

立法會
Legislative Council

LC Paper No. CB(1)921/17-18(06)

Ref. : CB1/PL/CI

Panel on Commerce and Industry

Meeting on 15 May 2018

**Updated background brief on
the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation**

Purpose

This paper provides updated background information on the work of the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation ("HKSTPC"), including the latest development of Hong Kong Science Park ("HKSP") and Industrial Estates ("IEs"), which are operated and managed by HKSTPC. It also gives a summary of views and concerns expressed by members on the subject matters in previous discussions.

Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation

2. Being a statutory body set up by the Government in 2001, HKSTPC is tasked with the objectives to establish or develop premises in support of technology-based companies and activities; to facilitate research and development ("R&D") and application of technologies in Hong Kong; and to support the development, transfer and use of new or advanced technologies in Hong Kong. The Government, as the sole shareholder of HKSTPC, appoints a Board of Directors to oversee the work of HKSTPC. HKSTPC's goal is to transform Hong Kong into the regional hub for innovation and technology ("I&T") development. It helps innovators connect with research partners to accelerate their development, and collaborate with business partners to catalyze the commercialization of innovative products and solutions across five technology clusters¹ and three application platforms of Smart City, Healthy Ageing and Robotics. HKSTPC manages and operates HKSP, three IEs at Tai Po, Yuen Long and Tseung Kwan O,² as well as the InnoCentre at Kowloon

¹ The five technology clusters are biomedical technology, electronics, green technology, information and communications technology, and material and precision engineering.

² The three Industrial Estates ("IEs") are Tai Po IE, Yuen Long IE and Tseung Kwan O IE with area of 75 hectares, 67 hectares and 75 hectares respectively.

Tong.

3. In 2014, the Administration had, in conjunction with HKSTPC, reviewed the utilization and long-term development direction of HKSP and IEs ("the Review"). The Review recommended, among other things, that HKSTPC should maximize the development potentials of the existing HKSP site by constructing new buildings to increase the gross floor area ("GFA"); and use the land in the three IEs more efficiently to support science, I&T based industries. In 2015, the Administration announced to implement the Review's recommendations, including strengthening the role of HKSTPC in developing the I&T ecosystem; suitably raising the development density of HKSP to optimize land use in the park; and proceeding with the formulation of a new IE policy to enhance the value chain of the I&T industries in Hong Kong.

4. The Chief Executive ("CE") announced in the 2016 Policy Address the initiative of re-industrialization as a potential new area of economic growth for Hong Kong. The policy aims to attract high value-added industries that are suitable to be based in Hong Kong and to migrate from traditional labour-intensive industry to smart production. The Financial Secretary ("FS") also announced in the 2016-17 Budget that HKSTPC would undertake pilot projects to promote smart production and advanced manufacturing at Tseung Kwan O IE ("TKOIE").

5. In his 2018-19 Budget, FS proposed to allocate \$10 billion to HKSTPC to support the further development of HKSP (details are in paragraph 15 below). He also proposed to earmark another \$10 billion to support the establishment of two research clusters on healthcare technologies and on artificial intelligence and robotics technologies in HKSP (details are in paragraph 17 below).

Hong Kong Science Park

6. HKSP is Hong Kong's flagship technology infrastructure which provides facilities, services and a dynamic environment that enable companies to nurture ideas, innovate and develop. Consisting of three phases, HKSP occupies a 22-hectare site with a GFA of about 330 000 sq m.³ As at end February 2018, the letting rates of Phases 1, 2 and 3 are 90.7%, 82.7% and 78.8% respectively and the overall letting rate is 84.6%.

7. To meet the strong demand for space for R&D activities, HKSTPC commenced in August 2016 the construction of two building blocks on a 1.18 hectare site on Phase 3 of HKSP, which is known as the Stage 1 of the

³ Phase 1 of Hong Kong Science Park has a gross floor area ("GFA") of 120 000 sq m; Phases 2 and 3 each has a GFA of 105 000 sq m.

Science Park Expansion Programme ("SPX1").⁴ Upon completion of SPX1 which is expected for 2020, the total GFA of HKSP and direct employment will increase to approximately 400 000 sq m and 17 200 persons respectively.

