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

Purpose

This report gives an account of the work of the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting ("the Panel") during the 2020-2021 session. It will be tabled at the meeting of the Legislative Council ("LegCo") of 13 October 2021 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure of LegCo.

The Panel

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

3. For the 2020-2021 session, the Panel comprised 12 members, with Dr Hon Junius HO Kwan-yiu and Hon CHAN Kin-por elected as Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. The membership list of the Panel is in **Appendix II**.

Major work

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Smart city development

Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong 2.0

4. The Administration published in December 2017 the *Smart City*

Blueprint for Hong Kong,¹ setting out 76 initiatives under six smart areas (viz. "Smart Mobility", "Smart Living", "Smart Environment", "Smart People", "Smart Government" and "Smart Economy"). Members noted that the Administration had released the *Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong 2.0* on 10 December 2020 setting out over 130 smart city initiatives, with a view to bringing benefits and convenience to members of the public so that they could better perceive the benefits of smart city and innovation and technologies ("I&T") in their daily lives.

"iAM Smart" platform

5. The Government launched the "iAM Smart" platform in end-December 2020, which would provide a reliable identity verification function for members of the public to use various government and commercial online services, conduct online transactions and perform digital signing with legal backing in a simple and secure manner.

6. Members noted that the "iAM Smart" platform supported the initiatives to combat the Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") epidemic, and pointed out that the public was concerned whether the Administration had made sufficient preparation for resumption of cross-boundary travel in the future. Noting that members of the public could download their electronic vaccination records using the "iAM Smart" mobile application ("app"), members enquired whether the "iAM Smart" platform would support mutual recognition of virus testing results and the vaccination records so as to facilitate cross-boundary flow of people between the Mainland and Hong Kong amid the epidemic.

7. The Administration advised that members of the public could make use of the "iAM Smart" mobile app to download the electronic vaccination records and present the records on entry to certain designated venues under the "vaccine bubble" initiative² when necessary. Meanwhile, the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer ("OGCIO") had assisted the Department of Health ("DH") in developing the "Health Code" data conversion system with the Guangdong Province and Macao authorities. The "Return2HK" scheme, which

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

² The Chief Executive announced on 12 April 2021 the new direction in fighting the epidemic to restore the city to normality in a gradual and orderly manner, and aims to achieve the goal by refraining from using a "stop and go" approach, and by reinforcing infection control measures in a targeted manner and reiterating the need for concerted community efforts. Under the new direction, the Government has been adjusting social distancing measures with "vaccine bubble" as the basis having regard to the aspirations of various sectors and members of the public while managing the transmission risks involved in relaxing such measures. The first and second phases of relaxation measures under "vaccine bubble" took effective on 29 April and 24 June 2021 respectively.

made use of the "Health Code" data conversion system to facilitate Hong Kong residents currently in Guangdong Province or Macao to return to Hong Kong, was launched in November 2020. Furthermore, OGCI had been liaising closely with the Food and Health Bureau to consider ways to further facilitate Hong Kong people to make use of their non-local vaccination records to prove that they had received vaccination.

8. Members asked the Administration to step up publicity to promote "iAM Smart", and suggested that the Administration should provide registration service for residents during the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise, or require mobile phones manufacturers to pre-install the "iAM Smart" mobile app in the devices sold in Hong Kong. Some members held the view that as "iAM Smart" was a crucial measure to give impetus to the development of innovative e-Government services and streamline processes, more people would register and use "iAM Smart" to experience the convenience brought by the platform.

9. The Administration responded that OGCI had enhanced publicity to promote "iAM Smart" through various channels. Moreover, OGCI had deployed mobile registration teams in the Community Vaccination Centres to assist the public in registering "iAM Smart", and would consider deploying mobile registration teams at Smart Identity Card Replacement Centres to facilitate registration of "iAM Smart" by members of the public and enabling the pre-installation of the "iAM Smart" mobile app.

Multi-functional smart lampposts

10. One of the major initiatives under the Blueprint, as announced in the Chief Executive's 2017 Policy Address, is a pilot project of installing multi-functional smart lampposts³ at selected urban locations to support the building of a smart city with city-wide coverage of data and network. Members pointed out that smart lampposts had been vandalized by people who believed that the infrastructure was being used for surveillance purpose. They asked about the current status of the multi-functional smart lampposts pilot scheme ("the Pilot Scheme") and how the Administration would take forward the initiative.

³ The original plan of the multi-functional smart lampposts pilot scheme is to install some 400 multi-functional smart lampposts equipped with smart devices in four selected urban locations (namely Central/Admiralty, Causeway Bay/Wan Chai, Tsim Sha Tsui and Kwun Tong/Kai Tak Development Area) in phases to collect real-time city data such as air quality, traffic flow, etc. and support fifth generation (5G) mobile network development. The Pilot Scheme started in 2019 and 50 smart lampposts were installed along Sheung Yuet Road in Kowloon Bay, Shing Kai Road in Kai Tak and in the Kwun Tong Town Centre by end-June 2019.

11. The Administration responded that in the light of the concerns over the privacy protection measures of smart lampposts in the society in mid-2019, the Administration had been taking numerous follow-up actions proactively to address said concerns in an open and transparent manner. The Administration would continue to take forward the Pilot Scheme as smart lampposts were important digital infrastructure for promoting smart city development.

