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Establishment Subcommittee of the Finance Committee

**Minutes of the 16th meeting
held in Conference Room 1 of Legislative Council Complex
on Wednesday, 2 May 2018, at 8:30 am**

Members present:

Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee, GBS, JP (Chairman)

Hon Alvin YEUNG (Deputy Chairman)

Hon James TO Kun-sun

Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP

Hon WONG Ting-kwong, GBS, JP

Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP

Hon WONG Kwok-kin, SBS, JP

Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS

Hon WU Chi-wai, MH

Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP

Hon CHAN Chi-chuen

Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki

Hon KWOK Wai-keung, JP

Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung

Hon IP Kin-yuen

Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, BBS, JP

Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong, SBS, JP

Hon POON Siu-ping, BBS, MH

Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, JP

Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, SBS, MH, JP

Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan

Hon CHU Hoi-dick

Hon HO Kai-ming

Hon Holden CHOW Ho-ding

Hon SHIU Ka-fai

Hon SHIU Ka-chun
Hon YUNG Hoi-yan
Dr Hon Pierre CHAN
Hon CHAN Chun-ying
Hon KWONG Chun-yu
Hon Jeremy TAM Man-ho
Hon Gary FAN Kwok-wai
Hon AU Nok-hin
Hon Vincent CHENG Wing-shun
Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen

Members absent:

Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung

Public Officers attending:

Ms Carol YUEN Siu-wai, JP	Deputy Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury (Treasury) 1
Mr Eddie MAK Tak-wai, JP	Deputy Secretary for the Civil Service 1
Mr Andrew AU, JP	Government Economist, Financial Secretary's Office
Mr Benny LUI	Principal Economist (3), Financial Secretary's Office
Mr Desmond HOU	Principal Economist (4), Financial Secretary's Office

Clerk in attendance:

Ms Connie SZETO	Chief Council Secretary (1)4
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Staff in attendance:

Mr Hugo CHIU	Senior Council Secretary (1)4
Ms Alice CHEUNG	Senior Legislative Assistant (1)1
Miss Yannes HO	Legislative Assistant (1)6
Ms Haley CHEUNG	Legislative Assistant (1)9

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The Chairman drew members' attention to the information paper ECI(2018-19)1, which set out the latest changes in the directorate establishment approved since 2002 and the changes to the directorate establishment in relation to the seven items on the agenda. She then reminded members that in accordance with Rule 83A of the Rules of Procedure ("RoP"), they should disclose the nature of any direct or indirect pecuniary interest relating to the item under discussion at the meeting before they spoke on the item. She also drew members' attention to RoP 84 on voting in case of direct pecuniary interest.

EC(2017-18)20 Proposed creation of one permanent post of Principal Economist (D2) in the Economic Analysis and Business Facilitation Unit¹ under the Financial Secretary's Office with effect from 1 April 2018 or with immediate effect upon approval by the Finance Committee (whichever the later) to lead a newly established team to support the fifth-term Government's policy priority on diversifying the economy and promoting Hong Kong's long-term competitiveness

2. The Chairman remarked that the staffing proposal was to create one permanent post of Principal Economist ("Pr Econ") (D2) (designated as "Pr Econ (6)") in the Economic Analysis and Business Facilitation Unit ("EABFU") under the Financial Secretary's Office with effect from 1 April 2018 or with immediate effect upon approval by the Finance Committee ("FC") (whichever the later) to lead a newly established team (i.e. Section VI) to support the fifth-term Government's policy priority on diversifying the economy and promoting Hong Kong's long-term competitiveness. She pointed out that discussion of the item was carried over from the meeting on 9 April 2018.

Research work by the Economic Analysis and Business Facilitation Unit

Research on Hong Kong's economic competitiveness

3. Ms YUNG Hoi-yan requested the Administration to elaborate on the major tasks of EABFU's Section VI, and suggested that Section VI should have more communication with Sections I to V so as to avoid

¹ From 1 April 2018 onwards, the Economic Analysis and Business Facilitation Unit has been renamed as the Office of the Government Economist.

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duplication of work. The Chairman enquired about the details of Section VI's proposed research topics. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen asked whether Section VI would study the impact of non-economic factors (such as rule of law, freedom from corruption and judicial independence) on Hong Kong's competitiveness.

