行相關調查；若有，調查結果為何；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 現時本港肥胖人口的百分比為何；該數字與其他亞洲及太平洋地區的發達國家(例如日本和韓國等)的相關數字如何比較；
- (三) 當局有否就港人的肥胖問題，以及未來人口老化加劇該問題對公共醫療開支和社會經濟發展的影響作出估計；若有，具體結果為何；若否，原因為何；
- (四) 現時政府有否就推動市民健康生活模式的各項計劃的整體成效進行檢討；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (五) 當局有否考慮把全民健身列為優先的社會政策；若否，原因為何？

Problem of obesity in Hong Kong

(8) Hon WONG Ting-kwong (Written reply)

Earlier on, the report of a survey has pointed out that more than 46% of the people in Hong Kong are in the class of overweight or obesity, and that as people grow older, they are more likely to lose control over their weight. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the authorities have recently conducted relevant surveys on obese people in Hong Kong; if they have, of the findings; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) of the percentage of obese people in Hong Kong at present; how this figure compares with the relevant figures in other developed countries (e.g. Japan and Korea, etc.) in Asia and the Pacific region;
- (c) whether the authorities have assessed the impact of the problem of obesity of Hong Kong people and aggravation of the problem by an ageing population in the future on public health expenditure and the socio-economic development of Hong Kong; if they have, of the specific findings; if not, the reasons for that;
- (d) whether the Government is reviewing the overall effectiveness of the various campaigns implemented to promote a healthy lifestyle among the public at present; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (e) whether the authorities have considered setting promoting fitness for all a priority social policy; if they have not, of the reasons for that?

本港的輔助部隊

(9) 李國麟議員 (書面答覆)

審計署於2011年10月發表的衡工量值式審計結果報告書指出，醫療輔助隊對當值情況的管理不足，並且接近20年沒有就應急倉庫進行檢討，部分物料儲備過剩、過期或破損，救護車甚至被用以運送急救物料和裝備。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 現時本港屬於這類輔助部隊的數目為何，以及管轄各輔助部隊的政策局分別為何；
- (二) 過去3年，各輔助部隊的全職工作人員及志願工作者的數目分別為何；該等人員每年的薪金開支及各輔助部隊每年的總開支分別為何；
- (三) 現時當局對輔助部隊的監察機制的詳情為何；有否定期檢討輔助部隊的運作和經費的運用，或要求輔助部隊定期提交工作報告；若有，詳情為何；若否，會否考慮全面檢討各輔助部隊的運作；
- (四) 過去3年，當局有否評估各輔助部隊在行政管理或資源分配上有何不足之處；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (五) 過去3年，當局有否就各輔助部隊提供任何有關運作上的建議或協助，以改善或提升其行政管理和資源分配的效

率；若有，詳情為何；若否，會否考慮於日後提供？

Auxiliary forces in Hong Kong

(9) Dr Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long (Written reply)

The Audit Commission published the report on the results of value for money audits in October 2011, which pointed out that the Auxiliary Medical Service is deficient in managing duty attendance, it had not conducted any review of emergency stores for nearly 20 years, with some of the items being overstocked, having expired or being damaged, and the ambulances were even used for delivering first aid stores and equipment. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the present number of this type of auxiliary forces in Hong Kong, and the policy bureaux responsible for managing the various auxiliary forces;
- (b) of the respective numbers of full-time staff and voluntary workers in the various auxiliary forces in the past three years; the annual expenditure on the salaries for such staff and the total annual expenditures of the various auxiliary forces;
- (c) of the details of the authorities' monitoring mechanism on auxiliary forces at present; whether they regularly review the auxiliary forces' operation and use of funds, or request the auxiliary forces to submit work reports on a regular basis; if they do, of the details; if not, whether consideration will be given to conducting a comprehensive review of the operation of the various auxiliary forces;
- (d) whether the authorities had assessed the inadequacy of the various auxiliary forces in

administrative management or allocation of resources in the past three years; if they had, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and

- (e) whether the authorities had offered any recommendation or assistance to the various auxiliary forces in the past three years in relation to their operation so as to improve or enhance the efficiency in their administrative management and allocation of resources; if they had, of the details; if not, whether consideration will be given to making such offers in the future?