8. To further foster the development of the I&T ecosystem, the CE announced in his 2017 Policy Address the Government's support for HKSTPC to construct an InnoCell adjacent to HKSP.⁵ The InnoCell will provide about 500 residential units with flexible design and ancillary facilities such as shared working spaces for leasing to principals of tenants/incubatees in HKSP and their Mainland/overseas employees as well as Mainland/overseas visiting scientists/researchers at affordable rents.⁶ Being a pioneer in "on-site" accommodation for the I&T sector in Hong Kong, the InnoCell can support the expansion programme of HKSP, create a more vibrant I&T ecosystem, provide an additional incentive for attracting and retaining talents, and enhance collaboration among local and overseas talents. InnoCell is one of the pilot projects for Modular Integrated Construction⁷ under planning and design, and is expected to be completed by 2021.

Provision of facilities and services to assist the development of technology enterprises

9. In addition to the provision of office spaces in HKSP which houses a total of 659 R&D companies (73% local, 11% Mainland and Taiwan and 16% overseas companies) employing over 13 800 persons (among which about 9 800 persons are involved in R&D related activities),⁸ HKSTPC nurtures and helps the science and technology companies under its care to accelerate their growth, innovate and pioneer ground-breaking ideas, by offering them both shared facilities as well as value-added services.

⁴ The proposed Science Park Expansion Programme is to be conducted in three stages. Stages 2 and 3 are under planning. The estimated development cost for Stage 1 of the Science Park Expansion Programme is \$4,428 million, which includes the government equity of \$2,878 million (65%), commercial loan guaranteed by Government of \$1,107 million (25%) and internal resources of the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation ("HKSTPC") of \$443 million (10%).

⁵ The estimated development cost for developing an InnoCell is \$800 million, which includes the government equity of \$560 million (70%) and commercial loan guaranteed by Government of \$240 million (30%).

⁶ Applicants for the InnoCell need to comply with a set of pre-determined admission criteria with a scoring system that covers both "Merit" and "Need" considerations.

⁷ Promotion and leading the adoption of Modular Integrated Construction in the construction industry is one of the initiatives in the 2017 Policy Agenda. Modular Integrated Construction refers to a construction whereby free-standing integrated modules (completed with finishes, fixtures and fittings) are manufactured in a prefabrication factory and then transported to site for installation in a building.

⁸ The figures as provided by the Administration are updated as at end February 2018.

10. There are six shared laboratories in HKSP in relation to biomedical technology and engineering for its I&T ecosystem to use. HKSP also provides a "living lab" environment where technologies are tested out and demonstrated to potential customers through the "Technologies from Science Park" programme that facilitates large enterprises to adopt home grown innovations.

11. Besides, HKSTPC launched two more thematic facilities in HKSP namely the Robotics Garage in May 2016 and Data Studio in February 2017. While the former one is equipped with software and equipment to let robotics entrepreneurs build their prototypes and innovations, the latter provides a shared data exchange platform open to the public for promoting smart city and encouraging disclosure of data.

12. HKSTPC also plays an active role as the super-connector for Hong Kong's I&T community and the relevant enterprises by bringing technology companies on roadshows to different cities within Mainland China, as well as participating in international tradeshows and competitions to expand business opportunities.

Incubation Programmes

13. HKSTPC has been operating incubation programmes which are custom-made for startups in the fields of web and mobile technology, technology and biotechnology. Through the incubation and related programmes, HKSTPC provides one-stop support services for technology-based start-ups, such as office space and facilities, technical and management training, business promotion and development assistance, financial aid package and investment matching activities. In 2016-2017, the total amount of capital raised by incubatees and graduates was more than \$332 million. A home-grown Hong Kong company specialized in artificial intelligence technologies became the first "unicorn" in HKSP in 2017.

14. In 2018, a total of 72 companies graduated from the incubation programmes with a total of 39 patents filed or registered. Over the years, 520 technology incubatees have graduated and among them 394 companies are still in business.⁹

15. To reinforce the role of HKSP as Hong Kong's flagship technology infrastructure, FS proposed in his 2018-19 Budget to allocate \$10 billion to HKSTPC. Of this, about \$3 billion will be used to construct research-related infrastructure and facilities (e.g. laboratories, small batch experimental production facility, animal research facility, robot testing facility, etc). The remaining \$7 billion will be used for HKSTPC to enhance support for its tenants and incubatees (e.g. expanding HKSTPC's Corporate Venture Fund and Incubation Programmes), and set up a Smart Campus in HKSP.

