

立法會 *Legislative Council*

立法會CB(3) 94/11-12號文件

2011年11月4日內務委員會會議文件

定於2011年11月9日立法會會議上提出的質詢

提問者：

- | | | |
|------|-------|--------|
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| (2) | 劉慧卿議員 | (口頭答覆) |
| (3) | 李華明議員 | (口頭答覆) |
| (4) | 林大輝議員 | (口頭答覆) |
| (5) | 陳淑莊議員 | (口頭答覆) |
| (6) | 梁美芬議員 | (口頭答覆) |
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註 :

NOTE :

議員將採用這種語言提出質詢

Member will ask the question in this language

私家醫院的床位短缺及增加收費問題

(1) 陳健波議員 (口頭答覆)

近年大量內地孕婦及病人到本港的私家醫院(下稱“私院”)求診，私院床位嚴重短缺，服務接近飽和；有中產人士一心購買醫保以享用私營醫療，結果亦要輪候床位。本港13間私家醫院中有12間以非牟利機構的名義成立，當中10間屬根據《稅務條例》第88條獲豁免繳稅的慈善機構，部分該等私院最近大幅增加醫療服務收費，有醫療服務加價高達1.6倍。現時政府批地給私院的規約中，並無條款或罰則監管其運作或限制其賺取巨額利潤，當局預期在2017年有新的私院開辦時，可試行在批地規約中加入相關條款及罰則，若證實可行，可考慮研究一併修例監管舊有的私院。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於有個別非牟利私院一年獲利高達4億，並有數十億元的財政儲備，當局現時如何監察非牟利私院的資金用途(包括其盈利是否用於發展醫療服務，以及資源投放會否過於偏向利潤較高的服務，而影響其他服務的質量)；此外，本港規管私院的《醫院、護養院及留產院註冊條例》於1936年制定，最上一次大幅修訂已經是1966年，該條例並無規管私院收費、盈利及財政狀況的條文；美國去年通過醫療改革，加強對非牟利醫院的監管(包括3年一度的合規檢查)，確保其運作模式符合免稅地位的條件；當局有否計劃參考美國的做法，檢討現時有關的非牟利私院的免稅地位，並按其盈利情況徵收利得稅及地價；

- (二) 當局除了每年查核獲政府廉價批地經營的私院，有否按照批地規約提供廉價床位外，如何確保院方沒有就該等床位設定門檻(例如不接受進行大型手術或以醫療保險付費的病人使用等)，以及該等床位充分被使用；當局有否計劃盡快立法作出規管，改善現時這類廉價床位的使用率低至4分之1的情況；及
- (三) 鑒於數間私家醫院初步計劃於2013-2014年增加約250個床位，而政府已撥出4幅土地發展私院以供應更多床位，當中7成供香港居民使用，但4間新私院預計在2017年才會開始營業，由現在到2017年這6年間，當局如何確保需入住私院的香港居民可獲優先安排床位；為何不立刻研究修例規管舊私院？

Shortage of beds and rising fees of private hospitals

(1) Hon CHAN Kin-por (Oral Reply)

In recent years, a lot of pregnant women and patients from the Mainland have sought medical treatment in private hospitals in Hong Kong, and bed spaces in private hospitals are in serious shortage and their services are close to full capacity; some middle-class people are intent upon using private medical services by taking out medical insurance, but it turns out that they also have to wait for bed spaces. Twelve of the 13 local private hospitals have been established in the name of non-profit-making organizations, and among them, 10 are charitable institutions which are exempted from tax under section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance, and some of them have recently increased their medical service charges substantially by as much as 1.6 times. At present, there is no provision or penalty under the conditions of grant of land to private hospitals by the Government for regulating their operations or restricting them from making hefty profits, and the authorities expect that when there are new private hospitals coming into operation in 2017, the relevant provisions and penalties may be included in the conditions of land grant on a trial basis, and if proved feasible, they may consider amending the legislation to regulate the existing private hospitals as well. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) given that the annual profits for individual non-profit-making private hospitals are as high as \$400 million and their fiscal reserves are up to a few billion dollars, how the authorities at present monitor the use of the funds of non-profit-making private hospitals (including whether their profits are used for the

development of healthcare services, and whether they are inclined to invest their resources in services that can generate higher profits, thus compromising the quality and quantity of other services); furthermore, the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance which regulates private hospitals in Hong Kong was enacted in 1936 and the last time when major amendments were being made was in 1966, and there is no provision in the Ordinance to regulate the fees and charges, profits as well as financial conditions of private hospitals; last year, the United States endorsed a health reform to strengthen monitoring of non-profit-making hospitals (including a compliance check once every three years) to ensure that their operation mode complies with the conditions for tax exemption status; whether the authorities have any plan to make reference to the practices in the United States to review the tax exemption status of the existing non-profit-making private hospitals, and levy profits tax and land premium based on their profitability;

- (b) apart from inspecting every year whether those private hospitals operating on low-premium land grant offer low-charge beds according to the requirements of the conditions of land grant, how the authorities ensure that these hospitals do not set any threshold for such bed spaces (such as rejecting patients who undergo major operations or are covered by medical insurance), and that such bed spaces are fully utilized; whether the authorities have any plan to impose regulation as soon as possible by way of legislation, so as to improve the low occupancy

rate of as low as one quarter of such low-charge beds at present; and

- (c) given that a few private hospitals have initially planned to add about 250 bed spaces in 2013-2014, and the Government has allocated four sites for the development of private hospitals to provide more bed spaces (among which 70% will be reserved for Hong Kong residents), but the four new private hospitals are only expected to come into operation in 2017, in the six years from now until 2017, how the authorities ensure that Hong Kong residents in need of private hospital services may receive priority allocation of private hospital bed spaces; why the authorities do not immediately study regulating the existing private hospitals by introducing legislative amendments?

“一家一網e學習”上網學習支援計劃

(2) 劉慧卿議員 (口頭答覆)

當局於本年7月推出“一家一網e學習”上網學習支援計劃，協助低收入家庭購置價格相宜的上網服務及合適的電腦，讓他們的在學子女在家進行網上學習，並為他們提供支援及輔導。當局委託了兩間機構，分別在香港的東部及西部地區推行計劃。就此，行政機關可否告知本會：

- (一) 兩間推行機構至今分別登記了多少個家庭和學生，以及所涉的費用為何；
- (二) 兩間推行機構有否安排人員到參加者家中為他們提供支援及輔導；當局如何保障參加者的私隱和確保沒有人能透過這安排獲取市民的個人資料作其他用途；及
- (三) 推行這計劃所遇到的問題和採取的解決方法分別為何？

The “i Learn at home” Internet Learning Support Programme

(2) Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing (Oral Reply)

The “i Learn at home” Internet Learning Support Programme was launched by the authorities in July this year to help low-income families acquire affordable Internet access services and suitable computer equipment for their school-age children to undertake web-based learning at home, and to provide them with support and advice. The authorities have commissioned two organizations to implement the Programme in the Eastern and Western parts of Hong Kong respectively. In this connection, will the executive authorities inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective numbers of families and students registered with the two implementers so far and the costs incurred;
- (b) whether the two implementers have arranged for staff members to provide support and advice to participants at home; how the authorities safeguard the privacy of participants and ensure that no one can obtain personal data of members of the public through such arrangement for other uses; and
- (c) of the problems encountered in implementing the Programme and the solutions adopted?

