

立法會 *Legislative Council*

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Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting

Meeting on 8 February 2021

Updated background brief on smart city development

Purpose

This paper provides updated background information on smart city development. It also summarizes the views and concerns expressed by Members in previous discussions on the subject.

Background

Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong

2. The Administration released the *Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong* ("the Blueprint")¹ on 15 December 2017, which outlines the vision and mission of building Hong Kong into a world-class smart city. The Blueprint sets out a clear and concrete direction for smart city development in Hong Kong and maps out development plans in the next five years.

3. The vision of the Blueprint is to "embrace innovation and technology to build a world-famed Smart Hong Kong characterized by a strong economy and high quality of living". The smart city development plans cover six smart areas, namely "Smart Mobility", "Smart Living", "Smart Environment", "Smart People", "Smart Government" and "Smart Economy". The key initiatives in each of the six major areas are listed at **Appendix I**.

¹ Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong ("the Blueprint") can be downloaded at the dedicated smart city portal (www.smartcity.gov.hk).

4. The Administration released *Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong 2.0* ("Blueprint 2.0") on 10 December 2020 setting out more than 130 initiatives. Blueprint 2.0 has been uploaded to the dedicated smart city portal (www.smartcity.gov.hk). The portal also provides real-time city dashboards for members of the public to receive the latest information. By making use of open data released by the Government, the dashboards present data on environment and weather, transport and traffic, public facilities and services, and a city overview using interactive charts and online maps.

Key infrastructure projects for smart city development

5. The Administration is taking forward the following three projects as part of the key infrastructure for smart city development:

- (a) provision of an electronic identity ("eID") (now officially named as "iAM Smart") for all Hong Kong residents: this project allows each Hong Kong resident to use a single digital identity and authentication to conduct government and commercial transactions online;
- (b) installation of multi-functional smart lampposts at selected urban locations: this pilot project supports the building of a smart city with city-wide coverage of data and network; and
- (c) implementation of the next generation government cloud ("GovCloud") infrastructure: the GovCloud will be equipped with a new application architecture and a big data analytics platform to support the adoption of new cloud and system development technologies by government bureaux and departments ("B/Ds").

6. On 11 May 2018, Finance Committee ("FC") approved the creation of a commitment of \$112.0 million for implementing a one-stop online system for the provision of eID, and a commitment of \$533.3 million for implementing the GovCloud infrastructure and big data analytics platform. Both projects are funded under Capital Works Reserve Fund Head 710 - Computerization. As regards the implementation of the pilot scheme of smart lampposts, the relevant expenditure would be met by the block vote under Head 706 - Highways.

Wi-Fi Connected City Programme

7. In May 2016, FC approved a funding commitment of \$500 million for implementing the Wi-Fi Connected City Programme, which seeks to

expand the coverage of "Wi-Fi.HK" hotspots progressively. The programme also enlists the participation of more public and private organizations to provide the public and visitors with free Wi-Fi services in various districts across the territory. The number of free public Wi-Fi hotspots under the "Wi-Fi.HK" brand has increased to about 36 300 by end-2019. The Office of the Government Chief Information Officer ("OGCIO") has extended the high-speed Wi-Fi access points to 10 popular tourist spots, and would continue to expand the coverage and enhance the service of the "Wi-Fi.HK" brand.

Previous discussions

8. The Administration briefed the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting ("the Panel") on the major components of the Blueprint at the meetings on 8 January 2018 and 12 March 2018, and sought the Panel's support for the funding proposals for three key infrastructure projects for smart city development (paragraph 5). Panel members supported the funding proposals. Discussions on smart city development were held at the FC meeting on 11 May 2018 when Members examined the relevant funding proposals. During the 2019-2020 session, the Panel followed-up with the Administration on the progress of development of smart city in Hong Kong, including the work of the Smart Government Innovation Lab ("Smart Lab"), the launch of the "iAM Smart" platform, multi-functional smart lampposts and the Wi-Fi Connected City Programme. The major views and concerns expressed by Members are summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

Smart City Blueprint and infrastructure

9. Members expressed concerns that the technologies the Administration adopted for the smart city initiatives might not be able to keep pace with development. Some Members also expressed concerns that Hong Kong might lag behind its regional neighbours in the smart city initiatives. The Administration maintained that the Steering Committee on Innovation and Technology chaired by the Chief Executive, which comprised key directors of Bureaux, had the will to implement the Blueprint. Hong Kong's performance in smart city development vis-à-vis other major cities in the world would be demonstrated by the performance indicators published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO37122).