⁹ The figures as provided by HKSTPC are updated as at November 2017.

Establishment of international research centres

16. To step up the collaboration in I&T with other economies' talent pools, the Administration has been attracting internationally renowned R&D institutions and universities to Hong Kong. World-class research institutions including Karolinska Institutet and Guangzhou Institute of Biomedicine and Health have set up their bases in HKSP in 2016 and 2017 respectively.

17. In his 2018-19 Budget, FS proposed earmarking \$10 billion to support the establishment of two research clusters in HKSP on healthcare technologies and on artificial intelligence and robotics technologies. According to the Administration, the two proposed research clusters aim at attracting world class scientific research institutions and technology enterprises to Hong Kong for conducting more midstream and downstream R&D projects¹⁰ in collaboration with local research institutions. The Administration would also provide financial support for the capital/operation costs of the research laboratories of non-profit-making scientific research institutions that will establish their presence in these two clusters.

Previous discussions on the work of Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation, Hong Kong Science Park and InnoCell

18. The Administration briefed the Panel on Commerce and Industry ("the Panel") on 15 December 2015 on the plan to expand the existing HKSP and sought approval of the Finance Committee ("FC") on 28 May 2016 for the proposed financing arrangements for SPX1. The Administration updated the Panel on the work of HKSTPC and HKSP's development on 21 March 2017. As for the InnoCell, the Administration briefed the Panel on the setting up of an InnoCell on 18 July and 21 November 2017 respectively.

Stage 1 of the Science Park Expansion Programme

19. At the Panel meeting on 15 December 2015, some members enquired whether the Administration had any fallback financing arrangements in the case of cost overrunning of SPX1. The Administration advised that HKSTPC was expected to resort to its own means to identify project cost savings and seek extra funding means in such case.

20. At the FC meeting on 28 May 2016, members enquired how the Administration would monitor SPX1 to ensure that the project would not experience cost overruns and delays. The Administration advised that while the Government's representative in the Board of Directors of HKSTPC would

¹⁰ The Administration also indicated that research and development projects carried out in these proposed two clusters will be funded by Innovation and Technology Fund following the mechanism adopted in public research institutions like the Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute as well as the Nano and Advanced Materials Institute, etc.

oversee the project, the Projects and Facilities Committee established under HKSTPC was tasked with the monitoring of the expansion programme. After the meeting, the Administration submitted a follow-up paper (LC Paper No. FC243/15-16(01)) to explain how it would effectively monitor the project.

21. At the same FC meeting, some members enquired why the Government had to provide additional guarantee for the borrowing made by HKSTPC while direct funding had been provided at the same time, and why the option of capital injection in full by the Government was not chosen instead. The Administration advised that HKSTPC considered it difficult to raise funds in full for SPX1 by way of commercial borrowing after taking into account its financial situation. Furthermore, in preparing the financial arrangements, the Government had considered various options such as direct borrowing by HKSTPC, provision of loan guarantee by the Government to HKSTPC, or capital injection by the Government.

The work of Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation and Hong Kong Science Park

22. At the Panel meeting on 21 March 2017, some members suggested that the Administration should consider making reference to the Singaporean Government's practice of providing certification for local technology companies so as to facilitate them, which were mostly start-ups with limited customer references, to gain access to the public sector market. Other members considered that the Administration should formulate a more comprehensive policy to foster the development of I&T start-ups, and enquired whether the Administration could get hold of the needs of the entire start-up sector, including those start-ups operating outside HKSP and Cyberport and the focus areas of their R&D work.

23. The Administration advised that Invest Hong Kong conducted annual surveys on start-ups in Hong Kong covering those operating in private incubators and accelerators. The latest survey conducted in 2016 revealed that there were about 2 000 I&T start-ups in Hong Kong. HKSP would join hands with private incubators and accelerators in hosting events to promote I&T development and R&D outcomes of Hong Kong.

