

立法會

Legislative Council

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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

在路旁展示非商業宣傳品

(1) 陳志全議員 (口頭答覆)

任何人未獲主管當局根據《公眾衛生及市政條例》給予書面准許而在路旁展示宣傳品，即屬違法。此外，《路旁展示非商業宣傳品管理計劃實施指引》訂明，道路中央分隔欄、行人過路處，以及路口交通上游30米範圍內均禁止展示宣傳品。然而，有不少市民向本人投訴，近月在油尖旺區的街道上出現大量由自稱愛國愛港的組織懸掛的橫額，部分橫額更懸掛於禁制展示區。該等市民曾向食物環境衛生署作出投訴，但該署沒有向有關人士提出檢控，亦沒有移除該等橫額。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 除了為立法會及區議會換屆選舉而移除的橫額外，當局在過去3年移除未經批准而在街道上展示的橫額的數目，以及有關人士被判處的罰款總額為何；
- (二) 過去半年，當局有否接獲及批准懸掛上述橫額的申請；如有，詳情為何；如沒有批准，為何當局沒有移除橫額及提出檢控；及
- (三) 現時有否措施防止在街道上有大量未經批准的橫額展示的情況出現或惡化？

Display of roadside non-commercial publicity materials

(1) Hon CHAN Chi-chuen (Oral reply)

Any person who displays roadside publicity materials without the written permission of the Authority granted under the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance commits an offence. Moreover, the Management Scheme for the Display of Roadside Non-commercial Publicity Materials Implementation Guidelines provide that the display of publicity materials at central dividers of roads, pedestrian crossings and within 30 metres of traffic upstream side of road junctions is prohibited. Nevertheless, quite a number of members of the public have complained to me that a large number of banners were hung by organizations professing love for the motherland and Hong Kong on the streets in Yau Tsim Mong District in recent months, and some of them were even hung in the no banner zones. These members of the public have lodged complaints with the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (“FEHD”), but FEHD has neither instituted prosecution against the persons concerned nor removed such banners. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) apart from the banners removed for the general elections of the Legislative Council and District Councils, of the number of unauthorized banners displayed on the streets which were removed by the authorities in the past three years, and the total amount of fines imposed on the persons concerned;
- (b) whether, in the last half-year, the authorities had received and approved applications for hanging the aforesaid banners; if so, of the details; if approval had not been given, the reasons for the authorities not removing the banners and instituting prosecutions; and
- (c) whether measures are in place at present to prevent the situation of a large number of unauthorized banners being displayed on the streets or such a situation from worsening?

提供會議展覽設施

(2) 黃定光議員 (口頭答覆)

據報，香港貿易發展局(下稱“貿發局”)主席在上月表示，落成兩年多的香港會議展覽中心(下稱“會展中心”)的中庭現已飽和，會展中心至今已推掉了50個展覽和150個會議的租用場地申請；他亦指出，由於亞洲國際博覽館(下稱“亞博”)位置偏遠，參展商和買家多數不願意長途跋涉往返兩個展館，故此，會展中心與亞博以“一展兩地”模式合作提供展覽場地並不可行。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，會展中心在過去3年因場地不足而推掉了多少宗租用場地舉行展覽和會議的申請，以及因而對香港造成的經濟損失為何；有否統計2012年有多少天本港的主要展覽場地全部飽和；若有統計，數字為何；
- (二) 鑒於當局一直表示有鼓勵貿發局、會展中心與亞博在展覽項目上合作，當局的具體鼓勵措施為何，以及過去3年，以“一展兩地”模式舉辦的展覽有多少項；鑒於貿發局主席指“一展兩地”模式不可行，當局有何措施切實解決兩個展覽設施的合作問題；及
- (三) 當局就需否擴充本港的會議展覽場地所進行的評估工作進展為何；何時會提出具體的建議；當局有否評估鄰近的國家和地區在會議展覽業的發展計劃對香港的會議展覽業有何影響(包括香港因未能增加會議展覽場地而蒙受的潛在損失)；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Provision of convention and exhibition facilities

(2) Hon WONG Ting-kwong (Oral reply)

It has been reported that the Chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (“TDC”) indicated last month that the usage of the Atrium Link of the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (“HKCEC”), which has been completed for over two years, has now reached saturation and HKCEC has so far turned down 50 and 150 applications for renting exhibition and convention venues respectively. He also pointed out that as the AsiaWorld-Expo (“AWE”) is remotely located, most exhibitors and buyers are unwilling to travel long distance between the two exhibition venues. Therefore, it is not feasible for HKCEC to collaborate with AWE to provide exhibition spaces under the “one show, two locations” approach. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows the number of applications for renting exhibition and convention venues turned down by HKCEC due to inadequate venues over the past three years, and the economic loss caused to Hong Kong; whether it has compiled statistics on the number of days in 2012 when the usage of all the major exhibition venues in Hong Kong reached saturation; if it has, of the figures;
- (b) given that the authorities have all along indicated that they have been encouraging collaboration among TDC, HKCEC and AWE on exhibition projects, of the specific incentive measures taken by the authorities and the number of exhibitions held under the “one show, two locations” approach over the past three years; given that the TDC Chairman has pointed out that the “one show, two locations” approach is not feasible, of the authorities’ measures to practically resolve the collaboration problem between the two exhibition facilities; and
- (c) of the authorities’ progress in assessing whether it is necessary to expand the convention and exhibition venues in Hong Kong; of the time when specific proposals will be put forward; whether the authorities

have assessed how Hong Kong's convention and exhibition industry has been affected by the development plans for the convention and exhibition industry in neighboring countries and regions (including the potential losses suffered by Hong Kong as a result of its failure to increase convention and exhibition venues); if they have, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

協助因禁止拖網捕魚而受影響的人士

(3) 何俊賢議員 (口頭答覆)