10. Given the community-wide support for early implementation of smart city initiatives to improve people's daily lives, Members suggested that the Administration should conduct an extensive public consultation

exercise when mapping out Blueprint 2.0, so as to better gauge public opinion and prioritize the initiatives in the light of public needs. The Administration advised that in the course of formulating Blueprint 2.0, it had been actively organizing and participating in focus discussion groups and industry engagement meetings.

Smart mobility

11. Members enquired about the Administration's target, if any, on the dissemination of parking vacancy information of public car parks. The Administration responded that it would continue to encourage commercial car park operators to provide and disseminate real-time parking vacancy data.

12. Questions were raised as to whether the Administration would enhance Hong Kong's capability in combating coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") by using innovation and technology ("I&T") solutions, such as disinfecting passenger baggages and cargoes when the services of the Hong Kong International Airport ("HKIA") resumed in near future. The Administration said that HKIA had adopted robotic technology for indoor disinfection in order to maintain environmental hygiene and minimize cleaning staff's exposure to viruses and germs. Moreover, the Administration had launched a special call for trial projects under the Public Sector Trial Scheme to support product development and application of technologies for the prevention and control of the pandemic.

13. OGCIO launched the mobile app "LeaveHomeSafe" in mid-November 2020 to provide members of the public with a digital tool to record their visits to different venues through scanning venue-specific QR codes posted at the venue entrances. If a venue had been visited by a confirmed COVID-19 patient, the app would notify those users who had visited the same venue around the same time as the patient. In the event of infection, the users' visit records could assist the Department of Health ("DH") in epidemiological investigations and contact tracing.

14. Members asked whether the Administration would set out in the terms of use of the "LeaveHomeSafe" app that all the recorded data would only be used for assisting DH in relevant contact tracing so as to allay public concerns towards the protection of user's privacy. The Administration assured Members that relevant venue check-in data would only be kept in the app inside the user's mobile phone. Such data would not be uploaded to the Government or any other systems. Meanwhile, user's check-in data would be erased automatically after 31 days.

Smart Government

15. Members commented about the slow progress of introducing e-Government services. Some Members pointed out that the public expected the Administration to promote the use of I&T solutions in government departments to tackle problems encountered in the community. The Administration advised that the Government had allocated a considerable amount of resources to support the development of I&T over the past few years. Since the establishment of the Smart Lab, OGCIO had approached B/Ds to explore the feasibility of adopting various information technology ("IT") solutions in improving services to the community.

Smart Government Innovation Lab

16. Members commented that the Administration should step up efforts to provide more convenient public services, such as streamlining the applications procedure for vehicle licence renewal through the use of technology. Some Members pointed out that the community expected that the Smart Lab would develop groundbreaking technologies to improve people's daily life and foster economic development.

17. The Administration assured Members that efforts would be made to facilitate more government departments to explore the adoption of technologies proactively in enhancing existing public services, or to introduce new services by adopting an innovative approach. Furthermore, the Administration had launched a time-limited Distance Business Programme under the Anti-Epidemic Fund to support enterprises to continue business and services through adoption of IT solutions.

Smart economy

18. The Administration provided enhanced tax deduction for qualifying expenditure incurred by enterprises on research and development ("R&D") in 2018-2019 to incentivize companies to increase investment in technological R&D. Members noted that among the tax returns received for the 2018-2019 assessment year, the Inland Revenue Department had only received 110 claims for tax deduction relating to R&D expenditures, and the relevant expenditure involved for claiming tax deduction was about \$1.82 billion. Members enquired about the Administration's measures to encourage more enterprises to conduct R&D work amid the times of economic recession, including whether the Administration would consider expanding the scope of application of the tax deduction measures or providing additional tax concessions for R&D related activities.