12. Some members noted that there were public concerns on the use of cameras on smart lampposts, worrying that the personal privacy might be leaked, and the Administration had henceforth used cameras to take lower resolution images. They commented that cameras installed in the smart lampposts were set to take pictures of public areas only so it had no personal privacy issue. Members considered it unreasonable to use low resolution cameras rather than high definition cameras on lampposts located in public areas.

13. The Administration advised that to address public concern over privacy issues arising from the operation of smart lampposts, the Government would explore the use of other technologies such as Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) as a substitute for cameras in smart lampposts which would address the public concerns about protection of privacy.

Open data

14. Some members commented that the terms and conditions of use of government data as published on the Public Sector Information ("PSI") portal and related websites were not only inconsistent, but also lacked clarity about the extent to which members of the public were authorized to use the data for commercial purposes. Very few datasets in the PSI portal offered application programming interfaces and existing government data were disseminated in a format not easily usable by application developers. Members suggested that the Administration should facilitate the opening up of government data for use by private organizations and commercial sectors.

15. The Administration indicated that since the implementation of the new open data policy in 2018, bureaux/departments ("B/Ds") had opened up a total of over 1 000 new datasets via the PSI portal. Apart from government's data, other useful data had also been opened up by a number of public and private organizations in the PSI portal. Furthermore, OGCIO had revised the terms and conditions of the PSI portal, which clearly specified that the open data published by the PSI portal could be freely used for commercial purposes. The open data initiative was well received by the community.

Use of innovation and technologies in combating COVID-19

16. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic, the Government has

endeavoured to make use of information and communications technologies to assist the public in the prevention from and fight against the epidemic. The Panel discussed matters related to the application of IT in combating COVID-19 in Hong Kong with the Administration at the meetings of 9 November 2020 and 12 July 2021.

"LeaveHomeSafe" mobile app

17. Members noted that the Administration launched the "LeaveHomeSafe" mobile app in November 2020 to provide members of the public with a convenient digital tool for recording their whereabouts. The information would be useful to assist the Centre for Health Protection in epidemiological investigations. The "LeaveHomeSafe" app had been further enhanced so that compulsory testing notices would be issued, and reminders to undergo testing would be sent to the relevant users.

18. Many members expressed concerns that the "LeaveHomeSafe" mobile app was not widely used by the public, rendering the tracing of confirmed cases and their close contacts ineffective. In their view, the Administration should promote the wider use of the "LeaveHomeSafe" mobile app and consider making it mandatory for members of the public to install and use the mobile app.

19. The Administration responded that it had endeavoured to assist in fighting against the epidemic through wider use of technology, for example, the "LeaveHomeSafe" exposure notification mobile app. OGCIO was working with the University of Hong Kong on the pilot run of the Bluetooth automatic recording function of the "LeaveHomeSafe" mobile app. Separately, OGCIO had collaborated with another university to develop a new auto check-out function that would enable the app to find out when people got out of a taxi. OGCIO aimed to bring greater convenience to the public through continuous exploring new functions of the app. Furthermore, the Government had launched "LeaveHomeSafe 2.0" in June 2021. By scanning the QR codes on paper or electronic vaccination records using the newly added "Electronic Vaccination and Testing Record" function, the public could store their COVID-19 vaccination records and QR codes in the "LeaveHomeSafe" mobile app to facilitate easy display if needed.

20. Members pointed out that some people were reluctant to use the app as they were under a misguided belief that their personal information might leak through the app. The Administration responded that compared to the customer information record forms, the "LeaveHomeSafe" mobile app should be safer in protecting personal privacy. The Administration would continue to promote and educate the public to use the "LeaveHomeSafe" mobile app, and solicit the public's support in using technology to record their whereabouts in order to fight the epidemic together.

"Health code" mutual recognition arrangement

21. Members noted that the conversion function for converting the "Yuekang Code" (粵康碼) of Guangdong Province and the "Macao Health Code" (澳康碼) of Macao to the electronic health declaration form platform of Hong Kong had been implemented under the "Return2hk" Scheme. They sought information on status regarding the conversion of the "Hong Kong Health Code" to the health code systems of Guangdong or Macao for health declaration purpose in entering Guangdong or Macao.

22. The Administration advised that OGCIO had assisted DH in developing the "Health Code" conversion system with Guangdong Province and Macao in 2020, allowing residents of the three places to use the code conversion function of the health code to submit nucleic acid testing results for health declaration purpose on entry. Hong Kong residents in the Guangdong Province or Macao who fulfilled specified conditions could be exempted from the 14-day compulsory quarantine requirement when they returned to Hong Kong under the "Return2hk" Scheme. The implementation timeline of the "Hong Kong Health Code" system would be subject to the development of the epidemic and further deliberations among the three places.

23. Members expected that the Administration would resume cross-boundary traffic with the Mainland soon. Some members asked why the Administration did not launch the "Hong Kong Health Code" system in advance to facilitate the early registration of members of the public. There were also views that the Administration should allow Hong Kong residents to access the electronic health declaration system of DH through "LeaveHomeSafe", and apply for the "Hong Kong Health Code" online and download it to their mobile phones or devices, with a view to preparing for the gradual resumption of people flow between Hong Kong and Guangdong.