在港鐵範圍內升降機及扶手電梯的安全

(10) 葉偉明議員 (書面答覆)

據報，去年年底至本年年初，在港鐵範圍內先後發生涉及扶手電梯的意外，乘客關注港鐵的升降機及扶手電梯的安全。就此，政府可否告知本會，是否知悉：

- (一) 現時港鐵範圍內的升降機及扶手電梯的數目和其使用年期為何，以及位於哪些車站，並列明是否由原廠保養；
- (二) 過去3年，每年涉及港鐵的升降機及扶手電梯的意外數目分別為何及受傷的乘客數目為何，並按車站和升降機及扶手電梯是否由原廠保養列出分項數字；及
- (三) 過去3年，每年香港鐵路有限公司用於港鐵範圍內的升降機及扶手電梯的保養開支為何？

Safety of lifts and escalators in railway premises

(10) Hon IP Wai-ming (Written reply)

It has been reported that from late last year to early this year, accidents involving escalators occurred one after another in railway premises, and passengers are concerned about the safety of MTR's lifts and escalators. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council if it knows:

- (a) the current numbers of lifts and escalators in railway premises, their years of service and the stations in which they are located, and whether they are covered by manufacturers' warranties;
- (b) the respective numbers of accidents involving lifts and escalators in railway premises as well as the number of passengers injured in each of the past three years, together with a breakdown by station and whether or not the lifts and escalators were under manufacturers' warranties; and
- (c) the expenditure incurred by the MTR Corporation Limited on the maintenance of lifts and escalators in railway premises in each of the past three years?

清潔工人的職業安全

(11) 潘佩璆議員 (書面答覆)

去年4月，有食物環境衛生署外判清潔服務承辦商的員工因錯誤混合清潔劑引起爆炸，導致一名女工傷重死亡。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，現時全港共有多少間由私人營運的清潔服務公司，以及其僱用的清潔員工數目為何；
- (二) 過去3年，本港曾發生多少宗因錯誤混合化學物品而引起的工業意外，以及涉事僱員的人數為何(按年份、工種及意外類別列出分項數字)；
- (三) 政府如何確保由私人營運的清潔服務公司有為僱員提供足夠的職業安全指引及相關培訓；
- (四) 過去3年，勞工處巡查由私人營運的清潔服務公司的次數，以及有關僱主因違反職業安全及健康的規定而遭檢控的數字為何(按年份及檢控個案的類別列出分項數字)；該處有否制訂相應措施及舉行宣傳和推廣活動，以加強清潔工人的職業安全及健康意識；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (五) 就由私人營運的清潔服務公司對清潔工人的職業安全及健康的保障方面，政府有否計劃全面檢討及加強現行的規管(包括修訂法例，就該等公司如何保障清潔工人的職業安全及健康作出

針對性的規管等)；若有，詳情及有關
時間表為何；若否，原因為何？

Occupational safety of cleansing workers

(11) Dr Hon PAN Pey-chyou (Written reply)

In April last year, the staff of an outsourced cleansing service contractor of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department had incorrectly mixed cleansing agents, which caused an explosion and led to the death of a female cleansing worker. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows the total number of privately run cleansing service companies in Hong Kong at present and the number of cleansing workers employed by these companies;
- (b) of the number of industrial accidents caused by incorrectly mixing chemicals which occurred in Hong Kong in the past three years as well as the number of employees involved in such accidents, broken down by year, job type as well as category of the accidents;
- (c) how the Government ensures the provision of adequate guidelines on occupational safety as well as relevant training for employees by privately run cleansing service companies;
- (d) in the past three years, of the number of inspections conducted by the Labour Department (“LD”) of privately run cleansing service companies, and the number of employers concerned who were being prosecuted for contravening the occupational safety and health requirements, broken down by year and category of the prosecutions instituted; whether LD has formulated corresponding measures and organized publicity and promotional campaigns

to increase the awareness of cleansing workers towards occupational safety and health; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and

- (e) whether the Government has any plan to comprehensively review and step up the existing regulation regarding the safeguard for the occupational safety and health of cleansing workers by privately run cleansing service companies, including amending the legislation to specifically regulate how such companies safeguard the occupational safety and health of cleansing workers, etc.; if it has, of the details and the relevant timetable; if not, the reasons for that?