19. The Administration explained that as the legislation for enhanced tax deduction for expenditures incurred on "qualifying R&D activities" by

enterprises was only enacted in October 2018, it would require a longer time for the number of claims for R&D tax deduction to pick up. The Administration would keep the situation under review, and would introduce suitable measures as and when appropriate for encouraging R&D investment by private enterprises.

Smart living

20. Members enquired about the progress of implementing the faster payment system ("FPS")² and the way forward. The Administration had informed Panel members that FPS had been launched and more than 4.86 million user-registrations had been recorded. The Administration was exploring with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority on how to enable members of the public to settle payments (e.g. application fees for government venues or facilities) with FPS via the online services and mobile apps provided by the Government.

Next generation government cloud infrastructure and big data analytics platform

21. Members noted that OGCIO was implementing GovCloud and developing the big data analytics platform to facilitate B/Ds to make better use of cloud services and new information technologies for enhancing operational efficiency and cyber security. The new platform was planned to be launched in the third quarter of 2020, and the big data analytics platform would run on GovCloud to facilitate B/Ds take forward more big data analytics projects. Members had sought details on the implementation progress of GovCloud, including whether B/Ds were willing to adopt GovCloud, how the bureau would assist B/Ds in using the new platform and its target to require all B/Ds to make use of GovCloud.

22. The Administration advised that B/Ds were encouraged to use GovCloud when developing new systems or revamping existing systems wherever possible. Apart from implementing the secure and reliable "private cloud", OGCIO would also make use of "public cloud" services which were more flexible, elastic, scalable and more secure. The new platform could help B/Ds reduce the development and maintenance costs of IT systems. The 260 e-Government services and application systems under various B/Ds currently running on the existing central cloud platforms would be progressively migrated to the new platform when it came into operation in the third quarter of 2020.

² Faster Payment System ("FPS") is a platform which connects banks and stored value facility operators. Users may transfer money and carry out transactions by phone or by email using a QR code through FPS.

23. Some Members held the view that the use of big data analytics would facilitate B/Ds in identifying issues that the public was most concerned about. For example, the Administration would be able to respond quickly if it had been more aware of the public concerns over the supply of surgical masks after the outbreak of COVID-19. The Administration advised that it would continue with the on-going efforts to widely promote the adoption of big data analytics in Government.

Multi-functional smart lampposts

24. Members noted that a number of smart lampposts installed under the multi-functional smart lampposts pilot scheme had been damaged during some of the social events in 2019. Members commented that the vandalism reflected the public's misunderstanding of the purposes and functions of smart lampposts, and they queried how the Administration would further elucidate the relevant policies and measures so as to garner public support on smart city development.

25. The Administration responded that sensors equipped in smart lampposts were used to collect data such as air quality data, and base stations were installed therein to support the fifth generation mobile communications (5G) network services. The Administration noted the community's concerns about privacy issues arising from the operation of smart lampposts, and had henceforth suspended all applications that might have privacy implications. It also assured Members that communication with the public on the initiative would continue. Meanwhile, the Administration had set up a Multi-functional Smart Lampposts Technical Advisory Ad Hoc Committee ("the Ad Hoc Committee") comprising non-government members to provide third-party advice on the operation of smart lampposts to further safeguard personal privacy.

26. Some Members remarked that many people in Hong Kong did not trust the Government. They queried whether the Administration should review critically whether the initiative to install smart lampposts should be aborted. Some other Members, however, expressed support for the smart lampposts initiative. The Administration advised that the Ad Hoc Committee had concluded that the smart lampposts had no personal data privacy issue. The Administration would step up publicity to facilitate public understanding of the design and operation of smart lampposts.

"iAM Smart" platform

27. Members noted that the public could use "iAM Smart" to perform digital signing in accordance with the Electronic Transactions Ordinance (Cap. 553) for handling statutory documents and procedures. Some

Members queried whether the Administration would introduce any legislative amendments to the existing statutory provisions on digital signing. Enquiries were also raised about the applications of "iAM Smart" in public services.