24. The Administration advised that the "Return2hk" Scheme, which made use of the "Health Code" data conversion system to facilitate Hong Kong residents currently in Guangdong Province or Macao to return to Hong Kong, was launched in November 2020. The Administration had been liaising closely with relevant Mainland and Macao authorities on the arrangements for resuming cross-boundary travel for residents of the three places. Detailed timetable for the implementation of the "Hong Kong Health Code" system would be determined upon further deliberations by Hong Kong, the Guangdong Province and Macao having regard to the development of the epidemic situation.

Information security

25. Information security and cyber-crimes are recurrent issues of concerns

to the Panel. During the session, members were given an overview of information and cyber security situation in Hong Kong. They also discussed with the Administration measures to strengthen the capability of the Government and the Hong Kong enterprises in tackling cyber security threats.

Enhancing information security

26. Expressing concerns about profound impacts might arise from cyber-attack incidents against local critical infrastructures, members enquired about the Administration's measures in ensuring proper protection of the critical infrastructures. They also asked whether operators of those critical infrastructures were required to regularly conduct information security compliance audits and submit annual reports to the Administration for reference and follow-up, and whether the Administration had kept a list of the critical infrastructure operators and maintained co-operation with them so as to strengthen the overall capabilities of local critical infrastructures in responding to cyber security incidents. Members requested the Administration to maintain close liaison with the Office for Safeguarding National Security of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in this regard.

27. The Administration advised that OGCIO and relevant departments had been closely monitoring the overall cyber security situation in Hong Kong and providing different stakeholders with support in strengthening cyber security. Members noted that OGCIO had established the Internet Infrastructure Liaison Group in 2005 to maintain close liaison with Internet infrastructure stakeholders and facilitate the stakeholders to formulate rapid and coordinate response in case of major incident outbreaks that would affect the smooth operation of the Internet infrastructures of Hong Kong. Moreover, the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau under the Hong Kong Police Force ("Police Force") was dedicated to combating technology crimes, enhancing critical infrastructure operators' awareness to cyber security and their capability in handling cyber security incidents, and conducting timely cyber threat audits and assessments so as to prevent and detect cyber-attacks on critical infrastructures.

Enhancing the capability of Hong Kong enterprises (including small and medium enterprises) in responding to various cyber attacks

28. Members pointed out many small and medium enterprises ("SMEs") were reluctant to invest in computer security solutions. They asked whether the Administration would provide additional support for local SMEs. The Administration responded that funds under the Distance Business Programme under the Anti-epidemic Fund could cover cyber security solutions to strengthen defence against cyber-attacks and enhance the security of information systems of enterprises. Around 95% of the applications were submitted by SMEs. Eligible enterprises could receive up to \$600,000 under the Technology Voucher

Programme to carry out a maximum of six projects which would help improve the security of their information systems.

Cyberport

Cyberport expansion plan

29. During the session, the Administration sought the Panel's support for the Cyberport expansion project and its proposed financial arrangement.⁴ Cyberport planned to construct a new office building, viz. Cyberport 5 while the Administration would enhance the existing Cyberport waterfront park.

30. Panel members generally supported the Cyberport expansion plan. Some members enquired whether the proposed expansion project had already exploited all the gross floor area that could be used, and whether there were any further plans to sustain the development of Cyberport. The Administration advised that the proposed Cyberport expansion plan had fully utilized the available space for expansion works. In fact, the Administration's efforts in providing infrastructure to support Hong Kong's I&T development were not confined to expanding Cyberport. The Administration was, at the same time, pressing ahead with the development of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park in the Lok Ma Chau Loop, and taking forward Phase 2 of the Hong Kong Science Park Expansion Programme.

The Government's initiatives to promote students' interest in information technology

31. At the meeting on 13 September 2021, the Administration briefed the Panel on the progress of its work to promote students' interest in IT.

"IT Innovation Lab in Secondary Schools" Programme

32. Members noted that the Administration had launched a three-school-year "IT Innovation Lab in Secondary Schools" Programme in the 2020-2021 school year. During the programme period, each publicly-funded secondary school⁵ can apply for funding support of up to \$1 million to organize IT-related extra-curricular activities ("ECAs") and to procure IT equipment and related professional services required for the activities.

33. Some members said that, in view of the rapid technological development in the Mainland, such as aerospace technology and deep-sea manned submersible

⁴ The relevant funding proposal (i.e. [FCR\(2021-22\)26](#)) was approved by Finance Committee on 11 June 2021.

⁵ Publicly-funded secondary schools include government, aided, caput secondary schools and secondary schools under the Direct Subsidy Scheme.

technology, the Administration should step up efforts to help broaden local students' horizons and better understand the direction of technological development in the Mainland.

"Knowing more about IT" Programme

34. With an aim to enhance primary school students' interest, knowledge and application of IT through extra-curricular activities, the Administration proposed to provide funding support for about 536 publicly-funded primary schools in Hong Kong. At the meeting held in March 2021, the Panel discussed the Administration's proposal to implement the "Knowing More About IT" Programme. Panel members supported, in principle, the Administration's funding proposal which would help promote Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics ("STEM") education in primary schools and nurture students' learning interest in STEM-related areas, such as coding, robotics and artificial intelligence, from an early age. Funding has been earmarked for the purpose in the Estimates follow the passage of the Appropriation Bill 2021 in April 2021.