4. Government Economist ("G Econ") responded that Section VI would study macro topics including Hong Kong's competitiveness and the development of innovation and technology ("I&T"), and review issues in respect of economic performance, system and structure, I&T environment, etc., so as to identify Hong Kong's weaknesses in terms of competitiveness. Given the extensiveness of the topics and the considerable number of competitiveness indicators involved, Section VI urgently needed directorate leadership in conducting the multifarious studies. The six Sections under the department would maintain close working relationship. Regarding the proposed research topics of Section VI, G Econ advised that an example was the provision of tax concessions for I&T development. He also said that Section VI would, in collaboration with relevant departments, study the impact of the factors mentioned by Mr CHAN Chi-chuen on competitiveness when necessary.

5. Mr CHAN Chun-ying remarked that he noted from the recent Legislative Council ("LegCo") duty visit to the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area ("the Bay Area") that the Mainland was proactively attracting research and development ("R&D") talents. He enquired about the research projects undertaken by Section VI of EABFU in respect of attracting R&D talents, its division of work with the Innovation and Technology Bureau ("ITB"), as well as whether such research projects would be led by ITB or Section VI.

6. Ir Dr LO Wai-kwok and Mr Holden CHOW enquired about the detailed division of work among EABFU, ITB and the Policy Innovation and Co-ordination Office ("PICO"). Pointing out that Hong Kong's competitiveness would be affected by the anticipated decline in labour force, Ir Dr LO enquired about EABFU's research projects in relation to the issue. Mr CHOW pointed out that the Mainland government had provided support for I&T enterprises on various fronts and asked whether EABFU would study how Hong Kong could make good use of such support to further enhance the competitiveness of Hong Kong's I&T enterprises.

7. Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan said that over the years, some international ranking institutes had pointed out Hong Kong's slow I&T development. He enquired why the previous terms of governments had not made any

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improvement, and how the current-term Government would deal with the recommendations made by EABFU in respect of I&T as well as follow up on relevant research reports.

8. In relation to attracting R&D talents, G Econ said that the relevant bureaux/departments were studying the issue in question. G Econ's team would study Hong Kong's competitiveness at both international and regional (including the Bay Area) levels, with a view to strengthening the overall competitiveness of Hong Kong and the Bay Area. In addition, the Commission on Human Resources Planning ("CHRP") under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary for Administration, which would commence operation in 2019, would be responsible for coordinating and taking forward policies on human resources in a holistic manner, and G Econ's team would support its work. G Econ agreed that slow I&T development was one of Hong Kong's weaknesses, and the current-term Government had allocated more resources to I&T development. He supplemented that Hong Kong could enhance the productivity of its working population through promoting I&T development to cope with the challenges brought by the declining labour force.

9. As for the division of work with other bureaux, G Econ advised that the various Sections under G Econ's team had all along maintained communication with the relevant bureaux. Apart from conducting research at the request of bureaux, EABFU would also take the initiative to conduct research and provide the outcomes of analysis for reference by bureaux. It was envisaged that the working relationship between Section VI and the relevant bureaux (including ITB) would be similar. He added that while G Econ's team would study Hong Kong's role as one of the leading cities in the Bay Area, the work in relation to industry integration would be led by the relevant bureaux.

10. The Chairman said that since the accession of China and India to the World Trade Organization, Hong Kong's international role had declined gradually due to its smaller gross economic volume. She enquired whether EABFU had studied the respective impacts of the Mainland and other countries on Hong Kong's economy, and how the impact on Hong Kong arising from a possible trade war between China and the United States ("US") could be minimized. Mr CHAN Chun-ying also asked whether EABFU would study the impact on Hong Kong arising from the trade war between China and the US. Dr KWOK Ka-ki was concerned that the excessive integration between Hong Kong and the Mainland would expose Hong Kong to higher political and economic risks (e.g. Hong Kong economy might be affected by the trade war between China and the US), and enquired whether Section VI would study how to enhance the

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diversified development of Hong Kong's economy so as to avoid its over-reliance on the Mainland.

11. G Econ responded that more than half of the trade in goods in Hong Kong were related to the Mainland, and the economies of the Mainland and Hong Kong were closely related to each other. Section I and Section III under EABFU had all along closely monitored the development of the trade war between China and the US, and would study its possible economic impact on Hong Kong.