低估財政盈餘

(12) 陳茂波議員 (書面答覆)

過去5年的財政預算案顯示政府往往大幅低估財政盈餘，其中預算薪俸稅和利得稅收入和實際收入的落差幅度相當大。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去5個課稅年度，每年薪俸稅及利得稅的預算和實際稅收總額及兩者的相差幅度分別為何(按課稅年度以表列出分項數字)；
- (二) 過去5個課稅年度，政府評估薪俸稅和利得稅收入的程序和方法為何；大幅低估實際稅收的原因為何；及
- (三) 政府有否檢討現行評估稅收的程序，以改善大幅低估薪俸稅和利得稅收入的情況；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Underestimation of fiscal surpluses

(12) Hon Paul CHAN Mo-po (Written reply)

It had been shown in the Budgets in the past five years that the fiscal surpluses had often been grossly underestimated by the Government, and there had been, among others, huge difference between the estimated and actual revenues from salaries tax and profits tax. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the estimated and actual amounts of the total revenues from salaries tax and profits tax in each of the past five years of assessment, together with the respective percentages of differences between the two amounts (set out in table form by year of assessment);
- (b) of the process and means by which the Government had assessed and estimated the revenues from salaries tax and profits tax in the past five years of assessment; and the reasons for grossly underestimating the actual tax revenues; and
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed the current process for assessing and estimating tax revenues with a view to rectifying the situation of grossly underestimating revenues from salaries tax and profits tax; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

免試簽發香港正式駕駛執照及往來粵、港兩地的車輛

(13) 黃成智議員 (書面答覆)

有關免試簽發香港正式駕駛執照及往來粵、港兩地車輛的事宜，政府可否告知本會：

(一) 鑒於運輸及房屋局於本年2月29日回覆本會議員的質詢時表示，“運輸署十分重視免試簽發香港正式駕駛執照的安排可能被濫用的問題。該署會對懷疑使用虛假文件的申請進行調查，並視乎情況將個案轉交警方考慮是否進行檢控行動”，過去5年，

(i) 有否就濫用免試簽發香港正式駕駛執照的安排或使用虛假文件的申請進行調查，以及警方有否就有關行為作出檢控；若有，詳情為何，並按年列出該等資料；及

(ii) 有否發現有人利用虛假文件取得香港駕駛執照，並其後註銷該等駕駛執照；若有，詳情為何，並按年列出該等資料；

(二) 是否知悉，過去5年，獲簽發粵、港兩地車牌的車輛數目及持有粵、港兩地駕駛執照的司機數目分別為；當中在內地及本港註冊的車牌數目及比例分別為何；申請人因持有香港駕駛執照而獲免試簽發內地駕駛證，以及申請人因持有內地駕駛證而獲免試簽發本港執照的個案數目分別為何，並按年列出分項數字；

- (三) 過去5年，每年當局向境外登記的車輛簽發國際通行許可證時配予的FU或FV車牌數目分別為何，以及當局根據甚麼準則及標準向車輛批出該等車牌；
- (四) 過去5年，往來粵、港兩地的車輛數目為何；是否知悉，涉及該等車輛的違反粵、港兩地交通規例個案的詳情(包括超速、危險駕駛及酒後駕駛的數字、被檢控人數、意外宗數及傷亡人數)為何，並按年份、車輛往返方向(香港往返內地及內地往返香港)及違例情況列出分項資料；
- (五) 現時擁有在內地領牌的車輛及內地駕駛證的人士申請在香港駕駛該等車輛的程序為何，申請人是否須重新接受考核或修習課程；本港相關政府部門的審批工作為何；過去5年，每年內地人士申請在香港駕駛的人數為何；及
- (六) 是否知悉，現時擁有在香港領牌的車輛及香港駕駛執照的人士申請在內地駕駛該等車輛的程序為何；該等申請人是否須重新接受考核或修習課程；內地相關政府部門的審批工作為何；過去5年，每年港人申請在內地駕駛的人數為何？

Direct issue of Hong Kong driving licences without test and
Guangdong/Hong Kong cross-boundary vehicles

(13) Hon WONG Sing-chi (Written reply)

Regarding the direct issue of Hong Kong full driving licence without test and Guangdong/Hong Kong cross-boundary vehicles, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) given that the Transport and Housing Bureau indicated in its reply to a question raised by a Member of this Council on 29 February this year that “[t]he Transport Department attaches great importance to possible abuse associated with the arrangement of direct issue of Hong Kong full driving licence. It will conduct investigation into applications suspected to involve the use of fraudulent documents. These cases may also be referred to the Police for consideration of taking prosecution actions depending on the circumstances”:
 - (i) whether it had conducted investigation into abuse associated with the arrangement of direct issue of Hong Kong full driving licence without test or applications involving the use of fraudulent documents in the past five years, and whether the Police had initiated any prosecution against such acts; if so, of the details, together with a breakdown by year; and
 - (ii) whether any person had been found in the past five years to have obtained Hong Kong driving licence using fraudulent documents and the licence was

subsequently cancelled; if so, of the details, together with a breakdown by year;

