

立法會 *Legislative Council*

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Report of the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting for submission to the Legislative Council

Purpose

This report gives an account of the major work of the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting ("ITB Panel") during the 2015-2016 session of the Legislative Council. It will be tabled at the Council meeting of 29 June 2016 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

The ITB Panel

2. The ITB Panel was formed by a resolution passed by the Council on 8 July 1998 and as amended on 20 December 2000, 9 October 2002, 11 July 2007 and 2 July 2008, for the purpose of monitoring and examining Government policies and issues of public concern relating to information technology ("IT"), telecommunications, broadcasting, film services and creative industry. The terms of reference of the ITB Panel are in **Appendix I**.

3. The ITB Panel comprises 24 members. Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT and Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the ITB Panel respectively. The membership list of the ITB Panel is in **Appendix II**.

Major work

Innovation and technology

Establishment of the Innovation and Technology Bureau

4. The Innovation and Technology Bureau ("I&TB") was established on 20 November 2015 to be responsible for formulating holistic innovation and

technology policies to foster the development of innovation and technology and related industries in Hong Kong. Secretary for Innovation and Technology briefed the ITB Panel and the Panel on Commerce and Industry at a joint meeting held on 14 December 2015 on the major work of the new Bureau and its two supporting departments, namely, the Innovation and Technology Commission and the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer.

5. The Administration informed the two Panels that successful development of innovation and technology in Hong Kong involved four main factors:

- (a) the support, interaction and co-operation among the industry, academia and research sector, with the Government assuming the role of facilitator in providing excellent hardware and software support;
- (b) massive investment by the public and private sectors in research and development ("R&D"), with particular long-term investment in R&D focusing on projects with development potential;
- (c) expansion in the Mainland and overseas markets, and strengthening of technological collaboration with the Mainland and overseas in the process of promoting "industrialization" or "commercialization" of local R&D results; and
- (d) attracting local young people to join the force in innovation and technology and creating an overall innovative and entrepreneurial spirit in society.

6. I&TB has set nine directions and work priorities, namely, promoting R&D collaboration, "re-industrialization" and investment on technology start-ups; studying the Smart City initiative; building Hong Kong into a connected Wi-Fi city; promoting the adoption of innovation and technology in addressing social issues; promoting the use of local technology products and services; augmenting the pool of innovation and technology talents; and encouraging the collaboration among institutions to ensure that institutions concerned can complement each other and create synergy in the development of innovation and technology in Hong Kong.

7. Members generally supported the nine directions and work priorities put forward by the Administration, and they expected I&TB to play a co-ordinating role to resolve cross-bureau and departmental policies and

operational issues in implementing the various initiatives in promoting innovation and technology development in Hong Kong.

Promoting research and development collaboration

8. Members observed that Hong Kong's overall investment on R&D was low compared with the size of its Gross Domestic Product, and they queried how the Administration would encourage private sector's investment in R&D. There were also concerns about how the Administration would support local Small and Medium Enterprises ("SMEs") in the innovation and technology sector by encouraging them to use locally developed technological products and services. Members also queried what financial support would be offered to encourage SMEs to participate in the development of innovation and technologies.

9. The ITB Panel noted that the Administration intended to set up a \$2 billion Innovation and Technology Venture Fund for co-investing with private venture capital funds on technology start-ups on a matching basis. The Administration intends to seek funding approval from the Finance Committee in July 2016. The Administration would encourage universities to conduct more midstream and translational R&D for better articulation with downstream R&D. The Finance Committee has approved on 10 June 2016 a funding of \$2 billion to be provided to the Innovation and Technology Fund ("ITF") for financing projects under the Midstream Research Programme for universities funded by the University Grants Committee. The Enterprise Support Programme under the ITF had been launched to provide support for companies intending to conduct in-house R&D for products or technologies with reasonable commercialization prospect.

Promoting re-industrialization

10. Some members criticized that the Administration's direction in "re-industrialization" lacked focus and that the relevant initiatives were out of touch of the present economic reality. Some members had expressed concerns about how the newly established I&TB would promote local employment through re-industrialization, while some members queried whether the Administration would encourage private companies to take up local R&D results.

11. The Administration explained that robotics and Smart City could be the focus of re-industrialization in Hong Kong; high-valued industries such as micro-robotics or regenerative medicine that did not require large amount of land could also be accorded preference.