28. The Administration advised that "iAM Smart Lite" would provide an additional function of digital signing, which was supported by digital certificate. Given that a signature requirement under the law could be satisfied by a digital signature supported by a recognized digital certificate, no legislative amendment would be required. On the promotion of wider use of "iAM Smart", the Administration had been actively driving B/Ds to adopt the "iAM Smart" one-stop personalized digital service platform progressively for their e-Government services, including the use of electronic forms.

29. Members were concerned whether the biometric data, such as a photograph of Hong Kong Identity Card ("HKID"), a self-portrait digital photograph, would be uploaded onto the server during user registration. The Administration advised that the system would verify the applicant's identity against the records of the Immigration Department. The HKID photograph provided and the self-portrait digital photograph taken by the applicant during registration for "iAM Smart" would be deleted immediately after verification of user identity. Other personal information provided during registration would only be used for "iAM Smart" account management. User data would be encrypted and stored in government data centres.

Wi-Fi Connected City Programme

30. Pointing out that many feedback received indicated that the connection speed of free Wi-Fi hotspots in many areas was not very stable, Members enquired about the Administration's concrete measures to improve the connection speed of free Wi-Fi hotspots.

31. The Administration responded that it had all along attached great importance to ensuring both quality and quantity of free Wi-Fi hotspots. For example, the average connection speed of the "Wi-Fi.HK" hotspots exceeded 20 megabits per second ("Mbps") which was sufficient for downloading and watching videos smoothly. Moreover, the Administration had provided high-speed Wi-Fi access points at popular tourist attractions with connection speed exceeding 100 Mbps. The Administration also advised that the connection speed and stability of Wi-Fi services were affected by various factors such as the number of concurrent users and the network traffic, etc. The Administration would regularly review the connection speed of hotspots under the "Wi-Fi.HK"

brand and liaise with the participating organizations to ensure the quality of the Wi-Fi service.

32. Members noted that due to a drop in public demand in public payphone, the Administration decided to exclude about 50% of the kiosk payphones from the universal service obligation ("USO"),³ and most of these payphones would be removed. Among the kiosk payphones which the Administration had decided to remove from USO, 394 of them had free Wi-Fi hotspots. In response to Members' enquiry on whether free Wi-Fi service would be provided uninterrupted when the telephone kiosks which housed Wi-Fi hotspots were removed, the Administration advised that the Government and telecommunications operators had been installing new Wi-Fi hotspots at suitable premises under the "Wi-Fi Connected City" programme as an on-going effort. Its implementation progress would not be affected by the removal of public telephone kiosks. Some merits of the Wi-Fi service at government venues over the service offered by telecommunications operators at telephone kiosks included its higher connection speed and the absence of a connection time limit on users. The Administration indicated that suitably distributed free Wi-Fi service would be maintained despite the removal of the telephone kiosks concerned.

Questions raised at Council meetings

33. Members had raised questions relating to the smart city development at various Council meetings. Details of the questions and the Administration's replies are given in the hyperlinks in **Appendix II**.

Latest position

34. The Administration will brief the Panel on 8 February 2021 on the Blueprint 2.0.

³ Pursuant to the universal service obligation specified under the Telecommunications Ordinance (Cap. 106), the universal service provider, viz. PCCW-HKT Telephone Limited and Hong Kong Telecommunications (HKT) Limited, is required under its licence conditions to provide public payphones, including kiosk type public payphones located on the streets and in-building type public payphones located in public facilities (e.g. hospitals, universities, recreation and civic centres). The cost of providing this public payphone service is shared by all local fixed and mobile service operators.

Relevant papers

35. A list of relevant papers is set out in **Appendix II**.

Council Business Division 1
Legislative Council Secretariat
2 February 2021

**Key initiatives of smart city development plans in
the Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong**

Smart mobility

- (a) Integrate existing e-transport applications into an all-in-one mobile application by 2018 to facilitate journey planning;
- (b) Release real-time information of franchised buses through mobile devices by 2018 and information display panels at government public transport interchanges and covered bus stops by 2020;
- (c) Complete the installation of traffic detectors on all strategic roads to provide real-time traffic information by 2020;
- (d) Install new on-street parking meters to support multiple payment systems starting from 2019-2020 with provision of real-time parking vacancy information;
- (e) In light of the results of the feasibility study, engage the public to develop a detailed Electronic Road Pricing Pilot Scheme in Central and its adjacent areas and its implementation strategy in 2019;
- (f) Facilitate trials of autonomous vehicles in the West Kowloon Cultural District and other areas as appropriate;
- (g) Pilot the use of technology to deter improper use of roadside loading and unloading bays and illegal parking in Kowloon East from 2018;
- (h) Establish "bicycle-friendly" new towns and new development areas;
- (i) Continue to take forward "Walk in HK" by providing a pedestrian-friendly environment; and