- (b) whether it knows the respective numbers of vehicles issued with Guangdong and Hong Kong licences and of drivers holding Guangdong and Hong Kong driving licences in the past five years; among them, the respective numbers and proportion of the licences registered on the Mainland and those registered in Hong Kong; the respective numbers of cases involving applicants directly issued with mainland driving licences on the strength of their Hong Kong driving licences, and those cases involving applicants directly issued with Hong Kong driving licences on the strength of their mainland driving licences, with a breakdown by year;
- (c) of the respective numbers of vehicle licence plates prefixed with FU or FV allocated under the international circulation permits issued by the authorities to vehicles registered outside Hong Kong in each of the past five years, as well as the criteria and standards based on which the authorities issued such licence plates to vehicles;
- (d) of the number of vehicles travelling between Guangdong and Hong Kong in the past five years; whether it knows the details of the cases of violation of traffic regulations of Guangdong and Hong Kong involving such vehicles (including the numbers of speeding, dangerous driving and drink driving cases, the number of persons prosecuted, the number of accidents and casualties), together with a breakdown by year,

which direction the vehicles were travelling to and from (travelling from Hong Kong to the Mainland and return as well as travelling from the Mainland to Hong Kong and return) and nature of violation;

- (e) of the current procedures for persons owning vehicles registered on the Mainland and holding mainland driving licences to apply for driving such vehicles in Hong Kong, whether the applicants are required to take tests again or attend driving courses; of the vetting work performed by the relevant government departments in Hong Kong; of the number of mainlanders applying to drive in Hong Kong in each of the past five years; and
- (f) if it knows the current procedures for persons owning vehicles registered in Hong Kong and holding Hong Kong driving licences to apply for driving such vehicles on the Mainland; whether such applicants are required to take tests again or attend driving courses; the vetting work performed by the relevant government departments on the Mainland; the numbers of Hong Kong people applying to drive on the Mainland in each of the past five years?

強制性公積金計劃的僱員自選安排

(14) 涂謹申議員 (書面答覆)

當局預期《2011年強制性公積金計劃(修訂)(第2號)條例草案》可於本立法年度獲通過，讓強制性公積金計劃管理局(“積金局”)於本年11月在強制性公積金(“強積金”)制度下落實“僱員自選計劃”(“強積金半自由行”)。當局指出，當強積金半自由行正式實行後，業界將會更積極向強積金計劃成員進行銷售及推廣活動。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，現時落實強積金半自由行的進度為何；
- (二) 是否知悉，因應強積金半自由行，積金局作為中介人的註冊機構有何措施監察強積金銷售活動；
- (三) 鑒於落實強積金半自由行後，中介人的銷售對象將由僱主擴展至僱員，是否知悉，積金局會如何確保中介人提供切合僱員需要的服務；會否在中介人的發牌或其他條件內作出針對性要求；
- (四) 鑒於現時沒有規例要求公布強積金中介人的佣金收費，是否知悉強積金半自由行實施後，積金局會否要求中介人公司公布佣金收費；
- (五) 當局有否實施強積金全面自由行的時間表；如有，時間表為何；

- (六) 鑒於最近再次有評論指強積金計劃的管理費過高，回報亦低於盈富基金，除了透過落實強積金自由行以減低管理費外，政府有否其他措施減低管理費及改善強積金計劃的回報表現；及
- (七) 針對有建議認為積金局或香港金融管理局可提供收費低廉的指數基金(例如盈富基金)供強積金計劃成員選擇，從而透過市場力量減低整體強積金計劃的管理費，政府會否考慮類似建議？

Employees Choice Arrangement of
Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme

(14) Hon James TO Kun-sun (Written reply)