35. Some members enquired how the Administration would help schools which were less capable of implementing IT activities to participate in the Programme. The Administration advised that there were variations among the 536 publicly funded primary schools in understanding digital technology and latest technological developments. The Administration would provide an application guideline for primary schools to facilitate their application for funding. In order to assist schools in procuring and organizing suitable ECAs, OGCI would set up a one-stop support centre to provide schools with professional advice and support. OGCI would also continue to strengthen the collaboration with different stakeholders to organize ECAs.

36. Some members queried whether the proposed initiative was value for money and if there was overlap between the proposed initiative and various funding schemes launched by the Education Bureau. The Administration said that it considered that students could enhance their abilities to integrate and apply I&T knowledge and skills through classroom instructions as well as ECAs. In view of this, OGCI had chosen to contribute by organizing relevant ECAs in collaboration with different stakeholders, including the I&T sector, to jointly organize student learning activities. Meanwhile, the Innovation and Technology Bureau would, in collaboration with relevant B/Ds, nurture IT talents in schools, and their efforts were complementary to each other.

Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Fund

37. During the session, the Administration consulted the Panel on the proposed funding injection of \$500 million into the "Social Innovation and

Entrepreneurship Development Fund" ("Fund")⁶ to further address the needs of the society through promoting social innovation and nurturing social entrepreneurship. Members in general supported the proposed funding injection.

38. Some members asked whether the performance of the appointed intermediaries⁷ was able to meet the expectation of the Administration. The Administration advised that it had invited proposals from interested parties to take up the role of intermediaries to design and administer innovative programmes under the Fund. Each appointed intermediary would be required to produce a detailed implementation plan including proposed activities to be undertaken and the work plan, the budget required and the key performance indicators ("KPIs") to gauge the level of performance by the intermediary and/or social innovators/ventures, throughout the engagement period. The Administration would evaluate the performance, finance, outcomes and impacts of the funded projects against the agreed KPIs and intended outcomes/impacts as stipulated in the relevant project agreements. The Administration considered that the intermediaries were effective in fostering early-stage social innovation projects and providing support to projects across various stages of maturity, including prototype, start-up and scale-up.

39. The Panel passed a motion which called on the Administration to hire the young people as instructors to provide guidance for the elderly on the use of smartphones, with a view to integrating technologies into people's daily lives and developing Hong Kong as a smart city.

Promoting digital inclusion

40. During the session, members discussed the Administration's digital inclusion initiatives to those in need (especially the elderly and underprivileged) in their understanding and use of digital technology products and services to accelerate their integration into the digital society.

⁶ According to the Administration, sufficient funds would be provided in the Appropriation Bills of the relevant financial years from 2021-2022 to 2025-2026 for injecting into the "Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Fund" ("Fund"). Funding for 2021-2022 has been earmarked for the purpose in the Estimates follow the passage of the Appropriation Bill 2021 in April 2021.

⁷ The Fund engaged two batches of eight intermediaries in 2015 and 2020 to design and deliver "Innovative Programmes" and "Capacity Building" programmes" under the Fund. The first batch of four intermediaries included the Hong Kong Council of Social Service, PolyU Technology and Consultancy Company Limited, SOW (Asia) Foundation Ltd, and the Yeh Family Philanthropy Limited. The second batch of four appointed intermediaries are Fullness Social Enterprises Society Limited, the Hong Kong Council of Social Service, PolyU Technology and Consultancy Co Limited and the Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong.

Web and mobile app accessibility

41. Members had expressed concerns that not many websites in Hong Kong had adopted accessibility designs. Many organizations were reluctant to build accessible websites due to the lack of knowledge and on costs consideration. They also queried the Administration's targets and measures to help elderly people and people with disabilities or cognitive problems to access the Internet. Some members suggested that the Administration should set targets and review its strategies in encouraging organizations to address the needs of people having accessibility problems.

42. The Administration responded that all government websites had met Level AA Standard of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines promulgated by the World Wide Web Consortium. Most of the government mobile apps had conformed to the "Baseline Accessibility Criteria for Government Mobile App". Many non-government websites and apps frequently used by people with disabilities and covering transport, banking, insurance, tourism, telecommunications and retail services had adopted accessibility designs and had received commendation in the Web Accessibility Recognition Scheme. Furthermore, the Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Fund would also support projects that helped people with special needs to better understand and use digital technology products and services. Members also noted that the Disability Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 487) had created a legal duty for organization to ensure that their services were available to everyone regardless of disability. To promote digital inclusion among elderly people in particular, members were informed that the Administration had launched the Information and Communications Technology Outreach Programme for the elderly. Other non-profit-making organizations had been commissioned to visit elderly people to encourage them to make greater use of digital technology in their daily lives. The Administration had also set up the "Elderly IT Learning Portal" which offered on-line learning modules on cyber security subjects and on how to use common mobile apps.