Augmenting the pool of innovation and technology talents

12. In addressing members' concerns on maintaining a pool of talents to sustain the growth and development of innovation and technology in Hong Kong, the Administration advised that consideration would be given to retraining practitioners and equipping them with new skills to suit the changing trend and demand in the innovation and technology sector.

Wi-Fi connected city

13. The ITB Panel was generally supportive of the Administration's objective of building Hong Kong as a connected Wi-Fi city. Members noted that I&TB would play a central co-ordinating role and would involve the participation and co-operation of a number of bureaux and departments in implementing the necessary initiatives. In this connection, the ITB Panel supported in principle the Administration's proposal for incurring \$500 million for providing free public Wi-Fi services in selected government venues and subsidizing the provision of free public Wi-Fi services in study rooms and youth service centres of non-profit making non-governmental organizations ("NGOs") for around five years. The funding proposal was subsequently approved by the Finance Committee on 13 May 2016.

14. Some members commented that Hong Kong lagged behind other major cities in implementing free public Wi-Fi services, as they pointed out the difficulties in accessing Wi-Fi hotspots in certain places with high patronage, and that the public sector information portal "data.gov.hk" did not facilitate big data analysis to be conducted by the public. Some members suggested that free public Wi-Fi services should be extended to public transport such as the Mass Transit Railway and franchised public buses.

15. The Administration informed the ITB Panel that a pilot project would be launched using a public-private collaboration mode in the provision of free Wi-Fi service at selected government venues with high patronage. The outcome of the project would provide indications for the Administration to formulate the long-term service delivery model for free public Wi-Fi service.

16. Members were informed that, to ensure smooth implementation of the Wi-Fi Connected City initiative, the Administration had set up a Steering Committee with necessary working groups comprising representatives from bureaux and departments, major NGOs and service providers to define the service scope and detailed requirements. The Steering Committee would also oversee the implementation and monitor the on-going service provision.

17. Some members expressed concerns about information security posed by phishing websites, and enquired how the Administration would enhance the security level of the free Wi-Fi services. The Administration advised that apart from educating the public about the importance of information security on the Internet, participating providers of Wi-Fi.HK would be encouraged to enhance the security of their services through the use of server digital certificate.

Development of Smart City

18. Members commented that I&TB should play a central co-ordinating role to foster mutual co-operation among government departments to speed up the implementation of developing Hong Kong into a Smart City. The Administration informed the ITB Panel that a consultant would be engaged who would collaborate with research institutions, public and private organizations in formulating a framework and standards suitable for Hong Kong and to lay the foundation for Smart City development.

Innovation and Technology Fund on Better Living

19. During the session, the Administration consulted the ITB Panel on the proposal to set up a \$500 million Innovation and Technology Fund for Better Living to finance projects that made use of innovative ideas and technologies to improve people's daily lives. The ITB Panel supported in principle the Administration's proposal on establishment of the Fund.

Digital inclusion

20. During the current session, the Administration briefed members on the progress of the Government's initiatives to promote the adoption of information and communications technology ("ICT") by underprivileged groups, and to extend the Internet Learning Support Programme. Members were also informed that more and more elderly persons aged 65 or above were using Internet services. Members suggested that the overall framework to support underprivileged groups should be adjusted to provide more support on the application of ICT in the learning process. They suggested that more technical support should be offered to help elderly people in accessing Internet services.

21. Some members expressed concern that the majority of websites in Hong Kong was inaccessible to people with disabilities, and they suggested that the Administration should consider providing funding and other incentives for organizations to adopt web accessibility functions.

Information security

22. During the session, the Administration briefed the ITB Panel on the development of the Government's information security programmes. Members noted that the Administration had reviewed the existing legislation and relevant administrative measures to deal with computer crime, and had queried whether I&TB would take over from the Security Bureau to lead another review on information security issues. Members were informed that the Administration was regularly reviewing its information security policies, and would issue the "Government Information Technology Security Policy and Guidelines" in mid-2016 for bureaux and departments in handling government information.

23. In addressing members' concerns about the safety and reliability of the Government's Internet of Things devices, the Administration informed the ITB Panel that departments would conduct regular reviews to ensure that their IT systems complied with the Government security requirements. Members noted that the Administration had engaged internationally accredited security experts in 2014-2015 to perform vulnerability scanning and penetration tests on the Government's Internet application systems. The results confirmed the capability of the Government's Internet application systems to withstand cyber-attacks.