招聘非本地註冊醫生

(3) 李華明議員 (口頭答覆)

近年公立醫院醫生流失問題嚴重，醫院管理局（下稱“醫管局”）在增加晉升機會、招聘兼職本地醫生的同時，亦計劃透過有限度執業註冊形式聘用海外醫生，但受到由香港醫學會、香港私人執業專科醫生協會及香港公共醫療醫生協會等醫生組織組成的聯席香港醫療水平關注組向香港醫務委員會（下稱“醫委會”）聯署反對。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，非本港居民使用本港的醫療服務對私家醫院醫生及專科醫生人手需求，以及公立醫院聘請和挽留專科醫生的影響為何；現時私家醫院服務非本港居民的人次佔其每年服務人次的百分比為何；當局會否考慮在私家醫院申請續牌時，加入條款規定非本港居民可佔其服務人次的百分比；此外，按《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》返回內地開辦診所和醫院或執業的醫生人數為何；對本港醫生人手供應有何影響；香港的醫生數目與人口的比例與其他為大量非本國人口提供醫療服務的先進國家如何比較；
- (二) 是否知悉，醫管局用以初步篩選海外醫生申請者的準則為何；醫管局擬透過此形式招聘的醫生人數、所屬專科和職級為何；該等職位在過去兩年的流失率以及現時的空缺數目為何；會否繼續就該等職位招聘更多海外醫生；當局如何處理本港醫生團體的反

對意見，並確保醫管局所聘用的海外醫生日後能與本港醫生衷誠合作；現行法例或《香港註冊醫生專業守則》是否容許醫生團體嘗試影響醫委會就審批有限度註冊申請作出的決定；及

- (三) 當局曾否檢討海外醫生參加醫委會的執業資格試合格率低的原因；是否知悉，醫委會是否有法定責任基於保障市民的健康和利益作出改善以吸納更多優質醫務人員？

Recruitment of non-local registered doctors

(3) Hon Fred LI Wah-ming (Oral Reply)

In view of the serious wastage problem of doctors in public hospitals in recent years, the Hospital Authority (“HA”), in addition to increasing promotion opportunities and recruiting part-time local doctors, also plans to recruit overseas doctors to practise with limited registration in Hong Kong, but the Allied Concern Group on the Standard of Medical Services in Hong Kong, which consists of doctors’ associations such as the Hong Kong Medical Association, the Association of Private Medical Specialists of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Public Doctors’ Association, has jointly signed a submission to the Medical Council of Hong Kong (“MCHK”) to voice opposition. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows the impact of non-Hong Kong residents using medical services in Hong Kong on the demand for doctors in private hospitals and specialists, and on the recruitment and retention of specialists by public hospitals; the current percentage of the number of attendances of non-Hong Kong residents in the total number of attendances of private hospitals per annum; whether the authorities will consider including a provision to prescribe the percentage of the number of attendances of non-Hong Kong residents of private hospitals when they apply for licence renewal; further, the number of doctors who have returned to the Mainland to set up clinics and hospitals or practise under the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement; the impact on the supply of doctors in Hong Kong; how the

doctor-to-population ratio in Hong Kong compares to that in other advanced countries which provide medical services for a large number of non-nationals;

- (b) whether it knows the criteria adopted by HA for the initial screening of the applicants for the overseas doctor posts; the number of doctors HA intends to recruit in this way, as well as their specialties and ranks; the wastage rates of such posts in the past two years and the number of current vacancies; whether it will continue to recruit more overseas doctors to fill such posts; how the authorities will address the dissenting views of local doctors' associations and ensure that the overseas doctors recruited by HA and their local counterparts can whole-heartedly work together in the future; whether, under the existing legislation or the Professional Code and Conduct for the Guidance of Registered Medical Practitioners in Hong Kong, doctors' associations are allowed to attempt to influence the decision of MCHK regarding the vetting and approval of applications for limited registration; and
- (c) whether the authorities have reviewed the causes of the low passing rate of overseas doctors attending MCHK's Licensing Examinations; whether it knows if MCHK has a statutory obligation to make improvements to attract more quality medical personnel, having regard to safeguarding the public's health and interests?

協助香港企業的措施

(4) 林大輝議員 (口頭答覆)

據報，歐美債務危機持續惡化，外圍經濟環境滿佈陰霾，香港的對外貿易正受到衝擊和銀行開始收緊信貸。與去年同期比較，港產品出口貨量在本年7月已下跌約百分之29，8月份亦下跌約百分之25。財政司司長表示，香港的外部環節在2012年將會面對相當大的挑戰，香港今年餘下的時間以至明年初的外貿看來不容樂觀，香港出口以至整體經濟和就業市場可能出現惡化。面對外圍經濟的不明朗因素，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於在現行“中小企業信貸保證計劃”下，政府只為獲批貸款提供最多五成的信貸保證，香港按揭證券有限公司的“中小企融資擔保計劃”提供的信貸保證最多則只有七成，該兩個計劃在本年1月至今接獲的申請、批准宗數和涉及的貸款額分別為何，以及會否重新考慮參照“特別信貸保證計劃”的安排，從速檢討及改善該兩個計劃(包括增加信貸保證至八成)，以切合中小型企業(下稱“中小企”)的實際需要，解決其融資困難；如會，何時啟動；如否，原因為何；
- (二) 會否再次考慮重新檢討及修訂《稅務條例》第39E條，以加強協助在內地的香港企業升級轉型、提升其持續競爭力及開拓內銷市場；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；及

(三) 鑒於現時許多中小企和商會反映，他們正面對日益嚴峻的經營環境，而《競爭條例草案》(下稱“草案”)仍有很多條文和細節存在爭議，削弱中小企對當前營商環境的信心，並打擊它們持續發展的意欲，政府會否考慮將原訂於本立法年度完成草案立法工作的日期延後至由下屆政府處理，以免增加中小企當前所面對的不明朗因素及加深其憂慮；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何？

Measures to assist Hong Kong enterprises

(4) Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai (Oral Reply)

It has been reported that the debt crises in Europe and the United States continue to aggravate, creating uncertainties in the external economic environment as well as impacting on the external trade of Hong Kong, and banks have begun to tighten their credits. Compared with the same period last year, the exports of Hong Kong products dropped by around 29% and 25% respectively in July and August this year. The Financial Secretary stated that Hong Kong's external sector would encounter considerably serious challenges in 2012, and the external trade of Hong Kong in the remaining months of this year and even until early next year did not look optimistic, while Hong Kong's export trade and even the overall economy as well as the job market might deteriorate. In the face of various uncertainties in the external economy, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) given that under the existing Small and Medium Enterprises Loan Guarantee Scheme, the Government acts as guarantor for up to only 50% of the approved loans, and the Small and Medium Enterprises Financing Guarantee Scheme of the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation provides a loan guarantee ratio of up to 70% only, of the respective numbers of applications received and approved under the two schemes since January this year and the loan amounts involved; and whether it will reconsider making reference to the arrangements of the Special Loan Guarantee Scheme and expeditiously review and improve the two schemes, including raising the loan guarantee

ratio to 80%, so as to meet the actual needs of the small and medium enterprises (“SMEs”) and address their financing difficulties; if it will, when the relevant work will commence; if not, of the reasons for that;