- (j) Explore the provision of a convenient and smooth travel experience by using facial biometrics technology including at check-in, boarding pass checkpoint and boarding.

Smart living

- (a) Introduce a Faster Payment System by 2018 which supports users to transfer money anytime and anywhere by phone number or email address;
- (b) Facilitate the development of a QR code payment standard to promote the wider use of mobile retail payments and bring greater convenience to customers and merchants;
- (c) Launch the \$1 billion "Innovation and Technology Fund for Application in Elderly and Rehabilitation Care" in 2018 to subsidise elderly and rehabilitation service units to try and procure technology products;
- (d) Set up a Big Data Analytics Platform by the Hospital Authority for facilitating healthcare-related research in 2019, and start adopting a smart hospital approach for piloting by 2020; and
- (e) Provide all residents, by 2020, a free electronic identity ("eID") which is a single digital identity for authentication when conducting government and commercial transactions online.

Smart environment

- (a) Phase down coal-fired electricity generation gradually and replace with natural gas and non-fossil fuel sources;
- (b) Apply renewable energy on a wider and larger scale based on mature and commercially available technologies with the public sector taking the lead;
- (c) Install light-emitting diode ("LED") lamps in public lighting systems progressively starting from 2017/2018 and encourage retrofitting LED lighting for existing government buildings;
- (d) Promote retro-commissioning and building-based smart/innovation and technology ("I&T") technologies;

- (e) Use remote sensing devices to monitor air quality, cleanliness of streets and public places, and usage of litter and recycling bins; and
- (f) Continue to include requirements in the sale of new lots in Kowloon East, including green building design, provision of smart water meter system, charging facilities for electric vehicles and real-time information on vacant parking spaces.

Smart people

- (a) Organise intensive training programmes on science, technology, engineering and mathematics ("STEM") education for curriculum leaders of primary and secondary schools from the 2017/2018 to 2019/2020 school years;
- (b) Encourage industries to hire STEM graduates for research and development ("R&D") through the Postdoctoral Hub Programme and the enhanced Internship Programme;
- (c) Attract and retain more I&T professionals, especially in biotechnology, data science, artificial intelligence, robotics, financial technology and cyber security. Launch a fast-track pilot I&T talent admission scheme in 2018; and
- (d) Provide support to young entrepreneurs and start-ups to build a stronger I&T culture.

Smart government

- (a) Fifth generation ("5G") mobile networks can offer ultra-high speed and high capacity services, support device-to-device ultra-reliable/low-latency communications, and enable massive machine-to-machine communications for better implementation of the Internet of Things. Hong Kong is all geared up for the commercial launch of 5G services and applications in 2020;
- (b) Open up more public and private sector data in digital forms to facilitate research and innovation;

- (c) Adopt eID common login by 2020 and enhance the e-services user experience with the help of artificial intelligence, chatbot and big data analytics;
- (d) Implement the multi-functional smart lampposts pilot scheme starting from 2019 to facilitate collection of real-time city data to enhance city management and other public services;
- (e) Build a new big data analytics platform by 2020 which will enable real-time data transmission and sharing among government departments;
- (f) Revamp the government cloud infrastructure platform by 2020 to enable digital government services delivery; and
- (g) Adopt Building Information Modelling for major government capital works projects starting from 2018 and develop Common Spatial Data Infrastructure by 2023.