禁止在香港水域進行拖網捕魚的附屬法例(下稱“禁拖法例”)已於2012年12月31日生效。為此，政府向受影響的漁民推出一次性的援助計劃，包括發放特惠津貼和透過漁業發展貸款基金提供貸款等。然而，有不少人指出，該援助計劃未能使受影響人士得到具體支援。此外，部分受影響的拖網漁船船東希望申請貸款，以便轉到內地水域作業，但內地政府早已對港澳流動漁船實施“雙控”政策，即限制其數目和引擎馬力。再者，有相關行業的從業員向本人表示，他們的行業亦受到禁拖法例影響，例如養魚業將不再有拖網漁船捕撈的雜魚作優質飼料，而收魚艇和製冰船則分別失去為拖網漁船運送魚獲和提供冰塊的業務。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 政府向受禁拖法例影響的約1 100艘拖網漁船船東發放特惠津貼的最新進度為何；漁民特惠津貼上訴委員會以何準則處理特惠津貼申請的上訴；政府有否向漁民充分解釋，跨部門工作小組採用甚麼準則審批申請，以及該上訴委員會採用甚麼準則處理上訴；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；
- (二) 現時政府就拖網漁民到內地水域作業事宜，與有關的內地當局商討的進展為何；有何政策及方法協助解決有關問題；若沒有政策及方法，原因為何；及
- (三) 政府有否實際的援助措施，協助相關行業的從業員維持生計；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Assistance for persons affected by the trawl ban

(3) Hon Steven HO Chun-yin (Oral reply)

The subsidiary legislation which bans trawling activities in Hong Kong waters (“the legislation on trawl ban”) came into operation on 31 December 2012. In this connection, the Government has introduced a one-off assistance scheme for the affected fishermen, including making ex-gratia payments and providing loans through the Fisheries Development Loan Fund to them. However, quite a number of people have pointed out that the assistance scheme cannot provide concrete assistance to those affected. Moreover, although some affected owners of trawler vessels wish to apply for loans so as to switch to fishing in the mainland waters, the mainland authorities have long ago implemented “double control” policies for the floating fishing vessels of Hong Kong and Macao, which impose restrictions on the number of such vessels and their engine power. In addition, some practitioners of related trades have told me that their trades are also affected by the legislation on trawl ban. For instance, the fish farming industry can no longer obtain the supply of trash fish from trawler vessels as quality feed for mariculture, whilst fish collectors and ice-maker vessels have lost their businesses on delivering fish for trawler vessels and supplying ice to them respectively. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the latest progress of the Government’s disbursement of ex-gratia payments to the owners of the approximately 1 100 trawler vessels affected by the legislation on trawl ban; the criteria adopted by the Fishermen Claims Appeal Board for handling appeals relating to applications for ex-gratia payments; whether the Government has explained comprehensively to the fishermen the criteria adopted by the inter-departmental working group for vetting their applications and those adopted by the Appeal Board for handling their appeals; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) of the current progress of the discussions between the Government and the relevant mainland authorities about trawlers operating in the mainland waters; and the

policies and means employed to help resolve the problems concerned; if such policies or means are not available, of the reasons for that; and

- (c) whether the Government has any concrete assistance measures to help practitioners of the related trades to maintain their livelihood; if it has, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

建造業工人短缺的問題

(4) 盧偉國議員 (口頭答覆)

有建造業人士指出，政府正推展大型基建工程，為建造業和香港經濟帶來持續的動力，但建造業正面對人手老化、短缺、技術錯配及斷層等問題。有一項調查的結果顯示，現正施工的建築工地平均短缺百分之十五的工人，對施工進度及工地安全帶來考驗。關於建造業工人的短缺問題，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 有否就2010年9月推出的強化建造業人力訓練計劃的成效進行檢討；若有，詳情為何；會否考慮延長該計劃的培訓期及增加計劃所涵蓋的工種至包括焊接工、批盪工、玻璃工、雲石工、髹漆及裝飾工和水喉工；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 當局會否考慮將部分訓練課程外判予工會及認證機構，以增加培訓名額及吸納新力軍加入建造業；及
- (三) 鑒於有業界人士預計，建造業工人的需求將於本年中進入高峰期，當局有何新的積極措施盡快解決建造業工人短缺的困局？

Shortage of construction workers

(4) Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok (Oral reply)

Some members of the construction industry have pointed out that while the implementation of major infrastructure projects by the Government at present provides sustained impetus for the construction industry and the economy of Hong Kong, the construction industry is currently facing problems such as aging workforce, labour shortage, skills mismatch and succession gap. As shown by the findings of a survey, construction sites with works in progress at present have an average labour shortage of 15%, posing challenges to the progress of works and safety of construction sites. Regarding the shortage of construction workers, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it has reviewed the effectiveness of the Enhanced Construction Manpower Training Scheme introduced in September 2010; if it has, of the details; whether it will consider extending the training period of the Scheme and expanding the trades under the Scheme to cover welders, plasterers, glaziers, marble workers, painters and decorators, as well as plumbers; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) whether the authorities will consider outsourcing some training courses to trade unions and certification bodies to increase the training quota and recruit new blood to join the construction industry; and
- (c) as some members of the industry have estimated that the demand for construction workers will peak in the middle of this year, of the authorities' new proactive measures to expeditiously address the difficulties caused by the shortage of construction workers?

旅遊巴士泊車位

(5) 姚思榮議員 (口頭答覆)

有旅遊業人士表示，由於政府於去年9月收回啟德發展區內3幅旅遊巴士停泊用地，涉及近千個大型旅遊巴士及二千個中型旅遊巴士的泊車位，市區的旅遊巴士泊車位數目大減。因此，部分旅遊巴士被迫停泊在新界偏遠地區的停車場，導致燃油費開支上升，而巴士司機前往新界停泊及取用車輛十分費時，亦佔用了他們的休息時間，更可能因司機精神不足而引發交通意外。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去3年，全港的大型旅遊巴士的數目為何，大型旅遊巴士在市區的夜間、日租和月租泊車位的數目為何，是否知悉日租和月租泊車位的平均租金，以及租金每年的平均增幅為何；
- (二) 未來3年，市區的旅遊巴士泊車位數目的變動幅度為何；若數目會減少，政府有何補救措施；當局有否制訂旅遊巴士泊車位的長遠規劃；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (三) 隨著啟德郵輪碼頭的首個泊位於本年中啟用，日後會有數千名旅客同時登岸，當局會否在碼頭提供足夠的大型旅遊巴士泊車位；這些泊車位是否屬臨時性質；若是，會否改為長期泊車位？

Parking spaces for coaches

(5) Hon YIU Si-wing (Oral reply)

Some members of the tourism industry have indicated that as the Government resumed three coach parking sites within the Kai Tak Development area in September 2012, which involved nearly 1 000 large coach parking spaces and 2 000 medium coach parking spaces, the number of parking spaces for coaches in the urban areas has decreased substantially. As such, some drivers are forced to park their coaches in car parks in remote areas in the New Territories (“NT”), which has led to increased fuel expenditure. The parking and retrieval of coaches in NT by drivers are very time-consuming and also take up their rest time, and may even cause traffic accidents as coach drivers are tired. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of large coaches in Hong Kong, the respective numbers of large coach parking spaces for night-time, daily and monthly rental in the urban areas, and whether it knows the average rents of daily and monthly parking spaces and the average rent increases per year, in the past three years;
- (b) of the expected rate of change in the number of coach parking spaces in the urban areas in the coming three years; if such number will decrease, of the remedial measures to be taken by the Government; whether the authorities have drawn up any long-term planning for coach parking spaces; if they have, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) with the commissioning of the first berth of the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal in the middle of this year, thousands of tourists will disembark there at the same time in future, whether the authorities will provide sufficient large coach parking spaces at the terminal; whether these are temporary parking spaces; if so, whether they will be converted into long-term parking spaces?