- (b) whether it will reconsider reviewing afresh and amending section 39E of the Inland Revenue Ordinance for the purpose of enhancing the assistance provided to Hong Kong enterprises on the Mainland in upgrading and restructuring, boosting their sustainable competitiveness as well as developing the domestic sales market; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) given that at present, many SMEs and trade associations have reflected that they are facing an increasingly harsh business environment and that the Competition Bill (“the Bill”) still contains a large number of contentious provisions and details, the confidence of SMEs in the present business environment has been undermined and they are discouraged from pursuing continuous development, whether the Government will consider deferring the completion date of the legislative exercise for the Bill from the current legislative session as originally scheduled to the next term of the Government, so as to avoid increasing the uncertainties faced by SMEs at present and deepening their worries; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

保育法定古蹟及歷史建築物

(5) 陳淑莊議員 (口頭答覆)

2003年4月至今，已有4幢歷史建築物被宣布為暫定古蹟，其中兩幢已被列為法定古蹟。最新一幢被宣布為暫定古蹟的，是位於山頂的何東花園。最近，政府計劃把何東花園定為法定古蹟，並與何東花園的業主就補償方案展開商討。鑒於有關事件引起社會對古蹟及歷史建築物保育政策方面的討論，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於當局處理馬禮遜樓、景賢里和何東花園3項暫定古蹟的補償方案時，均採取不同的補償建議，當局是根據甚麼準則制訂補償方案的建議；就何東花園的個案，當局是如何因應該等準則制訂對業主的補償方案；
- (二) 鑒於現時當局以個別個案的方式處理把私人物業列為法定古蹟的補償安排，當局會否考慮就向法定古蹟的業主作出補償的事宜制訂具體機制和一致的準則，以及就採用哪種補償方式（例如換地或地積比率轉移等）制訂原則和程序，以免令社會對現有補償安排產生欠缺一致標準和透明度不足的印象；若會，詳情是甚麼；若否，原因是甚麼；及
- (三) 鑒於現時的法例只向暫定古蹟或法定古蹟提供法定保護，但沒有向獲古物諮詢委員會評級的歷史建築物提供相同保護，當局會否考慮全面檢討暫定古蹟、法定古蹟和獲評級的歷史建築物的保育制度，並制定法例保育獲評

級的歷史建築物；若會，有關檢討工作的詳情是甚麼；若否，原因是甚麼？

Conservation of statutory monuments and historic buildings

(5) Hon Tanya CHAN (Oral Reply)

Since April 2003, four historic buildings have been declared as proposed monuments, and two of them have already been declared as statutory monuments. The latest building declared as a proposed monument is the Ho Tung Gardens on The Peak. The Government recently intends to declare the Ho Tung Gardens as a statutory monument and is negotiating with the owner of the Ho Tung Gardens on the compensation package. As the issue has given rise to public debate over the conservation policy on monuments and historic buildings, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) given that different compensation proposals were made by the authorities in handling the compensation for the three proposed monuments, namely the Morrison Building, King Yin Lei and Ho Tung Gardens, of the criteria based on which the authorities formulated the compensation proposals, and how the authorities have formulated the compensation proposal for the owner of the Ho Tung Gardens according to these criteria;
- (b) given that at present the authorities handle the compensation arrangement for the declaration of private properties as proposed monuments on a case-by-case basis, whether they will consider developing a specific mechanism and consistent standards for making compensation to owners of statutory monuments, as well as formulating principles and procedures for adopting which form of compensation (e.g.

land swap and transfer of plot ratio, etc.), so as to avoid society forming the impression that the current compensation arrangements lack consistent standards and transparency; if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and

- (c) as the existing legislation provides statutory protection for proposed and statutory monuments only, without giving the same protection to the graded historic buildings confirmed by the Antiquities Advisory Board, whether the authorities will consider conducting a comprehensive review of the conservation system for proposed and statutory monuments as well as graded historic buildings, and introduce legislation to preserve graded historic buildings; if they will, of the details of such review; if not, the reasons for that?

營辦“紅磡至中環”及“紅磡至灣仔”的渡輪服務

(6) 梁美芬議員 (口頭答覆)

據悉，天星小輪有限公司於本年3月31日在其牌照屆滿後，已停辦“紅磡至中環”及“紅磡至灣仔”航線的渡輪服務。運輸署於去年年底至本年年初曾就經營該兩條航線進行了兩次公開招標，結果均沒有營辦商入標競投。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於位處紅磡渡輪碼頭旁一段500米長的海濱長廊已於本年9月初啓用，貫通紅磡至尖沙嘴全長4公里的海濱花園，讓市民及遊客漫步細賞維港兩岸的優美景色，當局可否考慮為上述兩條航線注入旅遊觀光的元素，使渡輪服務與海濱長廊相輔相成，成為具旅遊效益的項目，並為兩條渡輪航線進行第三次招標，以推動維港兩岸公共空間和旅遊景點的發展；
- (二) 鑒於當局於2010年11月已獲本會財務委員會批准撥款約1億1千萬元，在2011年開始的3年新牌照有效期內向6條離島渡輪航線的營辦商提供協助措施，包括以實報實銷的形式，發還他們已支付的船隻維修保養開支，當局會否重新考慮日後以類似的方式向有意經營紅磡至中環及紅磡至灣仔航線的營辦商提供協助措施，以鼓勵合適的營辦商經營該兩條航線；如否，原因為何；及
- (三) 鑒於除公開招標外，根據《渡輪服務條例》，運輸署署長亦可在諮詢海事

處處長及土木工程拓展署署長後，考慮將渡輪航線的服務牌照批予署長認為適當而又有興趣的營辦商，當局會否考慮行使該法例所賦予的權力，主動尋求合適的營辦商接手經營上述兩條航線；如否，原因為何？

Operation of Hung Hom/Central and
Hung Hom/Wan Chai ferry services

- (6) Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun (Oral Reply)

It has been learnt that upon the expiry of its licence on 31 March this year, the Star Ferry Company Limited had ceased operating the Hung Hum/Central and Hung Hom/Wan Chai ferry services. The Transport Department conducted two public tender exercises between end of last year and early this year respectively to invite bids for the operation of the two ferry routes, but no tender submission was received. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) given that the 500-metre long promenade near the Hung Hom Ferry Pier has been opened for public use since early September this year, which connects a 4-kilometre waterfront walkway from Hung Hom to Tsim Sha Tsui where members of the public and tourists can stroll around and enjoy the magnificent views on the two sides of the Victoria Harbour, whether the authorities will consider adding tourism elements to the two aforesaid ferry routes, so that the ferry services and the waterfront promenade can complement each other and become an attraction benefiting the tourism industry, as well as conduct a tender exercise for the third time for the two ferry routes to help promote the development of the public space and tourist attractions on both sides of the Harbour;
- (b) given that the authorities obtained approval from the Finance Committee of this Council in

November 2010 for a commitment of about \$110 million to provide helping measures to the operators of six outlying island ferry routes during the three-year new license period commencing 2011, including reimbursing the vessel maintenance and repair cost incurred by the ferry operators, whether the authorities will consider afresh providing similar helping measures to the operators interested in operating the Hung Hum/Central and Hung Hom/Wan Chai routes in the future, so as to encourage suitable operators to operate these two ferry routes; and if not, of the reasons for that; and

- (c) given that under the Ferry Services Ordinance, in addition to invitation for tender, the Commissioner for Transport may, upon consultation with the Director of Marine and the Director of Civil Engineering and Development, consider granting a licence to operate a ferry service to any interested operators which the Commissioner thinks fit, whether the authorities will consider exercising the power under the Ordinance to proactively identify suitable operators to run the two aforesaid ferry routes; if not, of the reasons for that?