The authorities expect that the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill 2011 will be passed in this legislative session to enable the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority (“MPFA”) to implement the Employee Choice Arrangement (also known as “Mandatory Provident Fund (“MPF”) Semi-portability”) under the MPF System in November this year. The authorities have pointed out that upon the formal implementation of MPF Semi-portability, the trade would conduct more proactive sales and marketing activities targeting at MPF scheme members. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows the current progress of the implementation of MPF Semi-portability;
- (b) whether it knows, in response to the implementation of MPF Semi-portability, what measures MPFA, being the registration authority for intermediaries, has in place to monitor MPF sales activities;
- (c) given that upon the implementation of MPF Semi-portability, the intermediaries’ sales targets will be extended from employers to employees, whether it knows how MPFA ensures that intermediaries will provide employees with services which meet their needs; whether targeted requirements will be stipulated in the licensing or other conditions for intermediaries;

- (d) given that MPF intermediaries are not required under the existing regulations to make public their commission rates, whether it knows if MPFA will, upon the implementation of MPF Semi-portability, require corporate intermediaries to make public their commission rates;
- (e) whether the authorities have in place the timetable for implementing MPF Full Portability; if so, of the timetable;
- (f) given that recently there are again comments that the management fees for MPF schemes are too high and their rates of return are lower than that of the Tracker Fund of Hong Kong, whether the Government has other measures to lower the management fees and improve the return performance of MPF schemes, apart from lowering the management fees by implementing MPF Portability; and
- (g) regarding the suggestion that MPFA or the Hong Kong Monetary Authority may provide a choice of index funds (e.g. the Tracker Fund of Hong Kong) at low charges for MPF scheme members in order to reduce the overall management fees of MPF schemes by means of market forces, whether the Government will consider similar suggestions?

本港對寵物食品的規管

(15) 陳克勤議員 (書面答覆)

不少飼養寵物的人士向本人反映，指當局現時對寵物食品沒有規管，而這些食品的品質參差，影響寵物的健康，甚至導致寵物死亡。他們批評現行做法存在漏洞。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去5年，有否抽樣檢驗寵物食品的安全，以及核對包裝上的說明是否正確；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 是否知悉，過去5年，當局或消費者委員會有否收到有關寵物食品的投訴；若有，投訴數字為何；
- (三) 是否知悉，現時本港進口的寵物食品的生產地當中，有哪些生產地在輸出寵物食品前已抽樣檢驗該等食品，或者有當地相關的法例監管該等食品；
- (四) 現時當市民懷疑寵物食品的成分與標籤資料不符或者受到污染時，可向哪些政府部門求助，以及求助的渠道為何；及
- (五) 會否考慮修例，將寵物食品列入監管的範圍；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Regulation of pet food in Hong Kong

(15) Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Written reply)

Quite a number of pet owners have relayed to me that at present, the authorities do not regulate pet food and that such food products vary in quality, affecting the health of pets and even causing the death of some pets. They criticized that there were loopholes in the current practice. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it had conducted any sampling test on the safety of pet food and verified the accuracy of the package descriptions in the past five years; if it has, of the details, if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) whether it knows if the authorities or the Consumer Council had received any complaint about pet food in the past five years; if they had, the number of such complaints;
- (c) whether it knows, among the places of origin of the pet food which is imported to Hong Kong at present, those places of origin where pet food is subject to sampling inspections before it is exported or is regulated by relevant local legislation;
- (d) which government departments members of the public can approach to seek assistance when they suspect any inconsistency between the ingredients of pet food and its label information or contamination of pet food, together with the channels for seeking assistance; and

- (e) whether it will consider amending the relevant legislation to bring pet food under regulation; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

專營巴士脫班

(16) 李慧琼議員 (書面答覆)

根據運輸署的資料，去年全港專營巴士的編定班次與實際班次的相差比率(“脫班比率”)以九龍城、深水埗及油尖旺三區的路線最高，分別為-11.1%、-9.8%及-9.3%。政府解釋巴士脫班是由於交通擠塞、交通事故、車輛事故和員工不足。就此，政府可否告知本會，是否知悉：

- (一) 過去3年，途經上述各區或在上述各區設終點站的各專營巴士路線的脫班比率分別為何(以表列出分項數字)；
- (二) 過去3年，涉及第(一)項所述的專營巴士路線的投訴數字及性質分別為何；當中有多少宗涉及巴士脫班；
- (三) 專營巴士公司有何具體方法解決員工不足的問題；及
- (四) 有否任何具體行動改善專營巴士脫班的情況？

Lost trips of franchised buses

(16) Hon Starry LEE Wai-king (Written reply)

