立法會
Legislative Council

2013年5月31日內務委員會會議文件

定於2013年6月5日立法會會議上提出的質詢

提問者：

(1)	廖長江議員	(口頭答覆)
(2)	田北俊議員	(口頭答覆)(新的質詢)
	(取代其原先提出的質詢)	
(3)	湯家驊議員	(口頭答覆)
(4)	葉建源議員	(口頭答覆)
(5)	葉國謙議員	(口頭答覆)
(6)	梁君彥議員	(口頭答覆)(新的質詢)
	(取代其原先提出的質詢)	
(7)	張華峰議員	(書面答覆)
(8)	張宇人議員	(書面答覆)
(9)	陳家洛議員	(書面答覆)(新的質詢)
	(取代其原先提出的質詢)	(原先編號：22)
(10)	易志明議員	(書面答覆)
(11)	田北辰議員	(書面答覆)
(12)	麥美娟議員	(書面答覆)
(13)	涂謹申議員	(書面答覆)
(14)	郭偉強議員	(書面答覆)
(15)	謝偉銓議員	(書面答覆)
(16)	莫乃光議員	(書面答覆)
(17)	梁繼昌議員	(書面答覆)
(18)	陳克勤議員	(書面答覆)
(19)	梁國雄議員	(書面答覆)
(20)	劉慧卿議員	(書面答覆)
(21)	蔣麗芸議員	(書面答覆)
－	李慧琼議員	(書面答覆)
	(已撤回質詢)	

註　：

<u>NOTE</u>　：

#　議員將採用這種語言提出質詢

#　Member will ask the question in this language

行政會議的運作情況

\# (2)　　<u>田北俊議員</u>　　　(口頭答覆)

有不少市民向本人反映，現今行政會議(下稱
"行會")的職能、角色和地位，遠遠不如2002年
實施"主要官員問責制"之前的行會及港英政府
管治時期的行政局。亦有市民對現時行會的運
作情況提出質疑，例如最近因沒有議程項目而
取消定期會議、有非官守成員獲准休假超過半
年，以及有另一位非官守成員因"正接受警方調
查"而請辭。就此，政府可否告知本會：

(一)　　有否評估，行會出現以上情況，是否因
　　　　為甄選行會成員的工作不夠慎重或行
　　　　會的支援工作有欠周全；如有評估，詳
　　　　情為何；如沒有評估，原因為何；

(二)　　有否評估，現時行會的職能、角色和地
　　　　位有否偏離《基本法》(特別是第五十四
　　　　至五十六條)的規定，以及如何與實施主
　　　　要官員問責制之前的行會及港英政府
　　　　管治時期的行政局比較；及

(三)　　現時有否安排，把政策在提交行會討論
　　　　及決定前，先交由一個由數位行會成員
　　　　組成的非正式會議討論；若有此安排，
　　　　該非正式會議的成員名單；以及自本屆
　　　　政府上任以來，行會平均每週召開多少
　　　　小時的會議？

(2)   <u>Hon James TIEN Pei-chun</u>   (Oral reply)

Quite a number of members of the public have relayed to me that in terms of functions, roles and status, the present Executive Council ("ExCo") is nothing like the then ExCo before the introduction of the "Accountability System for Principal Officials" in 2002 and the ExCo during the governance of the British Hong Kong Government.   There are also members of the public raising queries about the current operation of the ExCo, e.g. a regular meeting has been cancelled recently because of no agenda item, a Non-official Member has been granted leave of absence for over half a year, and another Non-official Member has resigned on the ground that he is "under police investigation".   In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

(a)   whether it has assessed if the aforesaid situations of ExCo have arisen because selection of ExCo Members is not prudent enough or the support for the ExCo is not comprehensive; if it has assessed, of the details; if not, the reasons for that;

(b)   whether it has assessed if the existing functions, roles and status of the ExCo have deviated from the requirements under the Basic Law (in particular Articles 54 to 56), and how such aspects compare with those of the then ExCo before the introduction of the Accountability System for Principal Officials and the ExCo during the governance of the British Hong Kong Government; and

(c)   whether currently there are arrangements for policies to be first discussed at an informal meeting comprising several ExCo Members before their submission to the ExCo for discussion and decision; if there are such arrangements, of the membership of that informal meeting; and the average number of

hours of ExCo meeting per week since the inauguration of the incumbent Government?

協助中小型企業使用資訊科技

(6)　　<u>梁君彥議員</u>　　(口頭答覆)

有資訊科技業人士向本人反映，資訊及通訊科技的應用對中小型企業(下稱"中小企")尤為重要，有助其改善作業流程、提升業務運作效率及服務水平，以及加強競爭力。最近興起的雲端技術更可助中小企透過互聯網和流動網絡，以低廉的起動成本，採用切合其運作規模的資訊科技應用系統。然而，很多中小企對以雲端運算方式取用資訊科技服務仍抱持懷疑態度，並特別擔心雲端運算的保安問題。就此，政府可否告知本會：

(一)　　當局有否新措施推動中小企使用資訊及通訊科技；若有，有關的措施為何；若否，原因為何；

(二)　　針對雲端運算服務的潛在資訊保安風險，當局如何協助中小企理解和排除該等風險；及

(三)　　鑒於當局表示，正與香港生產力促進局合作研究如何協助中小企採用雲端運算服務以提高其運作效率、生產力和客戶服務，該項研究的詳情為何，以及預計何時可推出相關措施協助中小企？