打造“香港品牌”及推動香港產業發展

(6) 鍾國斌議員 (口頭答覆)

行政長官於較早前在本會回答本人的質詢時承諾，會研究如何打造好香港的品牌。此外，他在競選政綱中承諾：“支持香港廠商轉型，發展內銷市場。特別加強對製衣、玩具、珠寶、電子、鐘錶等香港具有傳統優勢的企業在品牌、設計、產品研發、市場調查、營銷渠道和參與行業展銷的支援。爭取在內地主要城市設立長期的‘香港製造’產品展覽場地”。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 就協助本港中小型企業(特別是來自製造業的)打造“香港品牌”上，政府有否初步構思；若有，詳情為何，以及何時會提出具體方案；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 政府在打造“香港品牌”的同時，會否配合推動本港產業的發展，包括推出鼓勵港商與外國企業交流和合作開拓商機的措施；若會，具體的措施為何，以及會在哪些產業先行實施有關措施；若否，原因為何；當局會否增撥資源，協助港商藉“內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排”的優惠政策，並以“香港品牌”的優質產品，拓展中國內地的內銷市場，以及協助港商拓展海外市場；若會，詳情為何；若不會；原因為何；及
- (三) 鑒於近年不少製衣業廠商有意將內地或東南亞的廠房搬回本港，當局有何政策協助該等廠商回流香港，以及強化“香港製造”的產品屬於優質的品牌效應；有何政策鼓勵本港廠商研發新的衣服物料及生產技術(例如鼓勵廠商與大學及科研機構合作等)，以打造及發展“香港品牌”？

Building “Brand Hong Kong” and
promoting the development of Hong Kong industries

(6) Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan (Oral reply)

In reply to my question raised in this Council earlier, the Chief Executive (“CE”) promised to examine how to build a good Hong Kong brand. In addition, he has promised in his election manifesto that “[w]e will support Hong Kong manufacturers in restructuring their business model to tap the domestic market on the Mainland, especially in areas such as garments, toys, jewellery, electronics, watches and clocks, where our manufacturers have traditionally excelled in terms of branding, design, product research and development, market research, sales, marketing and exhibitions. We will strive to set up permanent exhibition venues in major Mainland cities to display Hong Kong made products”. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the Government has any initial ideas for helping local small and medium enterprises (especially those from the manufacturing industry) in building “Brand Hong Kong”; if it has, of the details and when it will put forward specific plans; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) whether the Government will complementarily promote the development of Hong Kong industries while building “Brand Hong Kong”, including the implementation of measures to encourage exchange and collaboration between Hong Kong manufacturers and overseas enterprises in tapping business opportunities; if it will, of the specific measures and the industries in which such measures will first be implemented; if not, the reasons for that; whether the authorities will allocate additional resources to assist Hong Kong manufacturers in developing the domestic market on the Mainland, taking the opportunities of the preferential policies under the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement, and through the quality products under “Brand Hong Kong”, as well as to assist Hong Kong manufacturers in developing overseas markets; if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and

- (c) given that, in recent years, quite a number of manufacturers in the clothing industry intend to relocate their factories on the Mainland or in Southeast Asia back to Hong Kong, of the policies that the authorities have put in place to help such manufacturers moving back to Hong Kong and to strengthen the brand prestige of good quality of “Made in Hong Kong” products; of the policies for encouraging Hong Kong manufacturers to develop new materials for clothing and new technology for production (e.g. encouraging manufacturers to collaborate with universities and scientific research institutions, etc.) so as to build and develop “Brand Hong Kong”?

保健食品的規管

(7) 李慧琼議員 (書面答覆)

據報，維他命及葡萄糖胺等保健食品在美國及加拿大的零售價僅是本港的三成，因此有不少香港人到當地旅遊或探親時順道大量購買。他們除了把保健食品作自用外，還當作手信送贈親友，甚至於網上轉售或與人交換其他物品。然而，此舉可能觸犯《藥劑業及毒藥條例》(第138章)中管有或銷售未經註冊藥劑製品的罪行，一經定罪可處罰款10萬港元及監禁兩年。另一方面，有市民提出質疑，市面上某些牌子的奶粉有葡萄糖胺成分，而且含量並不低於保健食品，但這些奶粉卻沒有受到相關的規管。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去3年，根據上述條例對管有上述兩類之一的保健食品的人士提出檢控的個案數目、被定罪人士的數目及判罰為何；按管有該等保健食品的目的(送贈親友、交付予囑託他們代購的他人，或轉售)列出被定罪人士的分項數字，以及他們平均管有的數量為何；
- (二) 為免市民誤墮法網，當局會否加強宣傳，包括提醒入境旅客，不得把在海外購買而在香港屬未經註冊的藥劑製品的上述類別的保健食品送贈他人、交付予囑託他們代購的他人或轉售；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；及
- (三) 當局按甚麼準則將含葡萄糖胺並以藥劑劑型形式出現的產品列作藥劑製品；這做法是否國際的慣常做法？

Regulation of health food

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

It has been reported that as the retail prices of health food products such as vitamins and glucosamine sold in the United States and Canada are only 30% of those in Hong Kong, quite a number of Hong Kong people take the opportunity to make bulk purchase of them when they travel to such places or visit relatives there. Apart from personal consumption, they also give these health food products to their relatives or friends as souvenirs, or even resell them or barter them with other goods on the Internet. Yet, such acts may constitute the offences of possession or sale of unregistered pharmaceutical products under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Cap. 138), and persons convicted of such offences are liable to a fine of HKD100,000 and imprisonment for two years. On the other hand, some members of the public have queried that the milk powder of certain brands in the market contains glucosamine and its concentration is not lower than those of health food products, but such milk powder is not subject to the relevant regulation. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of cases in which persons in possession of either of the above two types of health food products were prosecuted under the aforesaid ordinance, the number of persons convicted and the penalties imposed on them, in the past three years, together with a breakdown of persons convicted by the purposes of possessing such health food products (giving to relatives or friends as gifts, delivering to others who asked them to purchase such products on their behalf, or reselling), as well as the average quantity in possession;
- (b) whether the authorities will step up publicity efforts, including reminding inbound travellers not to give to others as gifts, deliver to others who asked them to purchase on their behalf, or resell the above types of health food products bought overseas which are unregistered pharmaceutical products in Hong Kong, so as to prevent members of the public from inadvertently breaching the law; if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and

- (c) of the criteria under which the authorities classify products containing glucosamine and in a pharmaceutical dosage form as pharmaceutical products; whether this is the international practice?