Supply of ultra low sulphur diesel

(7) Dr Hon David LI Kwok-po (Written Reply)

Given that since April 2002, ultra low sulphur diesel (“ULSD”) has been the statutory minimum requirement for motor vehicle diesel, and as Japan used to be the second-largest exporter of ULSD in Asia, will the Government inform this Council whether the earthquake in Japan in March this year has affected the supply and pricing of ULSD in Hong Kong; and if so, what measures the Government has taken and will take to ensure stable supply of ULSD at the lowest possible price?

超低含硫量柴油的供應

(7) 李國寶議員 (書面答覆)

鑒於自2002年4月開始，超低含硫量柴油(“超低硫柴油”)已定為車用柴油的法定最低規格，而日本過往為亞洲第二大的超低硫柴油出口國，政府可否告知本會，本年3月的日本地震有否對香港的超低硫柴油供應及定價造成影響；若然，政府已採取以及將採取哪些措施，以確保超低硫柴油盡可能以最低的價格維持穩定的供應？

懸掛國旗及區旗

(8) 劉皇發議員 (書面答覆)

政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 在各政策局(包括民政事務局)和政府部門及其轄下機構所管理的地方，共有多少處設有旗桿供升降國旗及區旗之用；
- (二) 政府有否對轄下需要懸掛國旗及區旗的機構的負責人及工作人員，就升降國旗及區旗的事宜提供培訓；
- (三) 是否知悉，第(二)項的人員會否因錯誤懸掛國旗或區旗而遭受行政處分或其他處罰；及
- (四) 是否知悉，1997年至今，有否在第(一)項的地方發生錯誤懸掛國旗或區旗的事件；如有發生，共有多少宗，以及政府在事後如何處理該等事件？

Flying of the national flag and regional flag

(8) Hon LAU Wong-fat (Written Reply)

Will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the total number of locations which have flagstaffs for raising and lowering the national flag and regional flag, among those places managed by various bureaux, including the Home Affairs Bureau, and government departments as well as the agencies within their purview;
- (b) whether the Government has provided training on the raising and lowering of the national flag and regional flag to the officers-in-charge and staff of the agencies within its purview which are required to fly the national flag and regional flag;
- (c) whether it knows if the personnel in (b) will be liable to administrative sanctions or other punishments for incorrectly flying the national or regional flag; and
- (d) whether it knows if any incident of the national or regional flag being incorrectly flown has occurred at the locations in (a) since 1997; if such incidents did occur, the total number of such incidents, and how those incidents were handled by the Government afterwards?

香港的食水供應

(9) 張學明議員 (書面答覆)

據報，東江水將於2012至2014年每年加價約5.8%。政府建議未來3年合共斥資112.4億元，不論港人實際耗用量，均以“統包總額方式”向廣東每年購買8億2 000萬立方米東江水。此外，政府計劃開拓水資源，已在將軍澳預留土地，並就興建一所中型海水化淡廠進行研究和實地勘察。另有報道指，港人每日人均用水量為220公升，遠超全球每日約170公升的人均用水量。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 最近3年，每年全港沖廁淡水用量及因水管爆裂而導致的淡水耗損量分別為何；
- (二) 有何政策確保有效使用水資源，將港人每日人均用水量降至170公升；
- (三) 鑒於本人得悉，不少鄰近城市已規定廁所採用半沖水量及全沖水量裝置，以及限制水箱載水量，政府會否研究及採用該等措施以節約用水；及
- (四) 鑒於有報道指本港海水化淡的成本每立方米需要12港元，而新加坡海水化淡的成本只需每立方米5角美元(按1美元兌7.8港元計，即為3.9港元)，遠低於香港，政府會否考慮從具有成熟海水化淡設施的國家引進有關技術、汲取經驗，以加快本港的技術研究進度及降低成本？

Water supplies in Hong Kong

(9) Hon CHEUNG Hok-ming (Written Reply)

It has been reported that the price of Dongjiang water in each of the years from 2012 to 2014 will increase by about 5.8%. The Government proposed to spend a sum of \$11.24 billion in the next three years on an annual purchase of 820 million cubic metres of Dongjiang water from Guangdong under “the package deal lump sum approach”, regardless of the actual volume consumed by Hong Kong people. Moreover, the Government is planning to develop water resources by conducting a study and field surveys on the construction of a medium-sized water desalination plant, and a site in Tseung Kwan O has been reserved for this purpose. There have also been reports that the average daily water consumption per person in Hong Kong is 220 litres, which far exceeds the daily per capita consumption of about 170 litres in the world. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the respective volumes of fresh water for flushing and fresh water wasted due to water main bursts in Hong Kong in each of the past three years;
- (b) of the policies in place to ensure the effective use of water resources, so that the average daily water consumption per person in Hong Kong can be lowered to 170 litres;
- (c) given that I have learnt that in quite a number of neighbouring cities, “full-flush” and “half-flush” water level cisterns are required to be used in toilets and the cistern capacity is also restricted, whether the Government will

examine and adopt such measures to achieve water conservation; and

- (d) given that it has been reported that while the cost of desalinated water in Hong Kong is HK\$12 per cubic metre, the desalination cost in Singapore is much lower, standing at US\$0.5 per cubic metre only (i.e. HK\$3.9 at the rate of US\$1 to HK\$7.8), whether the Government will consider introducing desalination technology from and learning from the experiences of those countries with advanced desalination facilities, so as to expedite the progress of technical studies and lower the cost in Hong Kong?

香港警方的動物守護計劃

(10) 陳克勤議員 (書面答覆)

警方近日推出“動物守護計劃”(“計劃”)，藉此加強殘酷對待動物案件的情報收集、調查、教育及宣傳等工作。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 負責執行“計劃”的人手和指揮架構為何；有否包括其他政府部門的代表；“計劃”與現時由漁農自然護理署聯同警方、食物環境衛生署及香港愛護動物協會組成的動物福利專責小組，在性質上有何不同，以及兩者的分工為何；
- (二) 警方如何向前線警務人員闡述“計劃”的理念及執行“計劃”的程序；會否強制要求他們出席相關講座或接受培訓；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (三) 在加強情報收集方面，警方在“計劃”下除了與愛護動物協會保持聯繫外，還會與哪些動物關注團體合作設立殘酷對待動物案件的通報機制；而通報機制的運作模式為何；
- (四) 鑒於不少受殘酷對待的動物會被送往獸醫診所接受治療，“計劃”如何從獸醫方面取得相關案件的資料，以及如何鼓勵他們與警方合作；
- (五) 根據過去數年發生的多宗殘酷對待動物案件，警方有否歸納出哪些地點為

犯案黑點；若有，將如何加強在該等黑點的預防工作；及

- (六) 鑒於動物關注團體一直倡議設立“動物警察”專門負責調查涉及殘酷對待動物案件，警方推出上述“計劃”，是否藉此代替設立“動物警察”；當局對設立“動物警察”的最新取態及立場為何？

Animal Watch Scheme of the Hong Kong Police Force

(10) Hon CHAN Hak-kan (Written Reply)