According to the information of the Transport Department, the rates of deviations of the actual bus trips from the scheduled trips (“lost trip rates”) of franchised bus routes in the three districts of Kowloon City, Sham Shui Po and Yau Tsim Mong were -11.1%, -9.8% and -9.3% respectively last year and were the highest among other routes across the territory. The Government explained that lost trips of buses were attributed to traffic congestion, traffic incidents, breakdowns of vehicle and staff shortage. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective lost trip rates of the various franchised bus routes passing or terminating in the various districts mentioned above in the past three years (set out in table form);
- (b) of the respective numbers and nature of complaints concerning the franchised bus routes in (a) in the past three years; among such complaints, the number of those involving lost trips;
- (c) what specific solutions the franchised bus companies have for the problem of staff shortage; and
- (d) whether any specific action has been taken to improve the situation of lost trips of franchised buses?

含有熊膽成分的中藥

(17) 余若薇議員 (書面答覆)

近日內地有熊膽產品研發公司以“活熊取膽”的方式，採集熊膽汁製造中藥產品，引起國際媒體討論，指該種手法極為殘忍。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 現時本港有多少已註冊的中成藥產品含有熊膽成分；是否知悉當中是否包括以“活熊取膽”手法製成的產品；若知悉，詳情為何；若不知悉，原因為何；會否要求中成藥註冊證明書持有人提交有關資料；
- (二) 現時本港有多少中藥商管有、零售及批發含有熊膽成分的中藥材；是否知悉當中是否包括以“活熊取膽”手法製成的中藥材；若知悉，詳情為何；若不知悉，原因為何；會否要求中藥商提交有關資料；
- (三) 根據現行法例，商人可否進口及出口含有熊膽成分的中藥材、中成藥及相關產品；是否知悉有否商人進口及出口以“活熊取膽”手法製成的中藥材、中成藥及相關產品；若知悉，詳情為何；若不知悉，原因為何；會否要求進出口商提交有關資料；及
- (四) 會否立法禁止管有、進出口、零售及批發以“活熊取膽”手法製成的中藥材？

Chinese medicines containing bear bile

(17) Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee (Written reply)

Recently, the practice of some mainland companies engaged in the research and development of bear bile products of collecting bear bile by extracting bile from live bears for making Chinese medicinal products has aroused discussion among the international media, which allege that such means of extraction is extremely cruel. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the current number of registered proprietary Chinese medicines (“pCm”) in Hong Kong that contain ingredients from bear bladders; whether it knows if such products include those made from bear bile extracted from live bears; if it knows, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; whether it will require holders of Certificate of Registration of pCm to provide the relevant information;
- (b) of the current number of Chinese medicine traders who possess or are engaged in the retail and wholesale trade of Chinese herbal medicines that contain ingredients from bear bladders; whether it knows if such Chinese herbal medicines include those made from bear bile extracted from live bears; if it knows, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; whether it will require Chinese medicine traders to provide the relevant information;
- (c) whether traders can import and export Chinese herbal medicines, pCm or related products that contain ingredients from bear bladders under the existing legislation; whether it knows if any

trader is engaged in the import and export of Chinese herbal medicines, pCm or related products made from bear bile extracted from live bears; if it knows, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; whether it will require the importers and the exporters to provide the relevant information; and

- (d) whether it will introduce legislation to ban the possession, import/export, retail and wholesale of Chinese herbal medicines made from bear bile extracted from live bears?

老人緊急召援系統服務

(18) 陳偉業議員 (書面答覆)

據本人瞭解，社會福利署、房屋署及香港房屋協會批出老人緊急召援系統(“平安鐘”)津貼的申請後，均會由同一間平安鐘服務機構向申請人提供平安鐘服務，而該機構提供的服務累計涉及數千萬元的平安鐘津貼。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去3年，每年各有關政府部門接獲的平安鐘津貼的申請數目分別為何；
- (二) 過去3年，每年獲政府部門轉介領取平安鐘津貼的新個案並向該等申請人士提供平安鐘服務的機構名稱，以及每間機構獲政府部門轉介的新個案數目分別為何；
- (三) 過去3年，每年第(二)項提及的各間機構透過為政府部門轉介的個案提供平安鐘服務涉及的平安鐘津貼金額分別為何；及
- (四) 有否措施確保各間平安鐘服務機構在公平的環境下，獲政府部門轉介領取平安鐘津貼的個案；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Emergency alarm services for the elderly