新鮮牛肉價格不斷上升

(8) 王國興議員 (書面答覆)

根據傳媒報道，從內地入口活牛的代理商去年曾六度提高鮮宰牛肉的批發價，以致零售價屢創新高，現時鮮牛肉的零售價已超過100元一斤。此外，每日入口的活牛數量亦大幅波動。上述情況令新鮮牛肉供應緊張、市民要承擔高昂的牛肉價格，以及造成牛肉零售商和食肆經營困難。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 當局有否採取措施，穩定新鮮牛肉的價格和供應；如有，詳情為何；如沒有，原因為何；
- (二) 鑒於當局日前表示會進行市場調查，以掌握和比較鄰近的內地城市及本港的鮮牛肉價格、質量、成本等資料，藉此瞭解鮮牛肉價格上漲的原因，該調查將於何時完成及公布結果；
- (三) 鑒於有評論指出，活牛入口目前由單一代理商代理，使鮮牛肉的供應量及批發價容易受到操控，而零售商亦缺乏議價能力，以致鮮牛肉價格不斷上升，當局會否考慮開放市場以增加競爭，從而穩定鮮牛肉的供應及價格；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；及
- (四) 當局有否調查，現時有否出現不法之徒走私活牛入口，或甚至非法屠宰本地流浪牛冒充進口鮮牛肉出售的情況；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何？

Continuous surge of fresh beef price

(8) Hon WONG Kwok-hing (Written reply)

According to media reports, the agent which imports live cattle from the Mainland raised the wholesale price of fresh beef six times last year, pushing the retail price to new heights time and again. The current retail price of fresh beef has already exceeded \$100 a catty. In addition, the quantity of live cattle imported daily fluctuates greatly. The aforesaid situations have led to a tight supply of fresh beef, the public having to bear expensive beef price, and business difficulties for beef retailers and restaurants. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the authorities have taken measures to stabilize the price and supply of fresh beef; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) given that the authorities have indicated earlier that they would conduct a market survey to gather and compare information on the prices, quality and costs of fresh beef in nearby mainland cities and Hong Kong, in order to get a better understanding of the reasons for the surge of fresh beef price, when the survey will be completed and the findings published;
- (c) given the comments that the import of live cattle through a single agent at present has rendered the supply and wholesale price of fresh beef susceptible to manipulation and retailers lacking bargaining power, which causes a continuous surge of fresh beef price, whether the authorities will consider opening up the market to increase competition, so as to stabilize the supply and price of fresh beef; if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (d) whether the authorities have investigated if there are lawbreakers currently smuggling live cattle into the territory, or even illegally slaughtering some local stray cattle for selling as imported fresh beef; if so, of the details, if not, the reasons for that?

職業安全和健康

(9) 郭偉強議員 (書面答覆)

有僱員向本人反映，職業安全和健康是非常重要的課題，因為職業傷亡意外不只影響僱員個人及其家庭，更對整個社會造成負擔；然而，近年職業傷亡意外屢見不鮮，情況令人關注。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 過去5年，每年本港的職業傷亡意外的數目，並按行業、工種及意外類別列出分項數字；
- (二) 過去5年，有否發生因僱主違反勞工法例下的安全規定而導致的職業傷亡意外；若有，詳情及所涉規定的類別為何；分別有多少人因此被檢控及定罪，以及法庭對被定罪人士施加的判罰為何；
- (三) 過去5年，有否僱主因沒有在法定期限內向勞工處處長發出工傷意外通知，或因在發出通知時提供虛假或誤導性的資料而被檢控或定罪；若有，該等個案的數目，以及法庭對被定罪人士施加的最高判罰為何；
- (四) 鑒於有醫護人員指出，公立醫院服務的輪候時間偏長，以致有不少因工受傷的僱員錯過了康復的“黃金期”，直接減低他們重返原有工作崗位的機會，當局有甚麼政策及措施，以確保有關僱員於工傷後獲得適時的康復照顧，並鼓勵企業為未能重返原有工作崗位的僱員作出評估及調派他們到其他崗位工作；
- (五) 當局就各行業的實際情況及獨特性，制訂針對性的方案，以加強僱員在職業安全和健康方面的意識的最新情況為何；及

(六) 當局有否計劃就現行的《僱員補償條例》(第282章)作出全面檢討，包括檢視條文的內容及調高補償金等；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Occupational safety and health

(9) Hon KWOK Wai-keung (Written reply)

Some employees have relayed to me that occupational safety and health are very important issues because accidents of occupational injuries and deaths not only affect the employees concerned and their families but also place a burden on the entire society. Yet, accidents of occupational injuries and deaths have happened frequently in recent years and the situation has aroused public concern. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of accidents of occupational injuries and deaths in Hong Kong in each of the past five years, together with a breakdown by industry, job type and type of accidents;
- (b) whether, in the past five years, there were accidents of occupational injuries and deaths caused by employers violating the safety requirements under the labour legislation; if so, of the details and types of requirements involved, the respective numbers of persons prosecuted and convicted for such offences, as well as the penalties imposed by the court on the convicted persons;
- (c) whether, in the past five years, there were employers prosecuted or convicted for failing to give notices of work injury accidents to the Commissioner for Labour within the statutory periods, or providing false or misleading information in giving the relevant notices; if so, of the number of such cases and the maximum penalties imposed by the court on the convicted persons;
- (d) given that some healthcare staff have pointed out that the waiting time for public hospital services is rather long, resulting in quite a number of employees injured at work missing their “golden recovery period” and directly reducing their chances of returning to their original work positions, of the policies and measures put in place by the authorities to ensure that the employees concerned have timely access to rehabilitation care services after sustaining injuries, and to encourage enterprises to

conduct assessments on the conditions of employees who are unable to return to their original work positions and to redeploy those employees to other positions;

- (e) of the latest situation of the authorities drawing up, in the light of the actual circumstances and the uniqueness of various sectors, targeted programmes to enhance employees' awareness of occupational safety and health; and
- (f) whether the authorities have any plan to comprehensively review the existing Employees' Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 282), including examining the contents of its provisions and adjusting upwards the levels of compensation, etc.; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

Statistics on the services of public clinics
and the accident and emergency departments

(10) Dr Hon LEUNG Ka-lau (Written reply)

Will the Government inform this Council of the number of patients receiving the following services provided by the Hospital Authority (“HA”) and the Department of Health (“DH”) during the period from 1997-1998 to 2010-2011, broken down in tables (of the same format as the one below) by the patients’ district of residence (in terms of District Council district) and the hospital cluster where such services are provided:

- (a) specialist out-patient service provided by HA;
- (b) general out-patient service and primary care provided by HA;
- (c) non-general out-patient service provided by DH;
- (d) general out-patient service and primary care provided by DH; and
- (e) accident and emergency service provided by HA?