Bridging digital divide among students

43. Members had expressed concerns that students from grassroots families might not have ready access to IT facilities and equipment to take on-line lessons during class suspension periods amid the COVID-19 epidemic. The Administration explained that schools could apply for funding under the Provision of Mobile Computer Devices and Internet Services Support under the Quality Education Fund e-learning Funding Programme to purchase mobile devices and basic accessories for loan to eligible students. Flexible arrangements had also been introduced to enable the Community Care Fund Assistance Programme to subsidize ready primary and secondary students to purchase mobile computer devices. A one-off top-up grant had been provided for primary and secondary

schools to purchase portable Wi-Fi routers and mobile data cards for use by students in need.

Proposed increase in financial ceilings of delegated authority for Category D items in the Capital Works Programme and block allocation subhead on computerisation

44. On 24 November 2020, the Panel conducted a joint meeting with the Panel on Development to consider the Administration's proposals on Capital Works Reserve Fund ("CWRF") block allocations for 2021-2022, and the increase of the financial ceilings of the delegated authority for Category D items in the Capital Works Programme ("CWP") from \$30 million to \$50 million and the block allocation subhead on computerisation from \$10 million to \$20 million.⁸ Members did not object to the proposal on the funding provision for CWRF block allocations for 2021-2022, and the proposed increase in the financial ceilings for applicable Category D items in CWP.

COMMUNICATIONS AND BROADCASTING

Telecommunication services

45. Development of telecommunication services has been a major area of concerns of the Panel. During the session, members had discussed with the Administration on a number of occasions the policies and measures adopted to support and promote telecommunications services and technologies in Hong Kong, with a special focus on the development of the fifth generation ("5G") technology.

Installation of base stations

46. The 5G technology not only has wide ranging applications in faster and more reliable telecommunications services, but will also open up vast potential for various innovative commercial and smart city applications. Members were informed about the Administration's efforts to assist mobile network operations ("MNOs") in installing base stations for expanding 5G network coverage. In particular, the Administration reported the progress of the pilot scheme to open up suitable government premises for operators to install base stations.

47. Despite the Administration's initiative, members observed that there were not many applications from MNOs for installing base stations in the selected government premises. Members queried about the sector's low response while

⁸ The relevant funding proposal (i.e. [PWSC\(2020-21\)23](#)) was endorsed by the Public Works Subcommittee on 16 December 2020 and approved by Finance Committee on 22 January 2021.

some members considered that the Administration should offer more government premises to operators. The Administration informed members that, having consulted the industry, a further list of potential premises for MNOs to install base stations was being consolidated. Following internal consultation with the relevant departments for the use of these premises, the Administration expected that the premises would be made available to MNOs to apply. The Administration added that MNOs could also apply for the use of any suitable government premises they had identified for installation of base stations.

48. Members mentioned that reception of 4G signals was not satisfactory in certain pockets of urban areas and they expressed concerns that users would experience the same issue with 5G services. Some members asked if that the Administration would require operators to install more 5G base stations by, for example, imposing relevant conditions when granting telecommunication service licences to operators, or by mandating developers or property owners to open up private premises for installation of base stations. Other members pointed out that some MNOs had raised concerns on the need for more locations and street furniture for the installation of base stations, and they suggested that the Administration should provide facilities on which MNOs could mount base stations or install transmission towers.

49. Members were informed that the Administration would facilitate MNOs in applying for installing low-power transmission facilities or mounting other telecommunications facilities on external walls or roofs of buildings. Tests had been conducted on the installation of base stations on street furniture such as sheltered bus stops, public payphone kiosks and smart lampposts. Furthermore, the Administration would provide more low-band spectrum, which were vacated when analogue television services were switched off in end 2020, for MNOs in providing 5G services. As expanding 5G services and widening 5G coverage would incur significant additional capital investment, it would be more appropriate for MNOs to make the relevant commercial decision on how they should provide the services. It was not appropriate for the Administration to mandate developers or property owners to open up private premises for installation of base stations.

50. Members noted that section 14(1A) of the Telecommunications Ordinance (Cap. 106) provided that any licensee authorized by the Communications Authority ("CA") might place and maintain a radiocommunications installation on any land for the purpose of providing a radiocommunications service to a public place, and enter any such land for the purpose of inspecting it. They asked if this provision would allow MNOs to install network facilities on any premises. The Administration explained that a licensee would have to pay a fee, as CA would specify, to the person having a lawful interest in the land concerned, for placement or maintenance of telecommunications and radiocommunications installations; the amount of the fee

might be determined by arbitration. Owing to the complexity of the procedures involved, telecommunications operators were not keen to make use of the provision in Cap. 106 to install telecommunications facilities.

Widening the coverage of mobile networks and 5G network

51. Members noted that MNOs targeted to extend the 5G network coverage to 90% of the population within 2020. Members were also informed that the Administration's subsidy scheme to encourage telecommunications operators to extend fibre-based networks to villages in remote areas would provide the backbone infrastructure for extension of 5G mobile networks to remote areas.

52. Some members commented that 5G connectivity was not satisfactory even in certain parts of the urban area. Members commented that the Administration should play a more active role in widening 5G mobile network coverage. The Administration responded that the quality of reception might be affected by many factors such as the location and the range of spectrum used by user's devices. It would be for MNOs to determine the pace and strategy for provision of 5G services as it was in their commercial interest to keep improving their customers' user experience. To encourage early deployment of 5G technologies across trades and industries, the Administration had launched a subsidy scheme under the Anti-Epidemic Fund to provide funding support up to 50% of the costs to projects deploying 5G technologies.