12. Pointing out Hong Kong's relatively low ranking in the competitiveness reports compiled by research organizations in the Mainland (including the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences ("CASS")), the Chairman was concerned why EABFU had overlooked such reports. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen advised that the competitiveness reports made by various international ranking institutes had pointed out Hong Kong's weaknesses. He enquired whether EABFU would conduct studies on the areas of Hong Kong where improvement was needed.

13. Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan noted that while Hong Kong retained the top rank in the International Institute for Management Development's World Competitiveness Yearbook 2017, its edge over the first and second runners-up in terms of overall score had narrowed visibly. He requested the Administration to elaborate on the reasons for that.

14. G Econ responded that EABFU had taken note of the urban competitiveness index compiled by CASS, and relevant studies were also mentioned in the paper on the staffing proposal. He explained that the lower ranking of Hong Kong in the index was partly attributed to the fact that more weight was given to the rate of economic growth and size of the economy in index assessment. He supplemented that G Econ's team would conduct an in-depth study on why Hong Kong's competitive edge over other competitors in terms of overall score had narrowed. For instance, one of the observations was that Hong Kong's high commercial rentals had put Hong Kong in a less favourable position under relevant subcategories, which highlighted the urgency in increasing land supply, including supply of commercial premises, etc.

15. Mr WU Chi-wai enquired about the studies conducted by EABFU in the past in respect of Hong Kong's competitiveness. He was of the view that most of the reports of EABFU had merely focused on describing the current situation of Hong Kong but failed to achieve any substantive effect on policy promotion. Pointing out that the Government had established a number of advisory bodies, Mr AU Nok-hin was concerned

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whether the Administration would attach importance to the studies and recommendations of EABPU. He cast doubt on the cost effectiveness of the staffing proposal. Dr KWOK Ka-ki and Mr CHAN Chi-chuen expressed similar concerns.

16. G Econ responded that over the past seven years, G Econ's team had published online in its quarterly economic reports more than 160 topical analyses covering various areas, and the analyses on competitiveness, among others, involved many facets. Pr Econ (6) would conduct objective studies, and the outcomes would be submitted to the bureaux concerned for their consideration in the formulation of relevant policies. As different bureaux would take into account other non-economic factors (i.e. environmental protection and budget) during policy formulation, it was difficult to illustrate at this stage the specific impact these studies had on government policies.

Research on Hong Kong's priority industries, business environment, labour force and community economy

17. Dr CHIANG Lai-wan suggested that EABFU should conduct a comprehensive review on the four pillar industries in Hong Kong and the six priority industries proposed by the Government in 2009. She pointed out that the development of the industries would affect the investment decisions of the business sector as well as the academic pursuit of youngsters. The Chairman agreed that the Administration should review the six priority industries. Dr CHIANG also noted that the work of Section VI included undertaking research for exploration of new economic growth drivers, and she stressed that EABFU should analyse in detail Hong Kong's competitive edges, successful overseas examples and the relevant manpower demand, as well as maintain communication with CHRP, so as to avoid taking a decision lightly to advocate the development of a certain new industry, thereby affecting the academic pursuit and job opportunities of youngsters. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen advised that EABFU should review the advantages of some industries in Hong Kong (e.g. the television industry), and analyse in detail whether Hong Kong met the conditions for developing new industries.

18. Mr SHIU Ka-chun opined that economic diversification should include promoting community economy and formulating policies on bazaars. He enquired whether EABFU had conducted studies and made recommendations on the development of community economy.

19. G Econ responded that G Econ's team monitored the overall performance of the four pillar industries and six priority industries in Hong

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Kong from time to time and provided relevant data analyses. As for the research for exploration of new economic growth drivers, he stressed that EABFU had all along taken a professional and objective approach to research by resorting to data analyses extensively without any pre-conceived position. EABFU acknowledged the importance of community economy, and Section IV or Section V responsible for research on labour or poverty alleviation would conduct such research when necessary, subject to the adequacy and reliability of relevant data.

20. Mr SHIU Ka-fai expressed support for the staffing proposal. He pointed out that the business sector was concerned about the abolition of the arrangement of offsetting severance payments and long service payments against Mandatory Provident Fund ("MPF") accrued benefits ("MPF offsetting arrangement"), labour shortage, etc., and was worried that the business environment of Hong Kong would thus be affected. He enquired whether EABFU would study these issues.