_____ service provided by _____							
District of residence (District Council district)	Hospital cluster						

在東涌第56區興建公共租住房屋的工程計劃

(11) 譚耀宗議員 (書面答覆)

近日，有東涌居民向本人反映，前發展局局長在2012年6月出席一個活動時表示，當局在東涌第56區的住宅用地(“該用地”)興建公共租住房屋(“公屋”)的工程計劃，因區內居民表示保留而會擱置，而當局會與區內居民再作商討。當局至今沒有進行任何諮詢活動，但現已圍封該用地並在該用地進行一連串的前期工程。有不少東涌居民對此表示關注，並希望當局具體交代在該用地興建公屋的工程計劃和相關的交通配套。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 當局是否已經在該用地展開興建公屋的工程計劃；若否，現時圍封該用地及進行前期工程的目的為何；若是，該工程計劃的規模為何(包括有多少座公屋、每座公屋的層數，以及整個工程計劃可提供多少個單位)；及
- (二) 當局有否考慮為該工程計劃提供完善的交通配套，例如開設足夠的專營巴士路線及專線小巴路線，讓居民可直接前往東涌市中心及香港其他地區；若有，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

The project to construct public rental housing in Tung Chung Area 56

(11) Hon TAM Yiu-chung (Written reply)

Recently, some Tung Chung residents have relayed to me that the former Secretary for Development indicated in June 2012 when attending an event that the authorities would shelve the project to construct public rental housing (“PRH”) on the residential site in Tung Chung Area 56 (“the site”) as the residents in the district had expressed reservation about the project, and the authorities would hold further discussions with the residents. The authorities so far have not conducted any consultation activities but the site has been enclosed and a series of advance works are being carried out on it. Quite a number of Tung Chung residents have expressed concern in this regard, and hope that the authorities could give a detailed account of the PRH project on the site and the related ancillary transport facilities. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the authorities have already commenced the project to construct PRH on the site; if they have not, of the purposes of enclosing the site and carrying out advance works at present; if they have, the scale of the project (including the number of PRH blocks, the number of floors in each PRH block, as well as the number of flats to be provided in the whole project); and
- (b) whether the authorities have considered providing comprehensive ancillary transport facilities for the aforesaid project, such as providing sufficient franchised bus routes and green minibus routes for residents to travel directly to Tung Chung town centre and other areas in Hong Kong; if they have, of the details, if not, the reasons for that?

規管藥劑師及藥劑業

(12) 李國麟議員 (書面答覆)

現時，藥劑師和藥劑業的規管事宜由香港藥劑業及毒藥管理局(“管理局”)負責。有藥劑師向本人反映，管理局只負責處理藥劑師的註冊及紀律事宜，因此未能有效推動藥劑師的專業發展。據悉，管理局曾在上世紀80年代及1996-1997年建議修訂法例，把藥劑師及藥劑業交由不同的機構監管，管理局亦草擬了有關條例草案。另一方面，香港藥物監管制度檢討委員會於2009年發表報告，就藥劑業規管架構提出75項建議。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 當局有否跟進上述的修訂法例建議；如有，跟進工作的詳情為何；當局會否參考該建議，修訂現行法例以成立藥劑師管理局，負責藥劑師的註冊、專業水平及操守，以及專業發展等事宜；
- (二) 當局有否計劃為藥劑師訂立操守及實務守則，以進一步改善病人的用藥安全；如有，詳情為何；如否，原因為何；及
- (三) 當局跟進上述75項建議的最新進展為何；會否一併把該等建議及成立藥劑師管理局的建議付諸實施；如會，詳情為何；如否，原因為何？

Regulation of pharmacists and the pharmaceutical industry

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

At present, the Pharmacy and Poisons Board of Hong Kong (“the Board”) is responsible for matters relating to the regulation of pharmacists and the pharmaceutical industry. Some pharmacists have relayed to me that as the Board is responsible only for the registration and disciplinary matters of pharmacists, it is not effective in promoting the professional development of pharmacists. It is noted that the Board proposed in the 1980s, and again in 1996-1997, that legislative amendments be made to place pharmacists and the pharmaceutical industry under the supervision of different authorities, and the Board had drafted a bill for that purpose. On the other hand, the Review Committee on Regulation of Pharmaceutical Products in Hong Kong published a report in 2009, making 75 recommendations on the regulatory regime for the pharmaceutical industry. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the authorities have followed up the aforesaid proposed legislative amendments; if they have, of the details of the follow-up work; whether the authorities will make reference to that proposal and amend the existing legislation in order to establish a pharmacist board responsible for matters such as the registration of pharmacists, as well as their professional standards, conduct and development, etc.;
- (b) whether the authorities have plans to develop a code of conduct and a code of practice for pharmacists, so as to further enhance the safety in the administration of medication for patients; if they have, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) of the latest progress of the authorities’ follow-up on the aforesaid 75 recommendations; whether they will implement these recommendations together with the proposal of establishing a pharmacist board; if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

大專院校學生宿位短缺問題

(13) 陳健波議員 (書面答覆)