24. Some members had asked if the Administration would conduct "compliance audit" for bureaux and departments more frequently rather than in a four-year cycle to ensure that they had conducted their internal system audits in accordance with the Government's IT security regulations, policies and requirements. The Administration explained that "compliance audit" exercises were resource-intensive and it was considered appropriate that they should be conducted on a four-year cycle basis. However, more frequent "compliance audit" might be considered in respect of individual bureau or department where circumstances warranted.

25. Some members had enquired about the co-operation between the Administration with IT security authorities of other jurisdictions in dealing with cyber-attacks on government IT infrastructures. The Administration advised that the Government Computer Emergency Response Team Hong Kong ("GovCERT.HK") had been collaborating closely with similar set-ups in the Asia Pacific region, Macau and the Mainland to share information on cyber security threats and co-ordinate incident response. In addition to sharing cyber security information, GovCERT.HK also participated in co-operative events with other computer emergency response teams for knowledge and skills sharing, training and cross-border incident response drills of a regional and global nature.

26. Members had expressed concern on the need to raise the awareness of the younger generation about the risk of breaching the law inadvertently when using Internet social media, and to support SMEs in ensuring information security in day-to-day operations. The Administration informed the ITB Panel that school visits had been conducted with the objectives of raising the awareness of students, teachers and parents on information security, and advising them on the importance of protecting computing devices and personal information. The Administration would organize and arrange seminars for SMEs to raise their awareness of cyber threats and share with them the best practices to manage information security risks.

Cyberport Project

27. Members had expressed concerns about the support from Cyberport for start-ups, in terms of office space and funding through the Cyberport Macro Fund. Some members urged the Administration to expand partnership with renowned corporations in the Mainland with a view to strengthening collaboration in fostering the development of Hong Kong's ICT start-ups.

28. Some members commented that companies admitted under the Cyberport Incubation Programme ("CIP") could not survive for three or more years after graduation, while other members had enquired about CIP's average contribution to the employment rate of Hong Kong.

29. In addressing members' queries about the measures taken to address manpower shortage in the ICT industry, the Administration advised that Cyberport had organized a series of internship programmes to provide young people with practical working experience in the ICT industry, and to instill in the students the interest and enthusiasm for entrepreneurship.

Promoting digital economy

30. The ITB Panel noted that the Administration intended to allocate \$500 million for the implementation of the Pilot Technology Voucher Programme ("PTVP") under ITF. The objective of PTVP was to encourage local SMEs to use technological services and solutions through subsidies of up to \$200,000 for each SME on a matching basis. Members had pointed out that many SMEs might not have the incentive to continue to spend money on technological services and solutions after having exhausted the funding provided under PTVP, and suggested that the Administration should ensure the sustainability of the initiative.

31. Members commented that promoting cross-boundary e-commerce between Hong Kong and the Mainland would offer business opportunities for Hong Kong's SMEs. They asked how the Administration would assist Hong Kong's SMEs to enter the e-commerce market in the Mainland, and what support the Administration would provide for SMEs in carrying out cross-boundary e-commerce activities. Members had expressed concerns that there was certain risk in engaging in e-commerce in the Mainland as a result of policy changes.

32. The Administration advised that the Co-operation Agreement on Enhancing Cross-Boundary e-commerce with the Guangzhou Municipal Commission of Commerce had been signed between the Hong Kong SAR and the Guangzhou authorities in September 2015. The Administration had since organized visits by local e-commerce trade associations to the Mainland to facilitate exchange and collaboration, and to strengthen local SMEs' understanding of the policies, taxation and customs requirement of cross-boundary e-commerce.

33. Some members had expressed concerns about the wide income disparity among different levels of IT professionals. They attributed the problem to the widespread practice of sub-contracting of IT support. The persistently low salary level of frontline technical personnel had discouraged young people from pursuing a career in IT. Members suggested that the Administration should take the lead to review the policy of contracting out IT support services and set an example in improving the conditions of service of IT practitioners in the Government.

Communications and broadcasting

General conditions of carrier licences

34. Carrier Licences are issued under the Telecommunications Ordinance, Cap. 106 to operators for providing public facilities-based telecommunications services in Hong Kong. The Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development and the Communications Authority ("CA") may prescribe general and special conditions, respectively, to a Carrier Licence under the Ordinance.