53. Members noted that 5G coverage in Hong Kong has reached over 90% of the population, and the coverage of 5G networks in some core business districts or areas with high pedestrian flow has even reached 99%. They queried how the Administration planned to expand 5G coverage to cover the remaining 10% of the population. In particular, some members commented that if 5G mobile services could reach remote areas, villagers could access the Internet through the mobile network instead of using fibre-based network services. The Administration informed members that more spectrum, especially those in the lower frequency bands, would be allocated to MNOs to provide mobile telecommunications services.

Extension of 5G network to remote areas

54. Members queried how the Administration would ensure that MNOs extend their 5G services to cover remote areas. They discussed with the Administration on the possibility of requiring MNOs to install radio relay equipment or base stations in remote villages so that villagers could access mobile services. The Administration responded that both the Subsidy Scheme to Extend Fibre-based Network to Villages in Remote Areas and the spectrum assignment plans were parts of the Administration's approaches to facilitate the provision of high-speed broadband services in remote areas of Hong Kong. To encourage

telecommunications operators to extend their mobile networks to remote areas, suitable Government premises had been identified so that operators could set up base stations in these premises with nominal rental charges. The Administration added that it might not be appropriate to impose specific requirements for MNOs to install mobile service facilities in remote areas as it might involve land or other technical issues beyond MNOs' responsibilities.

Telecommunications regulatory framework

55. Following a review on telecommunications regulatory framework, the Administration introduced the Telecommunications (Amendment) Bill 2021 ("the Bill")⁹ to provide for the implementation of a number of measures that would be conducive to the arrival of 5G and Internet of things ("IoT") technologies as well as those that would promote trade facilitation. Members discussed with the Administration on the major measures proposed in the Bill, which included creating an offence for causing damages to underground telecommunications line or interruption to a telecommunications service; introducing a new regime of issuing non-carrier licences to facilitate the implementation and application of innovation telecommunications services in the 5G era.

Protection underground telecommunications infrastructures

56. Members queried whether the proposed penalties for causing damages to underground telecommunications infrastructure were stringent enough to deter against malicious attempts to interrupt telecommunications services. Some members suggested that the Administration should take necessary precautionary measures against disruptions to telecommunications services. The Administration informed members that there were provisions in Cap. 106 and other ordinances that dealt with criminal damages and damages to telecommunications installation with intent. In setting the levels of penalty, the Administration had drawn reference from existing statutory provisions for protecting other underground infrastructure in Hong Kong.

57. Some members suggested that the Administration should improve coordination of public works to minimize the disturbance to road users and pedestrian caused by excavation works during maintenance, repair and upgrade of underground utilities. The Administration explained that the Office of the Communications Authority ("OFCA") had issued guidance notes to network operators on coordination of excavation works with a view to minimizing the number of roadworks for repair or maintenance of telecommunications cables. Operators who needed to carry out excavation works should submit plans to OFCA, and other operators planning to carry out similar works in the same area

⁹ The Telecommunications (Amendment) Bill 2021 would be considered by LegCo at the Council meeting on 13 October 2021.

and period would coordinate among themselves based on those work plans.

Non-carrier licences

58. Members noted that innovative telecommunications services in the 5G era were being provided in different sectors such as property management, parking/access control, automation in manufacturing processes. The applications were generally smaller in scale, applicable to specific geographical settings and serve a specific group of users. The Administration had informed Panel members that the Bill proposed that a more flexible non-carrier licence regime should be introduced to facilitate the development of relevant businesses in Hong Kong.

59. Members observed that many companies engaging in innovation and technologies were SMEs. While recognizing the need to regulate new applications of telecommunications services, members commented that the non-carrier licence regime should be flexible to cover their products and services so that they would not have to incur extra expenses to obtain many licences for a wide range of innovative producers or services, or resort to using more expensive carrier licences.

60. The Administration responded that non-carrier licences were designed for promoting 5G and IoT development. The licence conditions would be more flexible than those for the existing carrier licences. The trade would be consulted on the scope of the non-carrier licences so that they could suitably cover new products and services that might emerge. Service providers would be able to obtain licences for emerging innovative services at lower fees, with simplified application process and in shorter processing time. The licence conditions would also be less stringent and more specific for the services to be licensed.

Spectrum assignment

61. To meet the needs of various 5G applications in terms of speed, capacity and coverage, the Administration planned to release more spectrum in different frequency bands to the market. Members considered the Administration's proposal of releasing 220 MHz of new spectrum in the 600 MHz, 700 MHz and 4.9 GHz bands, as well as 105 MHz of re-assigned spectrum in the 850 MHz and 2.5/2.6 GHz bands to the market in 2021 by way of auction.

62. Members exchanged views with the Administration on the selection of spectrum to be assigned administratively and those for assignment by auction. They also raised queries on the timing of the auction and the setting of the auction reserved prices. Some members pointed out that the auction prices should reflect the values of the frequency bands. They expressed concerns that if the prices of the spectrum were pushed up excessively high at auction, the cost would pass on to end-users.