The Police have recently introduced an “Animal Watch Scheme” (“the Scheme”) with a view to stepping up work on intelligence gathering, investigation, education and publicity in respect of cases of cruelty to animals. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the manpower and command structure for the implementation of the Scheme; whether representatives of other government departments are included; the differences in nature between the Scheme and the existing Animal Welfare Task Group established by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, in collaboration with the Police, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Hong Kong) (“HKSPCA”), and of the division of work between the two;
- (b) how frontline police officers are briefed about the principles of the Scheme and procedures for its implementation; whether it will be made a mandatory requirement for these officers to attend relevant seminars or receive training; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (c) in respect of the enhancement of intelligence gathering, apart from maintaining contact with HKSPCA, which animal welfare concern groups the Police will collaborate with under the Scheme to put in place a notification mechanism for cases of cruelty to animals; and

of the operation mode of the notification mechanism;

- (d) given that quite a number of animals which are treated cruelly will be sent to veterinary clinics for treatment, how, under the Scheme, information of such cases is gathered from veterinarians, and how veterinarians are encouraged to co-operate with the Police;
- (e) based on the many cases of cruelty to animals which occurred in the past few years, whether the Police have indentified the black spots of such offences; if so, how they will step up the preventive work at those black spots; and
- (f) given that animal welfare concern groups have all along been advocating the formation of an “Animal Police” dedicated to investigating cases involving cruelty to animals, whether the Police have introduced the Scheme as an alternative to the formation of an “Animal Police”; of the authorities’ latest attitude and stance towards the formation of an “Animal Police”?

領匯管理有限公司轄下購物商場及街市的管理

(11) 王國興議員 (書面答覆)

據報，領匯管理有限公司(“領匯”)最近以改善其轄下街市的經營環境以及增加人流為由，要求商戶安裝八達通付費設施。報道指商戶需向八達通控股有限公司(“八達通公司”)租用器材並按八達通交易額繳付佣金，其中大埔大元街市的一些商戶表示擔心拒絕安裝會影響其續租鋪位，因而被迫安裝。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，現時除大元街市外，領匯曾向其轄下哪些商場及街市的商戶要求安裝八達通付費設施，以及有否事先就此諮詢該等商戶並徵得其同意；有否評估領匯要求商戶安裝該設施，有否涉及單方面更改租約條款的違約行為；
- (二) 是否知悉，商戶就租用八達通付費設施而每月需繳交的費用及佣金為何；鑒於領匯推出上述措施，令八達通公司因有關商戶使用其服務而直接得益，當局有否評估這有否涉及領匯與八達通公司之間的利益輸送；
- (三) 是否知悉，自2005年領匯接管香港房屋委員會轄下的商場及街市至今，每年租用該等商場及街市鋪位的個體小商戶自行遷出或被終止租約，以及連鎖式經營的商店遷入該等鋪位的數字分別為何；及

(四) 當局會否考慮增加由食物環境衛生署管理的公眾街市，為小商戶營商及市民購物提供更多選擇，並避免小商戶因鋪位被壟斷而要面對更多經營的困難？

Management of the shopping arcades and markets
under The Link Management Limited

(11) Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Written Reply)

It has been reported that The Link Management Limited (“The Link”) had recently requested shop tenants of the fresh markets under its management to install Octopus processors on the grounds of improving the operation environment and increasing consumer flow; the reports pointed out that the shop tenants had to hire the device from the Octopus Holdings Limited (“OHL”) and pay commissions to OHL based on the transaction value, and some tenants in Tai Yuen Market of Tai Po worried that rejecting to install Octopus processors might have impact on the renewal of their tenancy agreements, and thus were forced to accede to the installation. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the Government knows at present, apart from Tai Yuen Market, in which of its shopping arcades and fresh markets had The Link requested the shop tenants to install Octopus processors, and whether it had consulted and obtained the consent of such shop tenants beforehand; whether the Government has assessed if, by requesting the shop tenants to install the device, The Link is involved in a breach of contract in that it has unilaterally changed the tenancy terms;
- (b) whether it knows the respective amounts of monthly charges and commissions payable to OHL by the shop tenants for hiring the Octopus processors; given that the aforesaid measure implemented by The Link will enable OHL to

gain direct benefits from the use of its services by the shop tenants, whether the authorities have assessed if a transfer of benefits between The Link and OHL is involved;

- (c) whether it knows, since The Link took over the shopping arcades and fresh markets of the Hong Kong Housing Authority in 2005, the respective numbers of individual small shop operators who had moved out from the premises in these shopping malls and fresh markets on their own accord or whose tenancies had been terminated, as well as the number of chain stores moving in to occupy such shop premises each year; and
- (d) whether the authorities will consider increasing the number of public markets managed by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, so as to offer more alternatives for the operation of small businesses as well as more shopping variety to members of the public, and safeguard the small shop operators from facing more operational difficulties as a result of the monopolization of shop premises?

殘疾人士生產能力評估

(12) 潘佩璆議員 (書面答覆)

有關法定最低工資制度下殘疾人士生產能力評估(“評估”)機制的實施情況，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 自法定最低工資制度於2011年5月1日開始實施至今，有多少名殘疾僱員完成評估，以及該數字佔整體殘疾僱員人數的百分比為何，並按月份列出分項數字；
- (二) 完成評估的殘疾僱員所屬行業的分布情況；他們的評估結果為何；以及他們的工資水平在最低工資制度實施前後有甚麼轉變；
- (三) 有否僱主或殘疾僱員因不滿評估結果而要求重新進行評估；若有，詳情為何；
- (四) 有否殘疾僱員曾進行一次以上的評估；若有，原因為何；
- (五) 當局有否調查及探討某些殘疾僱員拒絕參加評估的原因為何；若有，詳情為何；若否，有否計劃進行有關調查；當局有何方法和誘因鼓勵更多殘疾僱員參加評估；及
- (六) 鑒於本人得悉，不少殘疾僱員對於參加評估的反應冷淡，當局有否考慮盡快檢討有關情況；若有，時間表及詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Productivity assessments for persons with disabilities

(12) Dr Hon PAN Pey-chyou (Written Reply)

Regarding the implementation of the productivity assessment (“assessment”) mechanism for persons with disabilities under the statutory minimum wage (“SMW”) regime, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of employees with disabilities (“EWDs”) who have completed the assessment since the implementation of the SMW regime on 1 May 2011, and the percentage of such employees in the total number of EWDs, with a breakdown by month;
- (b) of the distribution of EWDs who have completed the assessment among sectors; the results of their assessment; and the changes in their wage levels before and after implementation of the SMW regime;
- (c) whether any employer or EWD has requested for re-assessment due to unsatisfactory assessment results; if so, of the details;
- (d) whether any EWD has been assessed for more than once; if so, of the reasons for that;
- (e) whether the authorities have investigated and examined the reasons why some EWDs refuse to participate in the assessment; if they have, of the details; if not, whether they have plans to conduct such an investigation; of the means and incentives through which the authorities encourage more EWDs to participate in the assessment; and

- (f) as I have learnt that quite a number of EWDs are uninterested in participating in the assessment, whether the authorities have considered reviewing the situation as soon as possible; if they have, of the timetable and details; if not, the reasons for that?