據報，大學教育資助委員會資助的8間大專院校均有學生宿位供應緊張的問題。為提供2 400個新宿位，香港中文大學正進行興建5幢學生宿舍的工程計劃，但當中有兩幢要到明年中至年底才落成。有鑒於此，校方在現有的崇基書院、新亞書院及逸夫書院推出臨時宿位計劃，安排3人共用二人房間及4人共用三人房間，以額外提供340個宿位，而這些屬“擠迫戶”的宿生則獲減收兩成宿費作為補償。就大專院校學生宿位短缺問題，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 是否知悉，在2012-2013學年，每間大專院校的學生總數及提供的宿位數目，以及分別有多少名學生申請、獲分配、未獲分配及在獲分配後放棄宿位；
- (二) 政府會否就大學生於大學附近地區租住房屋的情況及有關單位的租金趨勢進行調查；若會，詳情為何；若不會，原因為何；及
- (三) 政府會否推出進一步的措施，確保大學生可享有足夠和質素良好的宿位，以及確保無需再推出上述的臨時宿位計劃；若會，詳情為何；若不會，原因為何？

Shortage of hostel places for students of tertiary institutions

(13) Hon CHAN Kin-por (Written reply)

It has been reported that the eight tertiary institutions funded by the University Grants Committee have all encountered the problem of tight supply of student hostel places. To provide 2 400 new hostel places, The Chinese University of Hong Kong is implementing a project for the construction of five student hotel blocks. However, two of these hostel blocks will not be completed until the middle or the end of next year. In view of this, the university has introduced an interim hostel place scheme in the existing colleges, namely the Chung Chi, New Asia and Shaw Colleges. Under the scheme, three students share a room for two and four students share a room for three so as to provide 340 additional hostel places. Students of these “overcrowded units” are recompensed by a 20% reduction in hostel fees. Regarding the shortage of hostel places for students of tertiary institutions, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether it knows the total numbers of students and hostel places provided, as well as the respective numbers of students who had applied for, had been allocated with and had not been allocated with hostel places, and those who gave up their hostel places after places had been allocated to them, in each tertiary institution for the 2012-2013 academic year;
- (b) whether the Government will conduct surveys on the situations of university students renting accommodations in districts near the universities and the trend of rents of such residential units; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) whether the Government will introduce further measures to ensure that sufficient and good quality hostel places are available for university students and that the aforesaid interim hostel place scheme needs not be implemented again; if it will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

對家庭暴力受害者的支援

(14) 黃碧雲議員 (書面答覆)

有不少向家庭暴力受害者提供服務的團體向本人反映，雖然家庭暴力的事件發生頻仍，但警方公布有關家庭暴力的刑事罪案數字卻偏低，而且當局對家庭暴力受害者的支援亦不足。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 警方以何準則界定及由哪些職級的警務人員作出判斷，個別案件屬“家庭暴力”還是“家庭糾紛”；過去5年，警方處理該兩類案件的數目分別為何；鑒於上述團體指警方採用的準則模糊，以致錯誤判斷家庭暴力受害者面對的處境，警方會否就此作出檢討；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何；
- (二) 當局分別有何措施幫助家庭暴力受害者及家庭糾紛當事人；
- (三) 鑒於上述團體指出，家庭暴力案件在家事法庭排期聆訊的時間太長，令受害者未能盡快得到支援，當局會否增撥資源給家事法庭，讓它可以分開處理家庭暴力和家庭糾紛的個案，以縮短排期時間；及
- (四) 當局會否考慮設立“贍養費局”，協助家庭暴力受害者向施用暴力的前配偶追討贍養費；若會，詳情為何；若否，原因為何？

Support for victims of family violence

(14) Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan (Written reply)

Quite a number of organizations which provide services to victims of family violence have relayed to me that, albeit the frequent occurrence of family violence incidents, the number of criminal cases relating to family violence as published by the Police has been on the low side, and the authorities' support for victims of family violence is also inadequate. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the criteria used by the Police for determining whether individual cases should be regarded as "family violence" or "family dispute" and the ranks of the police officers who make such determinations; of the respective numbers of these two categories of cases handled by the Police in the past five years; given that the aforesaid organizations have pointed out that the criteria adopted by the Police are ambiguous, resulting in incorrect assessment of the situation faced by victims of family violence, whether the Police will conduct a review in this regard; if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;
- (b) of the respective measures taken by the authorities to help victims of family violence and persons involved in family disputes;
- (c) given that the aforesaid organizations have pointed out that the time for family violence cases set down for hearings by the Family Court is too long, rendering the victims unable to receive support expeditiously, whether the authorities will allocate additional resources to the Family Court to enable it to deal with family violence cases and family dispute cases separately, so as to shorten the set-down time; and
- (d) whether the authorities will consider setting up an "alimony council" to assist victims of family violence in recovering alimony payments from their ex-spouses who had used violence against them; if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?

興建上坡地區自動扶梯連接系統和升降機系統

(15) 梁耀忠議員 (書面答覆)

前任行政長官於2008-2009年度《施政報告》中公布，為興建上坡地區自動扶梯連接系統和升降機系統訂立評審制度。其後，當局根據該評審制度為全港18項興建該等系統的建議進行評分及訂出推行優次，並於2011及2012年為首10項建議進行可行性研究。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 上述的可行性研究是否已完成；如是，落實該10項建議的進度為何，包括何時向本會申請撥款及興建該等系統；及
- (二) 當局會如何處理其餘8項建議；會否增撥資源，以盡快處理該等建議；如會，時間表為何；如否，原因為何？

Provision of hillside escalator links and elevator systems

(15) Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung (Written reply)

In his 2008-2009 Policy Address, the former Chief Executive announced that an assessment system would be established for the provision of hillside escalator links and elevator systems (“the Systems”). Subsequently, the authorities gave scores under the assessment system to 18 proposals on the provision of the Systems in the territory and set their implementation priority. They also conducted feasibility studies in 2011 and 2012 on the top 10 proposals. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) whether the aforesaid feasibility studies have been completed; if so, of the progress in implementing those 10 proposals, including the time for submitting the funding proposals to this Council and constructing the Systems; and
- (b) how the authorities will handle the remaining eight proposals; whether they will allocate additional resources to handle those proposals expeditiously; if they will, of the timetable; if not, the reasons for that?