35. During the session, the Administration had consulted the ITB Panel on the proposed removal from Carrier Licences of one general condition concerning restrictions on attachment to public buildings and trees, and five special conditions relating to road opening works in public streets and unleased Government land.

36. Members asked if suitable provision could be introduced to charge a higher level of compensation against damages to the telecommunications facilities due to road opening works. Some members suggested that conditions should be introduced in Carrier Licences so that telecommunications network operator should be required to relocate its installed facilities to allow other public facilities to be installed.

37. The Administration indicated that members' suggestions regarding the increase in the level of compensation in respect of damages to telecommunication facilities might be considered in the context of the review of Cap. 106 and the Broadcasting Ordinance, Cap. 562 to be conducted.

Better utilization of the eight-digit numbering plan

38. Under the Telecommunications Ordinance, Cap. 106, a "numbering plan" sets out the numbers and codes used, or designed for use, in connection with the establishment, operation and maintenance of any means of telecommunications in Hong Kong. During the session, the Administration consulted the ITB Panel on measures to make available additional number resources for allocation to mobile services.

39. Members noted that the current 8-digit numbering plan could continue to be used until September 2028. Some members enquired whether new services such as "single-card-multiple-numbers service" would shorten the proposed lifespan of the 8-digit numbering plan, and they commented that the Administration should discourage network operators from hoarding unused mobile numbers.

40. On prepaid mobile telephone cards, some members had expressed concern about measures taken by CA to ensure that mobile network operators return the numbers to CA on expiry of the prepaid mobile telephone cards.

Issues relating to the policy on digital audio broadcasting

41. In February 2010, the Government promulgated the development framework for the provision of digital audio broadcasting ("DAB") services in Hong Kong. During the session, the ITB Panel discussed the development of DAB services.

42. Members noted that DAB services had not been as popular as expected and some operators had applied to surrender their operating licences. Members had requested the Administration to provide audience ratings of DAB services, and queried the justifications for the Administration's

promotion of DAB services when the service appeared to be commercially not viable. Some members suggested that the Administration should re-allocate the DAB channels vacated as operators had surrendered their licences for other uses. Some members were of the view that DAB services would have a chance to succeed if the Administration would set a clear date to switch off all analogue AM/FM services.

43. The Administration responded that direct comparison of audience ratings of different channels was not appropriate as different DAB licensees might employ different methods for compiling such information. Besides, the Administration explained that rating information could be commercially sensitive. The ITB Panel was informed that while the Administration had no plan to switch off analogue AM/FM services, it would review the DAB policy and its development in 2016.

44. Some members suggested that the Administration should support the development of DAB, and queried the Administration's decision of not approving D100's application to take up the DAB licence surrendered by Phoenix U Radio. The Administration advised that it was not appropriate to consider issuing a new DAB licence when a review of DAB policy was about to be conducted.

Further development of digital terrestrial television service of Radio Television Hong Kong

45. During the session, the Administration sought the ITB Panel's views on the procurement of additional production equipment and system for further developing Radio Television Hong Kong ("RTHK")'s existing digital terrestrial television ("DTT") service.

46. Members generally supported the further development of DTT service of RTHK, and the funding proposal for procurement of additional production equipment. Some members queried if there were sufficient viewers to justify the resources provided for RTHK in developing DTT, while other members suggested that RTHK should acquire more education-entertainment programmes and should develop programmes such as traditional culture programmes and programmes that catered for the needs of the minority interest groups.

47. A member expressed the view that RTHK's plan to commission more productions to new local directors and student producers as a nurturing scheme for local talents did not appear to be consistent with RTHK's Charter. Some members also queried whether there would be corresponding increase in resources for production or manpower, and, even with the provision of additional resources, whether the existing RTHK building could

accommodate production activities to meet the output target in the DTT service.

Transitional arrangement following the expiry of domestic free television programme service licence of Asia Television Limited

48. The arrangements for the provision of free analogue television ("TV") service following the expiry of the domestic free TV programme service ("free TV") licence of Asia Television Limited ("ATV") on 1 April 2016 remained a major concern of the ITB Panel during the session. The Administration briefed the ITB Panel in February 2016 on issues relating to the arrangements of handing over the vacated analogue spectrum to RTHK.