24. Noting that the Government of the Shenzhen Municipality had promulgated the "Measures on Improving the Talents Housing System" in order to make Shenzhen a more attractive place for talents, some members enquired if the Administration would make reference to the Shenzhen Government's practice by formulating an overall policy to address the housing needs of I&T talents. The Administration advised that Shenzhen had traditionally maintained a policy on providing housing for immigrants as it had a high proportion of migrant population. In comparison, Hong Kong's housing policy was not so much focused on addressing the housing needs of overseas/Mainland talents.

Setting up of an InnoCell

25. At the Panel meeting on 18 July 2017, some members suggested that the Administration should consider financing the InnoCell project in full through a commercial loan which could be backed by government guarantee, thereby obviating the need for government equity injection. The Administration explained that in determining the provision of government guarantee, the borrower's repayment ability including the fact that HKSTPC had already shouldered loans of about \$1.107 billion for SPX1 would be considered. The development projects of HKSP and IEs were financed based on roughly the same ratio of 70% government equity and 30% loan.

26. At the same Panel meeting, some members asked about the proportion of overseas and Mainland employees who would benefit from the InnoCell which was expected to provide 500 cubicles only. The Administration said that due to the size of the site and the height restriction, 500 would be the maximum number of cubicles to be provided at the InnoCell. Although this might not be adequate to meet all the demand for accommodation of HKSP tenants, it would allow HKSTPC some flexibility in addressing the short-to-medium accommodation needs of technology talents.

27. Members noted that according to the demand study for InnoCell conducted by HKSTPC in 2016, the provision of suitable staff accommodation was an important factor in considering whether to stay in HKSP. Members enquired about the interim measures to be taken to attract or retain I&T talents before the InnoCell completed. The Administration advised that start-ups entering HKSP would enjoy all-rounded support, including rent-free periods for office accommodation and laboratories of up to four years (e.g. for biotechnology companies requiring a longer incubation period). Moreover, HKSTPC also provided start-ups with one-stop assistance in identifying investors and strengthening overseas market promotion, etc.

28. At the Panel meeting on 21 November 2017, the Panel passed a motion urging the Government, when setting the rent for the InnoCell, to take into account the income of relevant talent in the market, and the financial capability of young entrepreneurs and their employees, so as to avoid losing the attractiveness of the InnoCell and retain talent in I&T. The Administration advised that miscellaneous charges, including water and electricity charges as well as government rates, would be covered by the monthly rental of the InnoCell.

29. In response to the motion, the Administration advised, via a follow-up paper, that HKSTPC would give due regard to the prevailing market situation, the rent of properties of similar quality in the vicinity, as well as the affordability of prospective applicants when setting the rent for the InnoCell. The Administration reiterated that the policy objective was to set the monthly rental of the InnoCell at about 60% of the market rent of unfurnished property of similar quality in the nearby area which was considered to be affordable by

the applicants. The InnoCell, apart from being furnished, would also provide other common facilities as well as shared working space to facilitate tenants' interaction and collaboration, thereby creating an atmosphere favourable to the development of I&T.

Industrial Estates

New admission criteria and leasing arrangement

30. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Review that HKSTPC should use the land in the three IEs more efficiently to support science and I&T based industries (details in paragraphs 3 and 4 above), the Government revised the IE policy to accommodate I&T industries, encourage smart production, and attract high value-added technology industries. HKSTPC will focus its resources on selected industries that can bring the most benefits to Hong Kong and complement the development of its three over-arching technology platforms as mentioned in paragraph 2 above. According to the Administration, the new admission criteria for IEs will be flexible enough to cater for the fast-changing market trends in I&T sector and capable of accommodating the entire value chain covering R&D, prototyping, product design, production, testing and distribution, administration to marketing and branding, so that a "through-train" service can be provided.

31. Under the revised IE policy, instead of building their own factories, most tenants would be leasing specialized multi-storey industrial buildings built by HKSTPC.¹¹ The first lease should last up to six years, and a nine-year term can be given on special considerations. Subject to no breach of lease conditions, there would be an option to renew thereafter for three years at a time. To tighten control and monitoring against under-utilization and abuse of facilities, HKSTPC would carry out on-site inspections by prior appointment/notice, as well as requiring tenants to submit business updates every three years under the lease terms. The rental charges would be competitively priced, having regard to prevailing market conditions and other relevant factors, instead of linking to the historical land development costs.