63. The Administration explained that according to the Spectrum Policy Framework promulgated in 2007, a market-based approach in spectrum management would be adopted wherever CA considered that there were likely to be competing demands for the spectrum to be assigned. Where certain spectrum were to be assigned by auction, SCED would, in line with established practice, determine the auction reserve prices nearer the time of auction, taking into account the value of the spectrum and the reserve prices and final transaction prices in previous auctions. The Administration had set comparatively low auction reserve prices and narrow bid increments in the light of the sector's views and experience gathered from previous auctions.

Real-name registration program for SIM cards

64. Members noted that Pre-paid subscriber ("PPS") identity module ("SIM") card services were offered at a lower price and were flexible and convenient for use. There was no requirement for operators to register personal particulars of PPS users for the use of the service. The Administration informed members that the anonymous features of PPS cards had been exploited in criminal activities. Members discussed with the Administration the proposal to introduce a real-name registration programme for SIM cards for better regulation of PPS services and for facilitating the prevention and detection of crimes.¹⁰

65. Some members commented that there might be a risk of people registering PPS cards with another person's identity. They discussed how the Administration would advise operators to verify users' identity information, and how the Administration would ensure operators would protect users' personal data. The Administration advised members that guidelines would be issued to operators on the methods for verifying users' personal information used to register PPS cards. Telecommunications service operators should also be familiar with the requirements under the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486) on the handling and protection of personal information, as they have been collecting such information from existing SIM service plan users.

¹⁰ The Administration gazetted the Telecommunications (Registration of SIM Cards) Regulation ("the Regulation") on 4 June 2021 to introduce the SIM Card Registration Programme. The Regulation was tabled in LegCo at the Council meeting on 9 June 2021, and a Subcommittee was subsequently formed at the House Committee meeting on 11 June 2021 to examine the subsidiary legislation. When the scrutiny period ended on 18 August 2021, neither the Administration nor the Subcommittee proposed any amendments to the Regulation.

The Regulation came into operation on 1 September 2021 except that Part 2 (Registration), Part 3 (Deregistration), Part 4 (Record Keeping), section 15 (Inspection), Part 6 (Transitional Arrangements) and the Schedule (Specified Information of Eligible Persons), which will come into operation on 1 March 2022.

66. Members have expressed concerns about the possibility of an increase in unlawful activities such as scalping real-name registered SIM cards or misappropriating others' identities for SIM card registration, following the implementation of the real-name registration programme. The Administration explained that according to the Registration of Persons Ordinance (Cap. 177), it was an offence to use or possess a forged Hong Kong identity card or an identity card of another person. This provision should also be able to deter SIM card scalping activities.

67. Some members have expressed concerns that the proposed cap of pre-paid SIM cards for company, corporate users might affect business operations, particularly those in the technology sector which needed to test their software or products in multiple platforms and devices. They queried whether the restrictions could be relaxed or exempted for certain industries. The Administration acknowledged that there was room to refine the arrangement of the registration programme to address the sectors' concerns. While the Administration would not offer industry-specific exemption from the real-name registration programme, the amount of PPS cards a user could procure could be sizeable if the user obtained the maximum number of cards permissible under the real-name registration programme from a large number of PPS operators. Corporate users might also subscribe SSP services for which there were no restrictions on the number of SIM cards a person could register at the same time.

Support for creative industries

68. During the current session, the Panel discussed the Administration's work and initiatives in support of the creative industries in Hong Kong and considered a proposal from the Administration to inject funds into the CreateSmart Initiative ("CSI").

Injection into the CreateSmart Initiative

69. While supporting the proposed funding injection of \$1 billion to CSI,¹¹ some members observed that, compared to projects of design-related industries and digital entertainment, less support was given to publishing, music and television sectors. There were suggestions that the Administration should channel resources to address the actual needs of the sectors, particularly those who had been hard hit by the COVID-19 epidemic. The Administration responded that CSI would be used to support any project that was conducive to the development of the creative industries in Hong Kong. It was up to stakeholders of individual creative industries to decide whether to apply for CSI funding based on their own

¹¹ The Financial Secretary announced in the Budget 2021-2022 on 24 February 2021 that \$1 billion would be injected into CSI. The funding injection was approved in the context of the Appropriation Bill which was passed at the Council meeting of 28 April 2021.

circumstances. The Administration had taken proactive steps to promote Hong Kong's publishing industries, by facilitating publishers and printers to participate in book fairs held overseas, and funding the setting up of booths in these events.

Supporting Hong Kong's film industry

70. Members noted that the Administration had been supporting the local film industry through the Film Development Fund ("FDF") along four strategic directions, namely, nurturing talent, enhancing local production, expanding markets and building audience. The Administration had also earmarked \$260 million under FDF to launch five measures to address the needs of different fields of the film industry, to retain talent and to inject fresh impetus into the sector. The five measures were (a) the Directors' Succession Scheme, (b) the Film Production Financing Scheme, (c) the Scriptwriting Incubation Programme, (d) sponsoring trade organization to provide free professional skill training to film practitioners and (e) the First Feature Film Initiative.

71. Members expressed concerns whether the resources earmarked for implementing the five measures were sufficient for promoting the long-term development of the film industry. Some members commented that the supportive measures might only be able to benefit the upstream fields of the film industry but not those working downstream. The Administration assured members that FDF supported projects conducive to the long-term development of the film industry in Hong Kong. The five supportive measures that were introduced to address the needs of different fields of the film industry would help to retain talent and inject fresh impetus into the sector.