21. G Econ responded that in a report on business facilitation published by the World Bank, Hong Kong was still amongst the top in terms of global ranking. He supplemented that business environment naturally had a bearing on manpower resources. Nevertheless, import of foreign workers was not purely a research topic but required a consensus in society. CHRP under the leadership of the Chief Secretary for Administration would explore the relevant issues.

22. Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan was concerned whether the research undertaken by EABFU was too theoretical and overlooked the actual situation of Hong Kong. He said that when undertaking research in relation to labour, Section IV should strike a balance between improving labour welfare and maintaining good business environment, and should review the reliability of the data adopted. Mr WU Chi-wai pointed out that during the discussion on abolishing the MPF offsetting arrangement, the Secretary for Labour and Welfare had advised that the setting up of a fund pool would give rise to moral hazards. He enquired whether EABFU had undertaken research on the issue and asked about the relevant details.

23. G Econ responded that Section IV would undertake research on labour-related issues. Research on abolishing the MPF offsetting arrangement was evidence-based, and had also taken into account the affordability of the business sector. In April 2017, EABFU had submitted to LegCo the business impact assessment of abolishing the MPF offsetting arrangement, and pointed out that the Government might need to reduce the burden on enterprises by putting in place a transitional period and a cut-off arrangement, etc. EABFU had also studied the proposal of setting up a

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fund pool.

24. Dr Fernando CHEUNG was concerned that despite the continuous growth of Hong Kong's economy, the problem of disparity between the rich and the poor was getting increasingly serious. He enquired whether EABFU had conducted research on the topic and put forward proposals of improving people's livelihood during the formulation of the Budget. He also asked whether EABFU's expedition of the research work in relation to statutory minimum wage ("SMW") would help shorten the frequency of SMW review from once every two years to once every year.

25. G Econ pointed out that Sections IV and V were responsible for undertaking research in relation to improving people's livelihood. For instance, Section IV was responsible for supporting the formulation and review of SMW; the research undertaken by Section V on the poor population had all along assisted the Government in formulating such measures as the Working Family Allowance Scheme. Regarding the review of SMW, G Econ pointed out that the issue was decided by the Minimum Wage Commission, and that EABFU would provide assistance as appropriate.

Research on One-way Permit quota

26. Mr Jeremy TAM enquired whether EABFU had conducted research on the One-way Permit ("OWP") quota, including the backgrounds of holders of OWP entering Hong Kong, as well as their impact on Hong Kong's economy. It was pointed out in "Hong Kong 2030+: Towards a Planning Vision and Strategy Transcending 2030" that holders of OWP entering Hong Kong would become a major source of population growth in Hong Kong in the future. Mr TAM asked whether EABFU could undertake to conduct research on the aforesaid issue upon approval of the staffing proposal.

27. G Econ responded that G Econ's team did not have any research dedicated to the OWP quota for the time being, and some non-financial factors such as family reunion would be involved therein. However, it would liaise and further explore with relevant bureaux/departments (e.g. the Labour and Welfare Bureau and the Commission on Poverty) regarding the feasibility of conducting such researches where necessary. He supplemented that the Census and Statistics Department would, in making projections for population and labour force, consider the impact of the OWP quota on such figures.

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Research on land and housing supply

28. Dr KWOK Ka-ki advised that Hong Kong's ranking in the Global Urban Competitiveness Report 2017-2018 (《全球城市競爭力報告 2017-2018》) jointly published by CASS and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme was relatively low, and the report had also pointed out that Hong Kong's business environment was affected by high property prices. He enquired whether EABFU had made recommendations on issues relating to Hong Kong's housing and land policies in the past, and whether the Administration had adopted such recommendations. Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan enquired about the detailed outcomes of the studies undertaken by Section II on Hong Kong's property market, housing and land. Mr Abraham SHEK opined that EABFU should study whether the measures implemented by the Administration to curb the exuberant property market constituted excessive intervention in market operation.

29. G Econ reiterated that Hong Kong's lower ranking in the Global Urban Competitiveness Report 2017-2018 was attributable to the emphasis the report placed on the indicators being different from that adopted by other international ranking institutes. As for land policies, G Econ said that Section II had all along monitored the situation of Hong Kong's property market closely, and had conducted data analyses on the long-term housing policies and the several rounds of demand-side management measures implemented by the Government. He pointed out that the Task Force on Land Supply was forging a consensus in the community on land supply with a view to solving the housing problems of Hong Kong in the long run.