Two pilot projects in Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate

32. In June 2015, HKSTPC decided, as a pilot, to develop the following projects in TKOIE to promote smart production, attract high value-added technology industries and manufacturing processes-

- (a) a Data Technology Hub ("DT Hub") with GFA of about 27 015 sq m on a 0.54 hectare site; and

¹¹ According to the Administration, except under exceptional circumstances, HKSTPC will not grant sites to single users to build their own factories.

- (b) an Advanced Manufacturing Centre ("AMC") including two building blocks with a GFA of about 108 588 sq m on a 2.71 hectares site.

33. DT Hub aims to accommodate uses ancillary or complementary to the data transfer operations and global telecommunications at the data centres and switching centres at TKOIE¹² and Hong Kong. Special features will be designed to cater for data centre support, multi-media processing, submarine cable landing related needs as well as R&D activities in these fields. Besides, general supporting facilities will also be provided to more than 10 000 employees at TKOIE, including a business centre, showcase arena and offices, etc. The Administration expected to complete the project in 2020.¹³

34. AMC will focus on five major areas namely (a) medical, healthcare, and hospital devices and apparatus; (b) biomedical engineering devices, implants and apparatus; (c) intelligent electronic and optical apparatus; (d) intelligent sensors and advanced assembly of semiconductors; and (e) robot electronics and intelligent power devices that dovetail with smart city development. The Administration expected to complete the project in 2022.

Efficient use of existing Industrial Estate sites

35. According to the Administration, over 90% of the land in the three IEs have been utilized.¹⁴ Yet, the three IEs have only been developed to about 53% of the overall maximum plot ratio of 2.5, as at March 2017. HKSTPC has been negotiating with the factory operators of the IE sites, encouraging them to surrender unused plot ratio or premises which have not been fully utilized. Up to July 2017, HKSTPC has successfully repossessed nine sites (with existing buildings on five of them) with an area of about nine hectares through enforcement of the relevant lease terms and provision of other incentives. HKSTPC will identify suitable premises from the surrendered factories and refurbish them for leasing to the technology industry.

36. The first refurbishment project is a five-storey building with a GFA of 8 500 sq m on a 0.35 hectare site at Tai Po IE. In mid 2017, HKSTPC anticipated the tenants (which were mainly involved in industries including precision engineering and new materials, etc) would settle in from late 2017

¹² According to the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer in January 2018, Tseung Kwan O IE, which houses a total of 11 high-tier data centres, is the largest data centre cluster in Asia Pacific.

¹³ The total estimated development cost of \$8,248 million (including \$6,633 million for Advanced Manufacturing Centre and \$1,615 million for Data Technology Hub) includes the government equity of \$6,598 million (80%) and government loan of \$1,650 million (20%).

¹⁴ A total of 159 operators (62% local, 8% Mainland and 30% overseas companies) were operating in the three IEs, as at end February 2018.

onwards. HKSTPC hoped that another 18 600 sq m GFA could be provided in 2019 for admission applications by more enterprises, subject to the outcome of the relevant feasibility study.

Planning for new industrial estates

37. In delivering his 2016 Policy Address, the CE pointed out that there would be an anticipated increase in the demand for sites for scientific research and new industrial use. The Administration has provisionally identified, subject to further studies, a site of about 56 hectares near the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point for the long-term development of IEs and another site of about 15 hectares at Wang Chau for extension of the Yuen Long IE.

Previous discussions on the Industrial Estates

38. The Administration briefed the Panel on 17 May 2016 on its plan to develop AMC and DT Hub, and updated the Panel on the policy on re-industrialization and IEs' latest development at the meeting on 21 March 2017.

Re-industrialization policy

39. In order to drive the success of re-industrialization, some members suggested at the Panel meeting on 21 March 2017 that the Administration should encourage suppliers of manufacturing components, whose factories were currently located in the Pearl River Delta region, to relocate their production base to Hong Kong to enrich the industrial chain. The Administration advised that it would strive to attract the manufacturing of high-value added manufacturing components to Hong Kong to complement the production of high-value added products, thus building the necessary clusters to facilitate the progression of the local manufacturing industry towards Industry 4.0.