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

I have learnt that once the Social Welfare Department, the Housing Department and the Hong Kong Housing Society approve the applications for grant for emergency alarm system (“EAS”) for elderly recipients, EAS service to all these applicants will be provided by the same service provider, and the amount of EAS grant involved in the services provided by that service provider has amounted to tens of millions of dollars in aggregation. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective numbers of applications for EAS grant received by various government departments concerned in each of the past three years;
- (b) of the names of the service providers which had been referred new cases of EAS grant by the government departments concerned and provided EAS services to these applicants, as well as the numbers of new cases referred by the government departments concerned to each service provider, in each of the past three years;
- (c) of the respective amounts of EAS grant involved in the EAS services provided by various service providers mentioned in (b) for cases referred by the government departments concerned in each of the past three years; and
- (d) whether there are measures in place to ensure a level playing field in respect of the referral of cases of EAS grant to various EAS service providers by the government departments

concerned; if there are, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

少數族裔學生的教育支援

(19) 石禮謙議員 (書面答覆)

據報，一名印度裔本地中四學生及她的兩名兄弟將報考英國普通教育文憑(“普通教育文憑”)考試，他們若報考普通教育文憑所有科目的考試，其家庭須繳付的考試費用合共12,000元，而普通教育文憑高級補充程度及高級程度中國語文科的考試費用分別為2,720元及4,080元，比本地中學生報考香港中學文憑中國語文科考試所繳付的540元費用為高。報道又指出，約有150名少數族裔學生欲報考普通教育文憑中國語文科考試，但政府並沒有給予經濟援助。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於香港特別行政區受《消除一切形式種族歧視國際公約》約束，而《種族歧視條例》(第602章)經已實施，有否評估，就本地中學生和少數族裔學生訂立的考試費用有所不同，會否構成對少數族裔學生的歧視；若評估結果顯示這會構成對他們的歧視，詳情為何，以及曾因應此情況採取哪些措施；若評估結果顯示不會構成對他們的歧視，原因為何；
- (二) 過去3年，每年參加綜合中等教育證書(中國語文科)考試，以及普通教育文憑高級補充程度和高級程度的中國語文科考試的少數族裔學生人數分別為何；有否考慮採取措施，向那些因求學及就業需要而須參加該等考試的少數族裔學生提供經濟支援或獎學金，助其應付繳交相關考試費用的經濟需

要；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；

(三) 鑒於根據政府2006年的統計數字，少數族裔工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數為3,500元，政府有否評估，現時普通教育文憑高級補充程度及高級程度中國語文科的考試費用，是否為少數族裔學生家庭所能負擔的水平；若評估結果為超出他們的所能負擔的水平，政府在決定該等收費水平時，所採納的原則及考慮因素為何，以及曾否考慮降低有關的收費；若然，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；

(四) 過去3年，籌辦普通教育文憑高級補充程度及高級程度中國語文科考試涉及的人力及資源的總成本為何，以及從應考這些考試的少數族裔學生所收取的考試費用總額是否足以抵銷該總成本；若扣減總成本後錄得盈餘，盈餘的使用詳情為何；若錄得虧損，政府有否進行評估，以衡量籌辦普通教育文憑高級補充程度及高級程度中國語文科考試，以作為香港中學文憑中國語文科考試以外的另一選擇的效益；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及

(五) 鑒於一間為少數族裔爭取權益的非政府機構曾向關愛基金尋求協助，以資助有需要的少數族裔學生報考普通教育文憑高級補充程度及高級程度科目的考試費用，但卻遭拒絕，關愛基金拒絕就此目的向該機構批出資助的原因為何；政府會否建議關愛基金在下

一個財政年度重新考慮接納類似的資助要求？

Education support for ethnic minority students

(19) Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him (Written reply)

It has been reported that a local Secondary Four student of Indian origin and her two brothers are going to sit for the General Certificate of Education Examinations (“GCE”), and it will cost the family a total of \$12,000 to pay the examination fees if they take all the GCE subjects, and the examination fee of GCE Advanced Supplementary Level (“AS-level”)/Advanced Level (“A-level”) Chinese subject is already \$2,720/\$4,080, which is higher than that of the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education (“HKDSE”) Chinese Language examination of \$540 paid by a local secondary student. It has also been reported that there are some 150 ethnic minority (“EM”) students who want to sit for the examinations of GCE Chinese subject, but no financial assistance has been provided by the Government. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) given that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is bound by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and that the Race Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 602) has been enacted, whether it has assessed if the difference in the examination fee level set for local secondary students and that for EM students constitutes discrimination against EM students; if the assessment result is in the affirmative, of the details, and the measures it has taken to address the situation; if the assessment result is in the negative, the reasons for that;