Operation of the Economic Analysis and Business Facilitation Unit

30. Mr WU Chi-wai, Mr SHIU Ka-chun, Mr AU Nok-hin and Mr Abraham SHEK were concerned whether EABFU could operate independently. Mr WU enquired about the differences between the economic analyses conducted by EABFU and academic studies, and whether such analyses met the requirements of academic analyses, including the absence of any predetermined conclusion and value judgment, etc. He also urged the Administration to disclose the details of the economic studies completed by EABFU in the past, including their methodologies, data and conclusions. The Chairman agreed that EABFU should make public its research reports.

31. Mr James TO remarked that EABFU was mainly responsible for conducting economic and data analyses, while policy analysis was the work

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of various policy bureaux. The tasks of Section VI included undertaking research for exploration of new economic growth drivers. He was concerned whether such tasks would overlap with those of other bureaux and relevant organizations (such as PICO and the Financial Services Development Council).

32. G Econ responded that EABFU had all along been running independently, and its economic analyses and studies were conducted in a professional, objective and evidence-based manner with reference to the international practices. He stressed that there was neither predetermined position nor value judgment in the analyses concerned. The work of G Econ's team was transparent in the sense that many of its research reports (e.g. the economic reports published quarterly and the topical reports made for the Commission on Poverty) had been made public, and that the data and analytical frameworks adopted in the studies had also been disclosed in these reports. While policy formulation was led by bureaux, policy analysis involved a number of issues. Economic and data analysis would be the focus of G Econ's team, which advised bureaux on economic matters to assist in their policy steering.

33. Mr CHAN Chun-ying enquired about the work flow of EABFU, including whether a prior consent of the Chief Executive or the Financial Secretary was required if it planned to conduct research on a certain topic; whether it would share the research findings with the relevant bureaux upon completion of relevant research; and whether Pr Econ (6) was required to obtain consent from higher rank officials before submitting his/her research proposals to relevant bureaux for consideration.

34. G Econ responded that G Econ's team had all along maintained communication with relevant bureaux. Apart from meeting the request of bureaux, it would also take the initiative to conduct research on a certain topic when necessary. Pr Econ (6) would provide the proposed research topics, and set out the priorities and analytical frameworks for such topics. EABFU would share its research findings with relevant bureaux and report important findings to the Financial Secretary.

The need to create the Principal Economist (6) post

35. Ms YUNG Hoi-yan said that as the tasks of Sections I to V of EABFU involved I&T development, she enquired why it was necessary to establish Section VI, and whether the Administration had considered sharing the tasks of Section VI among Sections I to V. The Chairman and Dr Fernando CHEUNG expressed similar views.

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36. G Econ explained that the various Sections under EABFU had their own major work focuses. Since I&T development and application was a cross-industry issue, the studies conducted in this respect would have limited perspectives and might not be comprehensive enough if Section I to Section V came up with their individual studies, hence EABFU's proposal to establish Section VI to specifically deal with competitiveness and focus on I&T studies. Currently, there were around 50 economist grade members at EABFU. As Hong Kong was a highly complicated and modernized economy, EABFU had established various Sections to undertake studies in different areas.

37. Mr Martin LIAO noted that the supernumerary Pr Econ (5) post would lapse on 13 May 2019, and the "Manpower Projection to 2027" exercise was also expected to be substantially completed by mid-2019. He enquired whether EABFU would consider maintaining the current five-section establishment through deployment of internal resources. Mr LIAO also said that EABFU should review its work efficiency.

38. G Econ responded that before the lapse of the supernumerary Pr Econ (5) post, EABFU would review the need for extending the post. Section IV was currently responsible for the "Manpower Projection to 2027" exercise and also needed to support the work of CHRP. G Econ reiterated that EABFU was all along committed to arranging its tasks in an efficient manner. However, the workload of its various Sections had been increasing in recent years, and the tasks of Section VI were mostly new projects with imminent needs, so it would be difficult for EABFU to handle the tasks of Section VI through deployment of internal resources.

Employment arrangement for the Principal Economist (6) post

39. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen objected to the creation of the Pr Econ (6) post on a permanent basis and enquired whether the Administration would consider creating the post on a supernumerary basis.