40. Referring to HKSTPC's plan to identify suitable premises from surrendered factories for leasing to the technology industry after the refurbishment, some members opined that a few target industries should be selected for focused development pursuant to the re-industrialization policy. Members asked whether HKSTPC would encourage industries relevant to a particular industrial chain to apply for admission to IEs and accommodate relevant upstream and downstream enterprises under one roof. The Administration advised that the specialized multi-storey industrial buildings to be built in IEs would attract the admission of enterprises in both the upstream and downstream of an industrial chain through clustering effect. For instance, the first project at Tai Po IE would target at high-end electronic production.

41. At the same Panel meeting, some members considered that development of overseas markets for local R&D outcomes was crucial to the success of

re-industrialization. These members urged the Administration to enhance publicity and promotion of locally developed technologies and technology products in the international arena. The Administration advised that HKSP and individual R&D centres had participated in international promotion events to publicize the new technologies developed by local R&D institutions. In respect of promotion of R&D outcomes which had been commercialized and rolled out as products in the market, the Trade and Industry Department, through the SME Export Marketing Fund, provided funding to support the export promotion work of small and medium enterprises ("SMEs") to help them explore and develop overseas markets for their products. In addition, the enterprises concerned could take part in export promotion programmes of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council to promote their technology products to overseas buyers. The Administration added that it would consider the inclusion of "market promotion" as one of the key areas to support re-industrialization in Hong Kong.

42. Given the rising demand for data centres worldwide, some members enquired at the Panel meeting on 17 May 2016 whether the Administration had assessed if the existing total floor area available for the development of data centres would be sufficient in the next 5 to 10 years. The Administration advised that it would make available vacant greenfield sites for sale to facilitate the development of data centres and one of the sites due for sale was in Tseung Kwan O. Moreover, the waiver fee originally charged for converting industrial buildings into data centres had been removed. Data centres were also encouraged to consider other modes of operation, for example using advanced technology or modular equipment. Subsequently, the Administration advised via LC Paper No. CB(1)1024/15-16(01) that the GFA of local data centres had exceeded 460 000 sq m. The Administration had reserved three pieces of land in Tseung Kwan O Area 85 for the development of high-tier data centres. It was expected that an additional floor area of around 160 000 sq m could be provided in the coming few years to meet market demand.

Data Technology Hub and Advanced Manufacturing Centre

43. Some members enquired how the Administration would assist enterprises to move to AMC and DT Hub, and how tenants would be selected. Other members urged the Administration to actively promote AMC and DT Hub to the industry, so that the industry would better understand the merits of the two venues. The Administration advised that AMC would provide the ancillary facilities required for the development of smart manufacturing, including the expensive clean room facility and dual power supply system. This in turn would reduce the operating cost of the enterprises and assist them in setting up plants in AMC. The Administration aimed to lease AMC to enterprises engaging in the development of advanced manufacturing, including SMEs. It was expected that the lease term would be longer given the longer duration of machine setting for the manufacturing sector in general. The Administration further advised that an industrial planning consultant was conducting a detailed study on the latest technological and operational

requirements for the targeted industries so as to set out the preliminary design standards, including ceiling height, floor loading, mechanical vibration standard, electrical and mechanical facilities, Internet security, communal facilities (e.g. automated storage and 3D printing) and clean room environment, etc., in order to cater for the needs of advanced automated production.

44. At the Panel meeting on 21 March 2017, some members enquired whether emphasis should be put on software, data analysis capability and the related infrastructures pursuant to the Administration's strategy for promoting re-industrialization. They also urged the Administration to have effective communication with relevant downstream stakeholders, such as operators of data centres and software companies, to enhance their understanding on the functions of DT Hub and seek their views on the design of DT Hub to ensure that the industry's needs were met.

45. The Administration advised that apart from high-value added production processes, the development of high-value added software, big data and artificial intelligence were also relevant to the process of Hong Kong's re-industrialization. HKSTPC had consulted stakeholders' views during the design stage of DT Hub. DT Hub would accommodate uses ancillary or complementary to the data transfer operations and global communications at data centres and switching centres in TKOIE and Hong Kong. Special features would be designed to cater for data centre support, multi-media processing, submarine cable landing related needs and R&D activities in these fields.