Assisting small and medium enterprises in
using information technology

(6) <u>Hon Andrew LEUNG Kwan-yuen</u> (Oral reply)

Some members of the information technology ("IT")
industry have relayed to me that the application of
information and communications technology is of
particular importance to small and medium enterprises
("SMEs") as it helps them improve workflow, enhance
the efficiency of business operations and service
standards, as well as boost their competitiveness. The
cloud technology, which has become increasingly
popular recently, may even help SMEs adopt IT
application systems that are suitable for their scales of
operation via the Internet and mobile networks with low
start-up costs. However, many SMEs are still sceptical
about accessing IT services via cloud computing, and
they are particularly concerned about the security
problems with cloud computing. In this connection,
will the Government inform this Council:

(a) whether the authorities have new measures to
promote the use of information and
communications technology by SMEs; if they
have, of the relevant measures; if not, the
reasons for that;

(b) regarding the potential risks in information
security of cloud computing, how the authorities
help SMEs understand and remove such risks;
and

(c) as the authorities have indicated that they are
cooperating with the Hong Kong Productivity
Council in studying ways to help SMEs adopt
cloud computing services for enhancing
operational efficiency, productivity and
customer services, of the details of the study and
the expected time when the relevant measures
can be launched to help SMEs?

在學校設置無障礙設施

(9)　　陳家洛議員　　　(書面答覆)

近年，本港的中小學主流學校("主流學校")
有配合融合教育政策，取錄有特殊學習需要的
學生(包括殘疾學生)。就本港各中小學校校舍
設置供學生使用的無障礙設施的情況，政府可
否告知本會：

(一)　全港的主流學校校舍的數目，以及是否
　　　知悉當中分別設有下列無障礙設施的
　　　校舍數目：

　　　(i)　　升降機；

　　　(ii)　符合輪椅使用者使用標準的升降
　　　　　　機；

　　　(iii)　供輪椅使用者使用的斜道；

　　　(iv)　符合有關標準的殘疾人士洗手
　　　　　　間；

　　　(v)　　協助視障人士的無障礙設施；及

　　　(vi)　協助聽障人士的無障礙設施；

(二)　當校舍進行較大型的改建或維修工程
　　　時，主流學校須否根據屋宇署發出的最
　　　新有關無障礙設施的設計指引，設置各
　　　種無障礙設施；若須要，執行的詳情是
　　　甚麼；若否，原因是甚麼；過去3年，
　　　在進行改建或維修工程期間增設無障
　　　礙設施的校舍數目和工程的詳情是甚
　　　麼；

(三)　是否知悉，最近3個學年，有沒有殘疾
　　　學生因學校的無障礙設施不足而未能
　　　獲學校取錄或被迫轉校的個案；若有該
　　　等個案，每學年的個案數目和詳情是甚
　　　麼；同期，有沒有殘疾學生因其學校的
　　　無障礙設施不足而向當局、平等機會委

員會等機構求助；若有，各學年的個案
數目和詳情是甚麼；及

(四)　　當局會否制訂工作計劃，全面提升本港
所有主流學校校舍的無障礙設施；若
會，詳情是甚麼；若否，原因是甚麼？

Provision of barrier-free facilities in schools

(9)   Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok   (Written Reply)

In recent years, mainstream primary and secondary schools ("mainstream schools") in Hong Kong have tied in with the policy on integrated education and admitted students with special educational needs (including students with disabilities).   Regarding the provision of barrier-free facilities for use by students in the premises of various primary and secondary schools in Hong Kong, will the Government inform this Council:

(a)   of the number of premises of mainstream schools in Hong Kong and whether it knows, among such school premises, the respective numbers of those which have been provided with the following barrier-free facilities:

(i)   lifts;

(ii)   lifts meeting the standards for use by wheelchair users;

(iii) ramps for use by wheelchair users;

(iv)   toilets for persons with disabilities that meet the relevant standards;

(v)   barrier-free facilities to assist persons with visual impairment; and

(vi)   barrier-free facilities to assist persons with hearing impairment;

(b)   whether mainstream schools are required, in carrying out major alteration or maintenance works in their premises, to install various kinds of barrier-free facilities according to the latest design guidelines relating to barrier-free facilities issued by the Buildings Department; if they are required to do so, of the implementation details; if they are not required to do so, the reasons for that; of the number of school premises in which additional barrier-free facilities were installed in the course of

alteration or maintenance works in the past three years, and the details of such works;

(c)   if it knows whether there were cases in the past three school years in which students with disabilities were not admitted or forced to change schools because the barrier-free facilities in the schools concerned were inadequate; if there were such cases, of the number of cases in each school year and the details; during the same period, whether there were any students with disabilities seeking assistance from the authorities and organizations such as the Equal Opportunities Commission, etc. because the barrier-free facilities in their schools were inadequate; if there were, of the respective numbers of cases in each school year and the details; and

(d)   whether the authorities will formulate work plans to comprehensively improve the barrier-free facilities in the premises of all mainstream schools in Hong Kong; if they will, of the details; if not, the reasons for that?