道路的維修工作

(13) 甘乃威議員 (書面答覆)

有關道路的維修工作，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去5年，每年收到有關道路需要維修的投訴或舉報數字為何，並按投訴或舉報渠道及18個區議會分區列出分項數字；收到投訴或舉報後，有關的政府部門一般需時多久處理該等投訴或舉報，以及整修所涉道路；
- (二) 過去5年，每年涉及道路維修及處理相關投訴或舉報的人手、預算、實際開支、抽查及監察的詳情分別為何；及
- (三) 現時有否機制檢查及監察道路的狀況；若有，過去5年，每年所涉人手、預算、實際開支、抽查及監察的詳情為何；若否，原因為何，以及如何確保道路的狀況良好？

Road maintenance

(13) Hon KAM Nai-wai (Written Reply)

Regarding road maintenance, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of complaints or reports received about roads in need of maintenance in each of the past five years, together with a breakdown by the channel through which the complaint or report was made and the 18 District Council districts; of the time normally needed for the relevant government departments to handle the complaints or reports and repair the roads concerned upon receipt of such complaints or reports;
- (b) of the respective details of the manpower, budget, actual expenditure, random checks and monitoring work involved in road maintenance and handling of the relevant complaints or reports in each of the past five years; and
- (c) whether any mechanism is in place at present to check and monitor road conditions; if so, of the details of the manpower, budget, actual expenditure, random checks and monitoring work involved in each of the past five years; if not, the reasons for that, and how it ensures that roads are in good conditions?

提供土地興建宗教設施

(14) 陳偉業議員 (書面答覆)

近年不少宗教團體向本人反映，指它們希望在新界西覓地興建宗教設施(例如回教寺廟及基督教教堂等)，但在覓地過程中遇到極大困難，導致該等團體至今仍未覓得土地興建宗教設施。當本人協助該等宗教團體向政府查詢各區可供興建宗教設施的用地面積及位置時，當局亦拒絕提供進一步資料。據本人瞭解，直至現時為止，新界西仍然沒有一幢回教寺廟。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 現時各區預留予宗教團體申請興建宗教設施的土地的位置及面積為何(以表列出)；及
- (二) 當局有否預留土地供少數族裔興建宗教設施(例如回教廟等)；若有，詳情為何；若否，當局會否考慮改善現時的政策，讓少數族裔可在各區(例如新界西)興建宗教設施？

Provision of land for construction of religious facilities

(14) Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip (Written Reply)

In recent years, quite a number of religious organizations have reflected to me that they wish to identify sites in New Territories West for construction of religious facilities (e.g. mosques and churches, etc.) but have encountered huge difficulties during the process, and as a result, these organizations are so far unable to identify sites for the purpose. When I helped these religious organizations to ask the Government the sizes and locations of the sites available for construction of religious facilities in various districts, the authorities refused to provide any further information. According to my understanding, so far there is not even one single mosque in New Territories West. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the locations and sizes of the sites in various districts at present which have been earmarked for application by religious organizations for construction of religious facilities (list in table form); and
- (b) whether the authorities have earmarked any land for ethnic minorities to construct religious facilities (e.g. mosques, etc.); if so, of the details; if not, whether the authorities will consider improving the existing policy to enable ethnic minorities to construct religious facilities in various districts (e.g. New Territories West)?

五天工作周的實施情況

(15) 馮檢基議員 (書面答覆)

關於五天工作周的實施情況，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去政府在推動僱主實施五天工作周的實際工作為何；
- (二) 有否進行任何分析或調查，以得悉五天工作周在社會的普及程度；若有，結果為何；
- (三) 是否知悉僱主未能落實五天工作周的原因和難處為何；
- (四) 估計現時全港按五天工作周模式上班的僱員人數及百分比分別為何，並按職業列出分項數字；及
- (五) 當局會否為在政府外實施五天工作周訂立目標？

Implementation of a five-day work week

(15) Hon Frederick FUNG Kin-kee (Written Reply)

Regarding the implementation of a five-day work week, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the actual work carried out by the Government in the past to motivate employers to implement a five-day work week;
- (b) whether any analysis or survey has been conducted to find out the prevalence of a five-day work week in society; if so, of the result;
- (c) whether it knows the reasons why employers are unable to implement a five-day work week and the difficulties encountered;
- (d) of the estimated numbers and percentages of employees in Hong Kong who are working on a five-day work week pattern at present, broken down by occupation; and
- (e) whether the authorities will set a target for implementing a five-day work week outside the Government?

深圳灣管制站、其他邊境管制站及
香港國際機場海天客運碼頭的使用情況

(16) 謝偉俊議員 (書面答覆)

就位於深圳灣口岸的深圳灣管制站、其他各邊境管制站及香港國際機場的海天客運碼頭的使用情況，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去3年，利用深圳灣管制站“一地兩檢”安排進出境的人次為何，按年增幅多少；該管制站“一地兩檢”制度實施至今的成效為何；
- (二) 有否統計過去3年使用深圳灣管制站的非本港永久性居民旅行團旅客及港澳個人遊(簡稱“自由行”)旅客的人數各佔使用該管制站的整體旅客人數的百分比為何；非本港永久性居民旅客平均等候入境需時約多久；有否研究由不同入境櫃位分別為該等旅行團及自由行旅客辦理入境手續，以減省他們等候過境的時間；如有，計劃為何；如否，可否盡快研究；
- (三) 近期有否統計本港永久性居民及非本港永久性居民旅客於深圳灣管制站辦理過關手續，平均的輪候時間分別為多久；
- (四) 有否檢討旅客在深圳灣管制站輪候過關時的配套設施(例如洗手間及空氣調節)是否足夠；如不足夠，有否考慮改善措施；

- (五) 是否知悉，現時每天使用海天客運碼頭的來自國內的非本港永久性居民渡輪旅客的數目為何，過去2年按年的增幅為何；
- (六) 有否評估現時使用各管制站進入本港的旅客當中，以大嶼山景點(香港迪士尼樂園、昂坪360及亞洲國際展覽館等)為目的地的旅客的百分比為何；有否研究將海天客運碼頭發展為出入境管制站，為前往大嶼山景點的旅客提供更便捷的出入境途徑，同時也供來自珠江三角洲西部地區(江門及蛇口等)的渡輪旅客進出香港；有否評估有關發展能否紓緩深圳灣管制站及其他管制站的擠迫情況；如有評估，結果為何；如沒有評估，可否盡快評估；及
- (七) 本年1月至今，本港其他各個邊境管制站的使用情況(包括旅客過境人次，非本港永久性居民旅客及“自由行”旅客的平均輪候過關時間)為何？

Utilization of the Shenzhen Bay Control Point,
other boundary control points and the SkyPier at
the Hong Kong International Airport

(16) Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun (Written Reply)

Regarding the utilization of the Shenzhen Bay Control Point in Shenzhen Bay Port, other boundary control points and the SkyPier at the Hong Kong International Airport, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of cross-boundary passengers under the arrangement of co-location of immigration and customs facilities at the Shenzhen Bay Control Point in the past three years and the year-on-year increase; the effectiveness of the system of “co-location” of boundary control facilities since its implementation at that control point;
- (b) whether it has compiled statistics on the respective percentages of visitors who are non-Hong Kong permanent residents joining group tours and visitors under the Individual Visit Scheme (“IVS”) passing through the Shenzhen Bay Control Point in the overall number of visitors using the Shenzhen Bay Control Point in the past three years; of the average waiting time for visitors who are non-Hong Kong permanent residents to go through immigration clearance; whether it has conducted any study on the arrangement of letting different immigration counters handling visitors joining group tours and IVS visitors so as to shorten their waiting time for immigration clearance; if it has, of the plans; if not, whether such a study can be conducted expeditiously;