40. G Econ responded that enhancing Hong Kong's competitiveness was ongoing and long-term work, and this was all along an issue of great concern to the Government. Given the rapidly changing global economic conditions and the increasingly keen competition among various economies, the Government saw the need to adopt a more proactive and forward-looking approach to closely monitor relevant developments as well as the changing political and economic landscapes in an ongoing and long-term manner. Therefore, the proposed post was suggested to be created on a permanent basis.

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41. Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan enquired about the requirements imposed by the Government on the holder of the Pr Econ (6) post, including whether the post holder was required to have business experience. The Chairman asked whether EABFU would conduct open recruitment for the post so as to recruit a professional with technology experience. Dr Fernando CHEUNG concurred that the Administration should conduct open recruitment.

42. G Econ responded that the Pr Econ post was a directorate post at promotion rank, and EABFU would conduct a promotion exercise for the post in accordance with the established guidelines and procedures of the civil service. If a suitable candidate could not be identified for promotion to the post concerned, the Government would consider other arrangements, including open recruitment. He supplemented that from the three open recruitment exercises conducted by EABFU in recent years, a total of six Senior Economists coming from the business sector or the academia had been recruited.

43. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen enquired how EABFU would assess the work of Pr Econ (6). G Econ advised that EABFU would review the research findings of Section VI, and whether the Section could support the work of other bureaux. He pointed out that setting out quantitative indicators might not be able to effectively reflect the work effectiveness of the Section.

Engagement of the Economic Analysis and Business Facilitation Unit in the formulation of the Budget

44. The Chairman pointed out the substantial differences between the forecast fiscal surplus and the actual outturn in recent years. She enquired if EABFU was involved in making fiscal surplus forecasts. She was also worried that the Administration's persistent underestimation of fiscal surplus might affect the Government's expenditure and resources and thereby affect Hong Kong's economic growth indirectly. Mr Holden CHOW asked whether the Budget would reflect the recommendations made by EABFU.

45. G Econ advised that his team had participated in drawing up the Budget mainly by providing data on economic prospects assumption, and offering advice on part of the tax revenues (e.g. profits tax). He also pointed out that the Budget was jointly drawn up by various bureaux/departments of the Government, and that the substantial difference between the forecast fiscal surplus and the actual outturn in recent years was mainly attributed to the asset market activities being far more robust

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than expected, which led to considerable revenues from land and related stamp duties. However, it was more difficult to make forecast in this regard. As for stamp duties, the Government would normally make estimation based on the past trend. He supplemented that fiscal surplus was only one of the factors affecting economic growth, and other factors such as the external environment and supply side constraints were also important considerations.

(At 10:20 am, the Chairman enquired if members agreed to extend the meeting by 15 minutes. No members expressed objection.)

Voting on the item

46. The Chairman put the item EC(2017-18)20 to vote. At the request of Ir Dr LO Wai-kwok, the Chairman ordered a division, and the division bell rang for five minutes. Twenty-two members voted for the item and eight against it. The Chairman declared that the Subcommittee agreed to recommend the item to FC for approval. The votes of individual members were as follows:

For

Mr Abraham SHEK	Mr WONG Ting-kwong
Dr Priscilla LEUNG	Mr WONG Kwok-kin
Mr Steven HO	Mr Charles Peter MOK
Mr KWOK Wai-keung	Dr Elizabeth QUAT
Mr POON Siu-ping	Dr CHIANG Lai-wan
Ir Dr LO Wai-kwok	Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan
Mr Alvin YEUNG	Mr HO Kai-ming
Mr Holden CHOW	Mr SHIU Ka-fai
Ms YUNG Hoi-yan	Dr Pierre CHAN
Mr CHAN Chun-ying	Mr Jeremy TAM
Mr Vincent CHENG	Mr Tony TSE
(22 members)	

Against

Mr James TO	Mr WU Chi-wai
Mr CHAN Chi-chuen	Dr Fernando CHEUNG
Mr CHU Hoi-dick	Mr KWONG Chun-yu
Mr Gary FAN	Mr AU Nok-hin
(8 members)	

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47. The Chairman remarked that during the meeting, Dr KWOK Ka-ki had requested by writing that the item be voted on separately at the relevant FC meeting.

48. The meeting ended at 10:39 am.

Council Business Division 1
Legislative Council Secretariat
17 May 2018