連接港鐵荃灣站和荃灣西站的行人天橋延期啟用

(16) 郭家麒議員 (書面答覆)

近日，本人接獲市民投訴，指連接港鐵荃灣站和荃灣西站的行人天橋的建造工程(屬荃灣行人天橋網絡擴充工程的一部分)已完成多月，但該天橋尚未啟用。路政署曾於2012年6月表示在驗收時發現該天橋有裂紋，因此需進行詳細測試及進行補救措施。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 該天橋在上述工程計劃獲批撥款時的原定啟用日期為何；至今已延期多少次及每次延期的原因為何；
- (二) 該天橋的哪些部分發現有裂紋；出現裂紋的原因為何；是否有裂紋以外的其他問題導致天橋未能通過驗收程序；該等裂紋及其他問題會否影響天橋的結構安全；
- (三) 針對該等裂紋及其他問題進行了甚麼補救工程；每項補救工程所需的時間、費用，以及由發現問題至今每月的進度為何；
- (四) 截至原定的啟用日期為止，該天橋的工程開支為何，以及該金額與核准預算開支如何比較；至今工程延誤所涉的各項額外開支為何；該等開支是由承建商還是以公帑支付；
- (五) 有否評估，引致天橋未能通過驗收程序的問題(包括裂紋)是否涉及承建商疏忽；若評估結果為是，會否對其作出懲處或將其列入黑名單；在建造工程進行期間，當局曾作出巡查及檢驗的次數為何，以及當時有否發現問題(包括工序、成品及進度等方面)；如有，發現問題的次數及所涉問題為何；如否，為何在建造工程完成後才發現問題，有否評估這

情況是否涉及政府部門或官員監管不力；若評估結果為是，涉及哪些政府部門及官員；及

(六) 該天橋的最新啟用日期為何？

Delay in commissioning of a footbridge connecting
Tsuen Wan and Tsuen Wan West MTR stations

(16) Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki (Written reply)

Recently, I have received complaints from members of the public that the construction works of a footbridge connecting the Tsuen Wan and Tsuen Wan West MTR stations, which form a part of the extension works of the footbridge network in Tsuen Wan, have already been completed for several months but the footbridge is not yet commissioned. The Highways Department indicated in June 2012 that since cracks had been found in the footbridge during the acceptance tests, it was necessary to conduct detailed tests and implement remedial measures. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the original commissioning date of the footbridge when funding for the aforesaid works project was approved; the number of times for which the commissioning date has been deferred so far and the reasons for each deferral;
- (b) of the parts of the footbridge where cracks were found; the causes of the cracks; whether there were problems other than the cracks that caused the footbridge to have failed in the acceptance procedure; whether the cracks and other problems will affect the structural safety of the footbridge;
- (c) of the remedial works carried out for tackling the cracks and other problems; the time required and the costs for each item of the remedial works as well as the progress in each month since the problems were found;
- (d) of the expenditure on the footbridge works project as at the original commissioning date, and how this amount compares with the approved estimate of expenditure; the amounts of the various additional expenditure items arising from the delay in the works; whether such expenditure was paid by the contractor or out of the public coffers;

- (e) whether it has assessed if the problems, including the cracks, which caused the footbridge to have failed in the acceptance procedure involve negligence on the part of the contractor; if the assessment result is in the affirmative, whether the contractor will be penalized or black-listed; of the numbers of inspections and examinations conducted by the authorities during the construction period, and whether any problems (including those on the work process, output and progress, etc.) had been found then; if so, of the number of times in which problems had been found and the problems involved; if not, why such problems were found only after the construction works had been completed, and whether it has assessed if the situation involved ineffective monitoring on the part of the government departments and officials concerned; if the assessment result is in the affirmative, of the government departments and officials involved; and
- (f) of the latest commissioning date of the footbridge?

元朗朗邊中轉屋邨的問題

(17) 何俊仁議員 (書面答覆)

本人收到多宗關於元朗朗邊中轉屋邨(“朗邊邨”)的投訴，例如，一名年近80歲的老婦與其有殘疾的女兒被安排入住朗邊邨一個面積只能容納一張雙層睡床的單位，但兩人均不能爬到上層床鋪；有住戶多年前因欠交公共租住房屋(“公屋”)單位租金而被房屋署收回公屋單位並獲安排入住朗邊邨，但至今仍不獲重新編配公屋單位；邨內有一些住戶經常無理滋擾其他住戶並引發多次衝突，以致居民在9個月內曾報警求助超過100次；邨內所有單位均以玻璃棉作為天花物料，但該物料經常剝落並引致部分居民皮膚敏感；以及邨內的蚊患及木蝨問題嚴重。就此，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 朗邊邨落成至今有多少年；該屋邨現時提供多少個租住單位，當中分別有多少個已編配及空置，以及單位的最長空置時間為何；
- (二) 當局會否以恩恤理由，編配較大的單位予上述由長者和殘疾人士組成的住戶；
- (三) 朗邊邨的住戶現時輪候編配入住公屋的平均時間為何，以及當中最長的輪候時間為何；當局會否酌情重新編配公屋單位予多年前曾欠租的住戶；
- (四) 當局有何措施保障朗邊邨居民不受個別居民的無理滋擾；當局有何措施改善邨內的蚊患及木蝨問題；
- (五) 朗邊邨現時設有哪些社區服務和設施；當局有否計劃增加有關的服務和設施；
- (六) 當局會否考慮更換朗邊邨所有單位內的天花物料；

- (七) 鑒於有評論指中轉房屋居民人均居住面積少於3.4平方米才被界定為擠迫戶的標準不合理，當局會否立即檢討該標準；及
- (八) 當局有否計劃把朗邊邨改建為公屋屋邨，以及在有需要時把其中一幢以混凝土興建的樓宇撥作中轉房屋之用；若有，計劃何時進行；若否，原因為何？

Problems of Long Bin Interim Housing Estate in Yuen Long

(17) Hon Albert HO Chun-yan (Written reply)

I have received quite a number of complaints about Long Bin Interim Housing Estate (“Long Bin IH”) in Yuen Long. For example, an elderly woman approaching 80 years’ old and her daughter with disabilities have been allocated a unit in Long Bin IH of a size which can only accommodate a double-deck bunk bed, but neither of them is able to climb up to the upper deck; some residents, who had been arranged to live in Long Bin IH when their former public rental housing (“PRH”) units were recovered by the Housing Department many years ago on grounds of rent in arrears, have not yet been reallocated PRH units since then; some residents in Long Bin IH have frequently and unreasonably caused nuisances to other residents, which have given rise to a number of conflicts resulting in some residents reporting to the Police for assistance for more than 100 times within nine months; the ceilings of all units in Long Bin IH are made of fiberglass material, which often spalls off and causes skin allergy to some residents; and there are serious problems of mosquitoes and bed bugs. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of years for which Long Bin IH has been completed; the number of rental units provided by Long Bin IH at present, the respective numbers of units allocated and vacant among these units, and the longest period of the units being left vacant;
- (b) whether the authorities will, on compassionate grounds, allocate a larger unit to the aforesaid household which comprises an elderly person and a person with disabilities;
- (c) of the average waiting time at present for the households in Long Bin IH for allocation of PRH units, and the longest waiting time among such households; whether the authorities will exercise discretion to reallocate PRH units to households with arrears of rents many years ago;
- (d) of the measures taken by the authorities to protect residents of Long Bin IH from nuisances unreasonably

caused by individual residents; of the measures taken by the authorities to address the problems of mosquitoes and bed bugs in Long Bin IH;

- (e) of the community services and facilities provided in Long Bin IH at present; whether the authorities have plans to increase such services and facilities;
- (f) whether the authorities will consider replacing the ceiling materials of all units in Long Bin IH;
- (g) given the comments that it is an unreasonable standard to regard a household in Interim Housing to be overcrowded only if it has a living space of less than 3.4 square metres per person on average, whether the authorities will immediately review this standard; and
- (h) whether the authorities have plans to redevelop Long Bin IH into a PRH estate and, if necessary, assign one of the concrete buildings for use as interim housing; if they have, when they will proceed with the plans; if not, of the reasons for that?