- (c) whether it has recently compiled statistics on the respective average waiting time for Hong Kong permanent residents and visitors who are non-Hong Kong permanent residents to go through immigration clearance at the Shenzhen Bay Control Point;
- (d) whether it has reviewed if the ancillary facilities (such as washrooms and air-conditioning) for visitors waiting for immigration clearance at the Shenzhen Bay Control Point are sufficient; if they are not sufficient, whether it has considered implementing improvement measures;
- (e) whether it knows the daily number of ferry passengers using the SkyPier at present who are non-Hong Kong permanent residents from the Mainland and the year-on-year increase in the past two years;
- (f) whether it has assessed the percentage of visitors whose destinations are the tourist attractions on Lantau Island (Hong Kong Disneyland, Ngong Ping 360 and the AsiaWorld-Expo, etc.) in the number of visitors using the various control points to enter Hong Kong at present; whether it has conducted any study on developing the SkyPier into an immigration control point to provide visitors going to tourist attractions on Lantau Island with a more convenient arrival and departure channel and, at the same time, facilitate ferry passengers from the western region of the Pearl River Delta (Jiangmen and Shekou, etc.) to enter and leave Hong Kong; whether it has assessed if such a development can alleviate the crowded conditions at the Shenzhen Bay

Control Point and other boundary control points; if it has assessed, of the results; if not, whether such an assessment can be conducted expeditiously; and

- (g) of the respective utilization of other boundary control points in Hong Kong since January this year (including the number of cross-boundary passengers and the average waiting time for visitors who are non-Hong Kong permanent residents and IVS visitors to go through immigration clearance)?

規管大廈外牆喉管的維修

(17) 梁美芬議員 (書面答覆)

據報，早前旺角奶路臣街發生懷疑通渠水從大廈外牆喉管濺出傷及途人的意外。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於“小型工程監管制度”已於2010年年底實施，規管共118項小型工程(包括“豎設、修葺、改動、加建和拆除”住宅大廈的排水渠)，並規定市民必須聘請“訂明建築專業人士”或“訂明註冊承建商”進行有關工程，以及於完工後14日內向當局呈交完工證明書、記錄圖則及其他相關文件，當局至今收到多少份完工證明書及圖則；有否發現當中個別工程質量出現問題；當局有否制訂監察措施，防止業主私下聘用非認可人士進行工程；若有，至今發現多少宗違規個案；
- (二) 鑒於大廈喉管工程並不包括在“家居小型工程檢核計劃”內，對於“小型工程監管制度”生效前已完成的舊樓喉管工程，當局有否進行定期巡查或檢測，以確保其狀況良好；若有，巡查工作的進展為何；若否，原因為何；
- (三) 對於無業主立案法團、無業主會、無管理公司(俗稱“三無”)的舊式住宅樓宇，當局會否考慮向其業主提供緊急資助，為大廈外牆喉管進行檢測及維修，以避免因喉管老化而發生意外；若否，原因為何；及

(四) 過去3年，當局有否收到關於大廈外牆喉管嚴重漏水或滲水的投訴；若有，數字為何；當局在接到投訴個案後，一般的處理程序為何，涉及多少個政府部門；對於涉事樓宇單位業主遲遲未肯維修有關喉管的個案，當局現行有何處理方法？

Regulation of maintenance of pipes on the
external walls of buildings

(17) Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun (Written Reply)

It has been reported that an accident occurred some time ago at Nelson Street of Mongkok, in which drain cleaner was suspected to have been splashed off the pipes on the external walls of a building, causing injuries to passers-by. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) as the “Minor Works Control System” which has been implemented since the end of 2010 regulates a total of 118 items of minor works, including the “erection, repair, alteration, addition and removal” of drains in residential buildings, as well as requires members of the public to employ “prescribed building professionals” or “prescribed registered contractors” to carry out the relevant works and submit to the authorities a certificate of completion of works, record plans and other relevant documents within 14 days of the completion of such works, how many certificates of completion of works and plans the authorities have received so far; whether any quality problem was found in individual works; whether the authorities have formulated monitoring measures to prevent flat owners from privately employing unauthorized persons to carry out the works; if they have, how many cases of non-compliance have been uncovered so far;
- (b) as plumbing works in buildings are not included in the “Household Minor Works Validation

Scheme”, whether the authorities have carried out inspections or tests regularly on plumbing works in old buildings completed before the “Minor Works Control System” came into effect to ensure that the pipes are in good condition; if they have, of the progress of such inspection work; if not, the reasons for that;

- (c) for old residential buildings with no owners’ corporation, no owners’ committee and no management company (which are commonly referred to as the “three NOs”), whether the authorities will consider providing emergency subsidies to their owners for carrying out tests and maintenance on the pipes on the external walls of their buildings, in order to prevent accidents caused by ageing pipes; if not, of the reasons for that; and
- (d) whether the authorities had received in the past three years any complaint about serious leakage or seepage from pipes on the external walls of buildings; if they had, of the number of such complaints; the general procedure for handling complaints received by the authorities and the number of government departments involved; and what approach the authorities have adopted at present to handle cases in which the flat owners of the buildings concerned are unwilling to repair the leaking pipes for a long time?

對在內地就讀港生的協助

(18) 林大輝議員 (書面答覆)

國務院副總理李克強於本年8月訪港時，宣布由2012年起內地將豁免香港學生參加中華人民共和國普通高等學校聯合招生考試(“聯招考試”)，他們以香港中學文憑試的成績便可直接投考部分內地大學。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 當局有否統計在內地就讀中小學、大專學院及大學的香港學生人數；如有，過去3年的人數分別為何；如否，原因為何，以及會否進行有關統計；
- (二) 過去3年，政府部門或香港特區政府駐內地辦事處每年收到有關本港學生擬到內地求學的查詢數目為何；
- (三) 過去3年，政府部門或香港特區政府駐內地辦事處每年收到多少宗在內地求學的香港學生的求助個案；
- (四) 是否知悉，於2012年起獲豁免聯招考試的本港學生可報考的內地大學的名稱及其他詳情(包括相關的本科課程及提供的學額等)為何；如現時並不知悉，預計何時可公布詳情；
- (五) 鑒於本港大學學位長期不足，以致每年有多達數千名中學畢業生雖符合大學的基本入學要求，但仍無法入讀大學，政府會否配合中央政府的上述措施，考慮以學券制的方式向該等畢業

生提供到內地或海外大學升學的資助；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；

- (六) 本港的政府部門及公營機構在招聘員工時，會否將內地大學頒授的學歷評核為等同於本港大學頒授的相關學歷，並就相同的職位對內地大學的畢業生及本港大學畢業生施行相同的申請要求及評核條件；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；
- (七) 有否計劃鼓勵本港的私營機構在招聘員工時，提高對內地大學學歷及內地專業資格的認可程度；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；
- (八) 有否計劃進一步加強推行香港與內地的學歷及專業資格的互認機制；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；及
- (九) 政府會否推出相應的政策或措施，以配合中央政府的上述新措施；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何？

Assistance for Hong Kong students studying on the Mainland

(18) Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai (Written Reply)