- (b) of the respective numbers of EM students who had sat for the examinations of General Certificate of Secondary Examination, and GCE AS-level and A-level Chinese subject in each of the past three years; whether it has considered any measure to provide financial assistance or scholarships to EM students who have to sit for such examinations due to academic and employment needs, with a view to meeting their financial needs in paying the relevant examination fees; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (c) given that according to the government statistics in 2006, the median monthly income from main employment of the working ethnic minorities was \$3,500, whether the Government has assessed if the current examination fees for GCE AS-level and A-level Chinese subject are at an affordable level for the families of EM students; if the assessment result is in the negative, of the principles it adopted and the factors it considered when determining the levels of such fees, and whether it has considered reducing such fees; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (d) of the total cost of the manpower and resources incurred for organizing the examinations of GCE AS-level and A-level Chinese subject in the past three years, and whether the total amount of examination fees received from EM students taking such examinations were adequate in offsetting the total organizing cost; if a surplus was

recorded after deducting the total cost, of the details of how the surplus was used; if a deficit was recorded, whether the Government has conducted an assessment to evaluate the effectiveness of organizing the examinations of GCE AS-level and A-level Chinese subject as alternatives to the HKDSE Chinese Language examination; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and

- (e) given that a non-governmental organization (“NGO”), which fights for EM’s interest, had sought help from the Community Care Fund (“CCF”) to subsidise EM students in need to pay for the examination fees for GCE AS/A-level subjects, but was rejected, of the reasons for CCF to refuse to grant subsidy to the NGO concerned for such purpose; whether the Government will suggest CCF to re-consider approving similar requests for subsidy in the coming financial year?

香港針對核事故的應變計劃

(20) 甘乃威議員 (書面答覆)

有關本港針對核事故的應變計劃，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 有否評估當大亞灣核電站進入站外緊急情況(即緊急情況造成的輻射影響已超越核電站範圍)及爐心熔解時，要撤離的本港市民人數為何；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 現時政府的人手及資源，以及本港主要運輸幹道的負載能力，是否足以應付因不同程度的核事故離港人士的需要；若是，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (三) 當大亞灣核電站發生核事故，本港各區的電力供應會否中斷；若會，原因為何，以及有何應對方法(包括有否後備電源以供臨時使用)；
- (四) 當大亞灣核電站發生與去年在日本福島縣發生的同等程度的核事故，本港的疏散範圍為何；制訂疏散範圍的準則為何；當局依照甚麼準則判斷是否需要擴大疏散範圍；及
- (五) 鑒於保安局早前公布將於下一季度舉行大亞灣緊急應變計劃演習，演習詳情(包括確實日期、規模及參與的政府部門及組織等)為何？

Hong Kong's contingency plan in respect of nuclear incidents

(20) Hon KAM Nai-wai (Written reply)

Regarding Hong Kong's contingency plan in respect of nuclear incidents, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it has assessed the number of people in Hong Kong to be evacuated when the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant is under an Off-Site Emergency situation (i.e. the radiological consequences of the emergency extend beyond the site boundary) and a reactor core meltdown takes place; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) whether the existing manpower and resources of the Government, as well as the load capacity of Hong Kong's primary distributor roads, are adequate to cope with the need for people leaving Hong Kong in the event of nuclear incidents of varying levels; if so, of the details, if not, the reasons for that;
- (c) whether there will be electricity outages in various districts of the territory when a nuclear incident occurs at the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant; if so, of the reasons for that, and what measures it has, including whether back-up power supply will be available for temporary use, to deal with the situation;
- (d) of the evacuation zone in Hong Kong when a nuclear incident of the same level as the one that took place in Fukushima of Japan last year occurs at the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant; the criteria adopted for designating the evacuation

zone; the criteria based on which the authorities determine whether it is necessary to extend the evacuation zone; and

- (e) given that the Security Bureau has announced earlier that it will conduct a drill under the Daya Bay Contingency Plan in the next quarter, of the details of the drill, including the exact date, scale as well as the participating government departments and organizations, etc.?