46. At the same Panel meeting, some members asked about the number of employment opportunities that would be created upon the completion of AMC and DT Hub and whether non-skilled workers would benefit from the projects. They considered that given the Government's substantial investment in I&T, priority should be accorded to local residents for the jobs created in large-scale I&T infrastructural projects. The Administration advised that AMC and DT Hub would provide a total of about 3 400 employment opportunities upon completion. Most of the jobs to be created under these projects were expected to be taken up by local residents in the light of actual operating experience of HKSP and the five R&D Centres where locals had accounted for about 70% to 80% of the working population.

Latest position

47. The Administration will seek the Panel's support on 15 May 2018 on a proposal to provide resources for HKSTPC to construct research-related infrastructure and facilities and strengthen support to its tenants and incubatees; the establishment of two research clusters; as well as the creation of a new Assistant Commissioner post in Innovation and Technology Commission to implement the new I&T initiatives.

Relevance

48. A list of relevant papers is in the **Appendix**.

Council Business Division 1
Legislative Council Secretariat
11 May 2018

List of relevant papers

| Date of meeting | Meeting | Paper |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 15/12/2015 | Panel on Commerce and Industry | <p>Administration's paper on "Further development of Hong Kong Science Park" (LC Paper No. CB(1)279/15-16(05))</p> <p>Background brief on the development of the Hong Kong Science Park prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)279/15-16(06))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)548/15-16)</p> |
| 17/5/2016 | Panel on Commerce and Industry | <p>Administration's paper on "Implementation of pilot projects according to the Revised Industrial Estate Policy" (LC Paper No. CB(1)901/15-16(03))</p> <p>Background brief on the implementation of the revised Industrial Estate Programme prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)901/15-16(04))</p> <p>Administration's follow-up paper on "Implementation of pilot projects according to the Revised Industrial Estate Policy" (LC Paper No. CB(1)1024/15-16(01))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)1186/15-16)</p> |

| Date of meeting | Meeting | Paper |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 28/5/2016 | Finance Committee | <p>Administration's paper on "Stage 1 of the Science Park Expansion Programme" (FCR(2016-17)30)</p> <p>Administration's paper on "Developing an Advanced Manufacturing Centre and a Data Technology Hub under the Revised Industrial Estate Policy" (FCR(2016-17)31)</p> <p>Administration's follow-up paper on "the funding proposals relating to the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation" (LC Paper No. FC243/15-16(01))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. FC312/15-16) (LC Paper No. FC313/15-16)</p> |
| 21/3/2017 | Panel on Commerce and Industry | <p>Administration's paper on "Policy on "re-industrialisation" and the latest development of the Industrial Estates and Hong Kong Science Park" (LC Paper No. CB(1)677/16-17(04))</p> <p>Background brief on policy on re-industrialisation and the development of the Industrial Estates and Hong Kong Science Park prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)677/16-17(05))</p> <p>Administration's follow-up paper on "Promotion of research and development outcomes of Hong Kong; sites reserved for innovation and technology development and the procurement of local information and communications technology products by the Government" (LC Paper No. CB(1)1222/16-17(01))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)917/16-17)</p> |

| Date of meeting | Meeting | Paper |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 18/7/2017 | Panel on Commerce and Industry | <p>Administration's paper on "Development of the InnoCell adjacent to Hong Kong Science Park" (LC Paper No. CB(1)1293/16-17(03))</p> <p>Background brief on the development of InnoCell prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)1293/16-17(04))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)1454/16-17)</p> |
| 21/11/2017 | Panel on Commerce and Industry | <p>Administration's supplementary information to the paper on "Development of the InnoCell adjacent to Hong Kong Science Park" (LC Paper No. CB(1)212/17-18(03))</p> <p>Background brief on the development of InnoCell prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)212/17-18(04))</p> <p>Administration's follow-up papers on "Development of the InnoCell adjacent to Hong Kong Science Park" (LC Paper No. CB(1)438/17-18(01)) (LC Paper No. CB(1)477/17-18(01))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)450/17-18)</p> |
| 26/1/2018 & 2/2/2018 | Finance Committee | <p>Administration's paper on "Development of the InnoCell" (FCR(2017-18)54)</p> |