49. Members expressed concerns whether sufficient resources were made available for RTHK to take up the analogue TV service through the TV spectrum vacated by ATV after the expiry of its free TV licence on 1 April 2016. The Administration explained that resources were provided for RTHK to procure production equipment and system for the processing and production of additional TV programmes. The Administration's objective was to increase the output hours of RTHK's digital TV programmes in the coming years. The digital programmes would be converted into analogue format and broadcast through the TV spectrum vacated by ATV. This would continue until the Government switched-off analogue TV service in 2020.

50. Some members queried whether RTHK and the HK Television Entertainment Company Limited ("HKTVE") were ready to commence broadcast service in the event that ATV had to close down before its free TV licence expired. Members also expressed concern that there was no indication when the Fantastic Television Limited ("Fantastic TV") would commence broadcast despite in-principle approval had been given by the Chief Executive in Council ("CE in Council") in 2013 for the application of free TV licence.

51. The Administration advised the ITB Panel that a task force comprising representatives from relevant Government departments had been set up to ensure smooth transition for RTHK to commence broadcasting service on schedule; meanwhile, HKTVE was discussing with Television Broadcasts Limited regarding the detailed technical facilities-sharing arrangements. As regards Fantastic TV's broadcasting service, following the decision of CE in Council in 2013, CA and Fantastic TV had been in negotiation on finalizing the detailed licensing conditions. On 31 May 2016, the Administration informed the ITB Panel that CE in Council had approved, on the same date, the application of Fantastic TV for a free TV licence. The licence would be valid for 12 years until 30 May 2028, subject to a mid-term review around 2022.

52. Members had expressed concerns that ATV still owed its staff salaries. Some members asked the Administration to assist ATV staff to seek employment and suggested that RTHK should absorb some of ATV's technical staff to support RTHK's analogue TV services following the expiry of ATV's free TV licence.

53. Some members had also expressed concerns that ATV's news archive of historical documentary and video records of Hong Kong might be lost in the event of the company's liquidation. They suggested that the Administration should preserve those records on public interest ground.

Regulating person-to-person telemarketing calls

54. During the session, the ITB Panel considered the key findings of the Consultancy Survey ("the Survey") commissioned by the Administration on person-to-person telemarketing calls ("P2P calls") and discussed the Administration's proposal of conducting a public consultation on the regulation of P2P calls.

55. Members queried the Administration's reluctance to tighten the regulation of P2P calls despite overwhelming public support towards regulating such practice. They urged the Administration to take decisive action to regulate P2P calls, and assist affected employees to change profession or assist respective companies to market their products and services through other channels.

56. The Administration explained that notwithstanding the clear public views against P2P calls, a wider discussion of the pros and cons of stepping up the current regulatory regime would be necessary.

57. Members observed from the Survey that P2P calls were no longer an effective means to promote commercial transactions and should be regulated, and members also expressed concern about the misuse of personal data in P2P calls, especially in light of the spate of fraudulent cases involving financial intermediaries having access to the victims' personal data.

58. The Administration advised the ITB Panel that to minimize the nuisance caused to the public by P2P calls, the Government had since end-2010 actively encouraged the trade associations of the finance, insurance, telecommunications and call centres sectors to draw up and issue their respective codes of practice on P2P calls ("industry codes") and to encourage the industries concerned to adopt the best practice recommended in their industry codes in making P2P calls.

59. Members noted the Administration's intention to consult the public on the regulation of P2P calls. The ITB Panel urged the Administration to put forward substantive proposals on how to deal with P2P calls as a matter of urgency to address the expectation of the community. Some members suggested that public views should be sought on the setting up of a complaint handling mechanism. To deal with the problem of P2P calls from overseas, members also suggested that the Administration should explore judicial co-operation with other jurisdictions, including the Mainland authorities.

Creative industries

Hong Kong Design Centre

60. The Administration had briefed the ITB Panel on the work of the Hong Kong Design Centre ("HKDC") in 2015 and members discussed the Administration's proposal to provide funding of \$18.6 million to HKDC for promoting the development of the fashion industry.

61. ITB Panel members on the whole supported in principle the funding proposal for HKDC to support the development of the fashion industry. Members enquired about the Administration's targets in promoting the fashion industry in Hong Kong. Members also enquired whether such initiatives would increase investment in and assist in the development of the fashion industry. Other members expressed concern about the development strategy of the design industry. Members also enquired about the measures taken by the Administration to support designpreneurs who were tenants in the Police Married Quarters with financial difficulties in conducting their businesses.