Mr LI Keqiang, Vice-Premier of the State Council, announced during his visit to Hong Kong in August this year that starting from 2012, students from Hong Kong will be exempted from taking the National Education Examinations Authority, People's Republic of China Joint Entrance Examination for Universities in PRC ("JEE"), and they can apply directly for admission to some mainland universities using their results in the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the authorities have compiled statistics on the number of Hong Kong students attending primary and secondary schools, tertiary institutions and universities on the Mainland; if they have, of the respective numbers in the past three years; if not, the reasons for that, and whether they will compile the relevant statistics;
- (b) of the number of enquiries received in each of the past three years by government departments or offices of the Hong Kong SAR Government on the Mainland relating to Hong Kong students who intended to study on the Mainland;
- (c) of the number of requests for assistance received in each of the past three years by government departments or offices of the Hong Kong SAR Government on the Mainland from Hong Kong students studying on the Mainland;

- (d) whether it knows the names and other details (including the relevant undergraduate programmes and the number of places offered, etc.) of the mainland universities which will accept Hong Kong students who will be exempted to take JEE for admission to these universities from 2012 onwards; if it does not have such information at present, of the expected time when the details can be announced;
- (e) given that local university places have long been inadequate and thus every year there are as many as thousands of secondary school-leavers who meet the basic requirements for admission to universities but could not be admitted to any university, whether the Government will dovetail with the aforesaid initiative of the Central Government and consider providing subsidies in the form of education vouchers for these school-leavers to pursue further studies at universities on the Mainland or overseas; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (f) whether government departments and public organizations in Hong Kong will recognize the academic qualifications awarded by mainland universities as equivalent to those awarded by local universities when they are recruiting staff and, with regard to the same position, apply the same application requirements and assessment criteria to graduates of mainland universities and those of local universities; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (g) whether it has any plan to encourage private organizations to accord greater recognition to

academic qualifications awarded by mainland universities as well as mainland professional qualifications when they are recruiting staff; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

- (h) whether it has any plan to further strengthen the implementation of the mutual recognition mechanism regarding academic and professional qualifications between Hong Kong and the Mainland; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (i) whether the Government will introduce corresponding policies or measures to dovetail with the aforesaid new initiative of the Central Government; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

保障貨品、服務及設施提供者免受顧客的性騷擾

(19) 劉慧卿議員 (書面答覆)

最近有關注婦女事務的團體就吸納大量年輕女性的服務行業工作場所的性騷擾情況進行調查，訪問了從事該行業內各種工作的女性(例如護士、空中服務員、餐飲業侍應或接待員、顧客服務員、美容師、售貨員以及啤酒推廣員等)，當中72.6%及32.3%的受訪者表示在工作期間有機會受到顧客性騷擾甚或曾被顧客性騷擾，其中以從事啤酒推廣員、護士、售貨員及空中服務員的女性受到性騷擾的問題最為嚴重。此外，近六成受訪者表示不認識平等機會委員會(“平機會”)的工作。就此，行政機關可否告知本會：

- (一) 鑒於平機會於1999年已向當局建議修訂《性別歧視條例》(第480章)(“《條例》”)以保障貨品、服務及設施提供者免受顧客的性騷擾，當局於2000年表示原則上同意有關建議但至今仍未向本會提交修訂法案的原因為何；當局會否盡快提交法案修訂有關條文；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (二) 是否知悉，平機會有否履行其“致力於消除性騷擾”的法定職能，向僱員受顧客性騷擾的情況特別嚴重的上述行業的僱主提供相關資訊以良好地管理僱員受性騷擾的情況，並加強對該等行業的從業員的宣傳及教育，以提升其對《條例》及平機會工作的認識？

Protection of providers of goods, services and facilities against
sexual harassment by customers

(19) Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing (Written Reply)

A women affairs concern group recently conducted a study on sexual harassment in the workplace of the service industries which engage large numbers of young women, through interviewing women taking up various jobs (e.g. nurse, flight attendant, restaurant waitress or receptionist, customer service representative, beautician, salesperson and beer promoter, etc.) in such industries, and among the interviewees, 72.6% and 32.3% of them respectively indicated that there might be chances that they could be subject to sexual harassment by customers at work or they had been sexually harassed by customers, and the sexual harassment problem was most serious among women working as beer promoters, nurses, salespersons or flight attendants. In addition, nearly 60% of the interviewees said that they did not know the work of the Equal Opportunities Commission (“EOC”). In this connection, will the executive authorities inform this Council:

- (a) given that EOC has proposed to the authorities to amend the Sex Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 480) (“SDO”) since 1999 to protect providers of goods, services and facilities against sexual harassment by customers, of the reasons why the authorities still have not introduced the amendment bill into this Council despite having indicated their agreement in principle on the relevant proposal in 2000; whether the authorities will introduce a bill as soon as possible to amend the relevant provisions; if they will, of the details; if not, the

reasons for that; and

- (b) whether they know if EOC has performed its statutory function to “work towards the elimination of discrimination”, and has provided relevant information to the employers in the aforesaid industries in which sexual harassment of employees by customers is particularly serious so that such employers can properly manage the situation of their employees being sexually harassed, as well as enhancing publicity and education for employees in these industries so as to increase their awareness of SDO and the work of EOC?

大嶼山旅遊業的發展

(20) 謝偉俊議員 (書面答覆)

早前，有旅遊界人士投訴大嶼山道路禁區延綿，令位於島上不同地方的旅遊景點難以產生協同效應。較早時，本會經濟發展事務委員會曾聯同由大嶼山各景點的管理機構組成的旅遊工作組及離島區議會，實地到大嶼山考察道路禁區對當地旅遊發展的影響。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 聽取上述考察團的意見後，政府有何政策及措施減少道路禁區的範圍，以改善上述情況；
- (二) 政府就大嶼山旅遊發展有何具體規劃；會否參考新加坡發展聖淘沙島為旅遊重點的經驗，制訂發展大嶼山旅遊業的策略；及
- (三) 有否諮詢香港迪士尼樂園、昂坪360、長沙、梅窩及大澳等旅遊景點的管理機構的意見，設法強化各景點之間的協同效應，改善大嶼山的旅遊發展？

Development of tourism on Lantau Island

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

Earlier on, some members of the tourism industry complained that there were long stretches of roads which were closed to the public on Lantau Island, making it difficult for the tourist attractions in different parts of Lantau Island to produce a synergy effect. Not long ago, the Panel on Economic Development of this Council, together with the tourism working group formed by the management echelons of various tourist attractions on Lantau Island, as well as the Islands District Council, conducted a site visit to Lantau Island to assess the impact of closed roads on the development of tourism on Lantau Island. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the policies and measures to be adopted by the Government for reducing the coverage of closed sections of these roads after listening to the views of the aforesaid delegation, so as to improve the aforesaid situation;
- (b) what specific plans the Government has for developing tourism on Lantau Island; whether it will make reference to Singapore's experience in developing Sentosa into a major tourist attraction when it formulates its strategy for developing tourism on Lantau Island; and
- (c) whether it has consulted the management echelons of Hong Kong Disneyland, Ngong Ping 360 and the tourist attractions in Cheung Sha, Mui Wo and Tai O etc., so as to seek ways to enhance the synergy effect produced by these tourist attractions, in order to improve tourism development on Lantau Island?