政府僱員放取病假的管理

(18) 劉皇發議員 (書面答覆)

據報，香港郵政一名合約僱員在兩年內獲准放取工傷病假共600多天，但後來被揭發使用偽造的醫生證明書(俗稱“病假紙”)。就政府僱員(包括公務員及合約僱員)放取病假的管理，政府可否告知本會：

- (一) 在過去5年，在任何的12個月期間內共放取病假超過兩個月的政府僱員人數為何(按政府部門列出分項數字)；
- (二) 當局有否機制把政府僱員放取病假的個案，交由其所屬部門以外的其他部門抽樣查核是否有可疑；及
- (三) 政府會否檢討政府僱員放取病假的現有制度，以防止濫用病假的情況出現？

Management of the taking of sick leave by government employees

(18) Dr Hon LAU Wong-fat (Written reply)

It has been reported that a contract employee of the Hongkong Post had been granted a total of more than 600 days of sick leave within two years for work injury. However, that employee was subsequently found to have used forged medical certificates (commonly known as “sick leave certificates”). Regarding the management of the taking of sick leave by government employees (including civil servants and non-civil service contract staff), will the Government inform this Council:

- (a) of the number of government employees who had taken sick leave cumulatively for over two months in any 12-month period in the past five years (with a breakdown by government department);
- (b) whether the authorities have put in place any mechanism for handing over sick leave cases of government employees to departments other than the one to which the employees belong, for spot checking any suspicious cases; and
- (c) whether the Government will review the existing system for government employees taking sick leave so as to prevent any abuse of sick leave?

Appointment of Judicial Assistants by the Judiciary

(19) Hon Dennis KWOK (Written reply)

In order to alleviate and lessen the heavy workload faced by judges and to provide more training and work opportunities for young lawyers, a programme (“the Programme”) has been implemented whereby young lawyers who have completed pupillage or solicitors’ traineeships may be appointed to work as Judicial Assistants to provide assistance to judges in researching points of law, analysing and writing memoranda on appeals and applications, preparing memoranda on legal points, as well as assisting in other work of the court. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council if it knows:

- (a) the average total number of posts provided under the Programme each year since its implementation, and the respective numbers of applications received and appointments made under the Programme each year;
- (b) whether the Judiciary has formally reviewed the effectiveness of the Programme, such as examining what improvements could be made to the Programme to enhance the level and quality of legal assistance provided to individual judges, and assessing whether the Programme has increased the efficiency of the court in handling cases, helped in relieving the workload of judges, and shortened the waiting time for court cases; if it has, of the outcome and the details of the review; if not, the reasons for that; and
- (c) whether the Judiciary will consider expanding the scope of the Programme so as to provide better support for individual judges at all levels, and to provide better training and work opportunities for young lawyers, by assigning them to work specifically for individual judges for a given term similar to the judicial clerkship

system adopted in the United States and other common law jurisdictions; if it will, of the details of the plan; if not, the reasons for that?

司法機構聘任司法助理

(19) 郭榮鏗議員 (書面答覆)

為紓緩及減輕法官面對的繁重工作，以及為年輕律師提供更多培訓及工作機會，當局實施了一項計劃(“該計劃”)，讓已完成大律師或律師實習期的年輕律師可獲聘任為司法助理，協助法官整理及研究有關法律觀點的資料，就上訴及申請事宜進行分析及擬寫備忘錄，就法律論點擬寫備忘錄，以及協助處理法院其他工作。就此，政府可否告知本會，是否知悉：

- (一) 自該計劃實施至今，平均每年根據該計劃提供的職位總數，以及每年接獲的申請數目和根據該計劃獲聘任的人數為何；
- (二) 司法機構有否正式檢討該計劃的成效，例如檢視該計劃有何可改善之處，以期提高為個別法官提供的法律協助的水平 and 質素，及評估該計劃有否提高法院處理案件的效率、是否有助減輕法官的工作，以及有否縮短法院案件的輪候時間；如有，檢討的結果及詳情為何；如否，原因為何；及
- (三) 司法機構會否考慮擴大該計劃的範圍，仿效美國及其他普通法司法管轄區實行的司法書記制度，委派這些年輕律師在指定期間內專責為個別法官工作，以便為各級法院的個別法官提供更有效支援，以及為年輕律師提供更好的培訓和工作機會；如會，計劃的詳情為何；如否，原因為何？

大圍居民對設置行人天橋的訴求

(20) 劉慧卿議員 (書面答覆)

有大圍嘉田苑的居民向本人求助，表示曾建議當局興建行人天橋，連接顯徑商場和興建中的港鐵沙田至中環線顯徑站，以方便街坊出入，但被拒絕。就此，行政機關可否告知本會：

- (一) 在何時拒絕上述建議；
- (二) 拒絕的原因為何；
- (三) 是否明白及如何回應該等居民的訴求；及
- (四) 會否重新考慮該等居民對設置行人天橋的訴求？

Aspiration of Tai Wai residents for the provision of a footbridge

(20) Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing (Written reply)

Some residents of Ka Tin Court in Tai Wai have sought my assistance, saying that they had proposed to the authorities the construction of a footbridge connecting Hin Keng Shopping Centre with the Hin Keng Station of the MTR Shatin to Central Link, which is under construction, so as to facilitate access by the residents, but the proposal was rejected. In this connection, will the Executive Authorities inform this Council:

- (a) when the aforesaid proposal was rejected;
- (b) of the reasons for the rejection;
- (c) whether they understand these residents' aspiration and how they will respond to such aspiration; and
- (d) whether they will reconsider these residents' aspiration for the provision of a footbridge?