62. The Administration informed the ITB Panel that the fashion initiatives would cover a dedicated incubation programme for up-and-coming fashion design start-ups, technical training and support for graduates and practising designers of the fashion disciplines, and strengthened promotion for local fashion designers and brands. The Government aimed at using these initiatives to promote local fashion design both locally and to overseas countries and nurture fashion designpreneurs in Hong Kong.

Injection into the Film Development Fund

63. In March 2016, the Administration briefed members on the work of Create Hong Kong ("CreateHK") and sought members' views on the proposal to inject additional funding of \$20 million into the Film Development Fund ("FDF").

64. The ITB Panel noted that the Administration had been working with the Mainland authorities to facilitate the access of local film industry to the Mainland market. Members were generally supportive of the proposed funding injection into FDF to provide cash subsidies to cover the sales and distributions ("S&D") expenses of Hong Kong-produced Cantonese films distributed in the Mainland.

65. In deliberating the issue, members had expressed concern whether Hong Kong filmmakers would skirt politically sensitive subjects to increase their chances of obtaining subsidies under FDF. Some members suggested that the Administration should organize workshops and forums on S&D and invite professionals from the Mainland film industry to share their experience and information on tapping the Mainland market with Hong Kong filmmakers. Members held the view that the Administration should consider raising the subsidy further to help Hong Kong filmmakers tap into the Mainland market.

66. As regards developing a home market for Hong Kong films, the Administration informed the ITB Panel that CreateHK had provided funding support for the organization of the annual Hong Kong International Film Festival with a view to encouraging young people to watch movies and participate in post-screening discussions with film professionals. The Administration also provided some resources for using community halls as venues for film shows.

67. Members had expressed concerns about the low success rate among the applications under the Film Production Grant Scheme ("FPGS"). The Administration advised that FPGS was launched on a pilot basis for two years under FDF in November 2015 to provide grants to small-budget film productions. As successful applicants were not required to return any unspent amount of the grant to FDF, the FPGS selection board had vetted the project proposals more rigorously.

68. As regards nurturing talents for the local film industry, the ITB Panel noted that the pilot First Feature Film Initiative was first launched in 2013 to groom new film directors by fully subsidizing the production of their first feature-length commercial films, and organizing special screenings for distributors who had been scheduled to solicit interest in the licensing of the films' copyrights. The Finance Committee approved the funding of \$20 million for the FDF on 10 June 2016.

Other work

69. During the 2015-2016 legislative session, the ITB Panel also discussed and supported the proposed creation of two supernumerary directorate posts in the Communications and Technology Branch of the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau to support the review of the Telecommunications Ordinance, Cap. 106, Broadcasting Ordinance, Cap. 562 and other relevant legislation.

70. From October 2015 to June 2016, the ITB Panel held a total of 10 meetings.

Council Business Division 4
Legislative Council Secretariat
22 June 2016

Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting

Terms of Reference

1. To monitor and examine Government policies and issues of public concern relating to information technology, telecommunications, broadcasting, film services and creative industry.
2. To provide a forum for the exchange and dissemination of views on the above policy matters.
3. To receive briefings and to formulate views on any major legislative or financial proposals in respect of the above policy areas prior to their formal introduction to the Council or Finance Committee.
4. To monitor and examine, to the extent it considers necessary, the above policy matters referred to it by a member of the Panel or by the House Committee.
5. To make reports to the Council or to the House Committee as required by the Rules of Procedure.

Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting

Membership list for 2015-2016 session

Chairman	Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, JP
Deputy Chairman	Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, SBS, MH, JP
Members	Hon CHAN Kam-lam, SBS, JP
	Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP
	Hon TAM Yiu-chung, GBS, JP
	Hon WONG Ting-kwong, SBS, JP
	Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan, JP
	Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP
	Hon IP Kwok-him, GBS, JP
	Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee, GBS, JP
	Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP
	Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung
	Hon WONG Yuk-man
	Hon Claudia MO
	Hon NG Leung-sing, SBS, JP
	Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS
	Hon YIU Si-wing, BBS
	Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP
	Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP
	Hon CHAN Chi-chuen
	Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, BBS, JP (up to 13 January 2016)
	Hon SIN Chung-kai, SBS, JP
	Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, JP
	Hon Christopher CHUNG Shu-kun, BBS, MH, JP
	Hon Alvin YEUNG Ngok-kiu (since 4 March 2016)
	(Total : 24 members)
Clerk	Mr Daniel SIN
Legal Adviser	Ms Vanessa CHENG