Smart economy

- (a) Facilitate the introduction of virtual banking as another model of service delivery;
- (b) Provide tourist facilitation services through smart technologies by 2018 at the Hong Kong International Airport, the West Kowloon Station of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link and the Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge;
- (c) Provide enhanced tax deduction for qualifying expenditure incurred by enterprises on R&D in 2018/2019 to incentivise companies to increase investment in technological R&D;
- (d) Review the Government's procurement arrangements by 2018 to include I&T as well as design thinking as tender requirements to encourage local technological innovation and underscore the user-centric approach; and
- (e) Review existing legislation and regulations so as to amend outdated provisions which impede I&T development.

(Source: [LC Paper No. CB\(4\)429/17-18\(03\)](#))

List of relevant papers

Committee	Meeting date	Paper
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	8 January 2018	<p>Administration's paper on the Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong LC Paper No. CB(4)429/17-18(03)</p> <p>Updated background brief on the smart city development LC Paper No. CB(4)429/17-18(04)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(4)699/17-18</p>
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	12 March 2018	<p>Administration's paper on the key infrastructure projects for smart city development LC Paper No. CB(4)701/17-18(03)</p> <p>Administration's response to issues raised at the meeting on 12 March 2018 LC Paper No. CB(4)1051/17-18(01)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(4)1197/17-18</p>

Committee	Meeting date	Paper
Finance Committee	11 May 2018	<p>CAPITAL WORKS RESERVE FUND HEAD 710 – COMPUTERISATION Office of the Government Chief Information Officer New Subhead "Electronic Identity (eID)" New Subhead "Digital Transformation for Agile Delivery of e-Government Services" FCR(2018-19)9</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. FC9/18-19</p>
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	29 October 2019	<p>Administration's paper on 2019 Policy Address - Policy initiatives of Innovation and Technology Bureau LC Paper No. CB(1)42/19-20(01)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)242/19-20</p>
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	9 December 2019	<p>Administration's paper on Public Payphone Review and Free Wi-Fi Hotspots in Public Telephone Kiosks LC Paper No. CB(1)214/19-20(05)</p> <p>Background brief on public payphone review and free Wi-Fi hotspots in public telephone kiosks LC Paper No. CB(1)214/19-20(06)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)361/19-20</p>

Committee	Meeting date	Paper
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	11 May 2020	<p>Administration's paper on the Smart Government Innovation Lab LC Paper No. CB(1)593/19-20(03)</p> <p>Background brief on the Smart Government Innovation Lab LC Paper No. CB(1)593/19-20(04)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)876/19-20</p>
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	8 June 2020	<p>Administration's paper on update on smart city development LC Paper No. CB(1)710/19-20(02)</p> <p>Updated background brief on smart city development LC Paper No. CB(1)710/19-20(03)</p> <p>Administration's response to issues raised at the meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)918/19-20(01)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)919/19-20</p>
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	8 June 2020	<p>Administration's paper on launching of "iAM Smart" platform and other digital government service initiatives LC Paper No. CB(1)710/19-20(04)</p> <p>Updated background brief on e-Government development and iAM smart platform LC Paper No. CB(1)710/19-20(05)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)919/19-20</p>

Committee	Meeting date	Paper
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	9 November 2020	Administration's paper on application of information technology to combat COVID-19 LC Paper No. CB(1)97/20-21(02)
Council	10 January 2018	Question No. 6 raised by Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok Development of smart city
Council	25 April 2018	Question No. 15 raised by Hon Jeremy TAM Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong
Council	25 April 2018	Question No. 21 raised by Hon Charles Peter MOK Converting on-street facilities into infrastructural facilities needed for building a smart city
Council	30 May 2018	Question No. 10 raised by Dr Hon Pierre CHAN Provision of free Wi-Fi services in public hospitals
Council	27 February 2019	Question No. 11 raised by Hon WU Chi-wai Making use of next generation government cloud infrastructure
Council	13 November 2019	Question No. 5 raised by Hon Charles Peter MOK Application of artificial intelligence and protection of personal data privacy
Council	22 April 2020	Question No. 20 raised by Hon Elizabeth QUAT Steering Committee on Innovation and Technology

Committee	Meeting date	Paper
Council	8 July 2020	Question No. 7 raised by Dr Hon Lo Wai-kwok Smart mobility
Council	15 July 2020	Question No. 10 raised by Hon Starry Lee Common Spatial Data Infrastructure