Film Censorship Guidelines for Censors

72. Following the implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("NSL"), the Administration had amended the Film Censorship Guidelines for Censors ("Guidelines for Censors") to provide censors with clearer guidance on film censorship and classification. Members noted that the amended Guidelines for Censors aimed to balance the creative freedom of Hong Kong film industry and the protection of national security. Members also noted that the Administration could review whether amendments to the Film Censorship Ordinance (Cap.392) could be required¹².

¹² The Administration has introduced the Film Censorship (Amendment) Bill 2021 ("the Bill") to amend Cap. 392 to provide for the censorship of films in the interests of national security and for various matters including matters relating to the film censorship procedure, prohibition of the exhibition or publication of certain films, powers and membership of the Board of Review and the enforcement of Cap. 392. The Bill received its First Reading at the Council meeting of 1 September 2021.

Role and responsibilities of censors in implementation the amended Film Censorship Guidelines for Censors

73. Members supported the amended Guidelines for Censors. Some members queried whether censors should consult the Department of Justice ("DOJ") when they were uncertain whether certain parts of a film might contravene NSL. Some members sought clarification from the Administration on the responsibilities of different parties from cinemas operators to film production teams, if a film approved for exhibition was subsequently found to contain contents that were considered to be endangering national security, and accordingly contravened the amended Guidelines for Censors and NSL. Members also sought clarification from the Administration on whether censors had to apply the Guidelines for Censors to films that had been given classification.

74. The Administration advised members that censors were responsible for determining whether a film was suitable for exhibition, and for giving the film its classification. They were also responsible for making a judgment on whether certain parts of the film should be excised before it could be exhibited, and imposing conditions for exhibiting the film. The amended Guidelines for Censors would provide guidance for censors in performing film censorship duties on films seeking classification and approval for exhibition and had no retrospective effect. Censors could consult the appropriate persons or authorities, including DOJ, in accordance with section 10 of the Film Censorship Ordinance (Cap. 392), before determining a film classification or other relevant matters. The Administration further explained that it was the responsibility of law enforcement agencies to investigate criminal acts committed by any persons or organizations, including parties related to films approved for exhibition under the amended Guidelines for Censors, and to enforce the law, including NSL.

Provision of training on national security to censors

75. Members queried how the Administration would ensure that censors and members of the Panel of Advisers had sufficient knowledge of national security when applying the amended Guidelines for Censors. They suggested that the Administration should provide training to censors and practitioners to enhance their knowledge and sensitivity of national security issues. Some members further suggested that censors should also receive guidance on how to determine whether the use of news clips and/or historical footages in a film seeking classification and exhibition should be allowed.

76. The Administration informed members that censors had received regular industry-related training and cross-stream training to enhance their professional knowledge. Suitable training would be provided to enhance the censors' knowledge on matters relating to national security and NSL to ensure smooth implementation of the amended Guidelines for Censors.

Management and government of Radio Television Hong Kong

77. The Administration conducted a Review on the Governance and Management of the Radio Television Hong Kong ("RTHK") ("the Review") in response to the community's concerns over the editorial production and management performance. The Panel had been briefed on the findings of the Review and had held a special meeting in May to follow up with the Administration on the progress of implementing the recommendations of the Review Report.

78. Members generally appreciated the Administration's efforts in addressing the public concerns and in implementing various improvement measures as prescribed in the Review Report.

Mechanism for editorial management

79. Members noted that the Review Report recommended, among other matters, that RTHK should formulate a comprehensive set of editorial policies and guidelines and enhance its complaints handling mechanism. An editorial committee comprising the Director of Broadcasting and senior management staff of RTHK had since set up to take up the editorial responsibility and review contentions programmes before their production or broadcast.

80. Members enquired about the progress of RTHK in developing the editorial management mechanism and referral mechanism for dealing with contentions and sensitive issues as recommended in the Review Report. They suggested that the setting of editorial policies and development of practice guidelines issued should be transparent. Some members mentioned that a disciplinary mechanism should be instituted against breach of the editorial policies or guidelines.

81. The Administration informed members that the new editorial management and referral mechanism were introduced in March 2021 to ensure that RTHK's programmes comply with the RTHK Charter ("the Charter") and Producers' Guidelines. The editorial committee would review and endorse proposals from programme production staff and provide guidance to them at the early stages of production. The decisions of the editorial committee would be communicated to the relevant production staff and its deliberations on what constituted controversial contents of a programme would be recorded. RTHK was abide by the Charter and the Code of Practices issued by CA, as well as all relevant government rules and regulations. Staff found to have contravened the Codes and rules would be liable to disciplinary sanctions.

Cost-effectiveness of RTHK productions

82. Members discussed how the Administration would ensure that RTHK had sufficient resources to meet its operational needs. Some members suggested that the Administration should consider renovating RTHK's Broadcasting House to provide a better working environment for staff and to boost production activities. Some members pointed out that there were criticisms that RTHK's production cost was high but the viewership was low and that its operation was not value-for-money. Some members commented that the Administration should assure the public that RTHK would not be used to advance certain political advocacy with public money. The Administration assured members that adequate resources would be provided to meet RTHK's operational needs. RTHK would also step up maintenance and repairs and introduce measures to improve the facilities and working environment of RTHK.

Workforce and Category II service providers and contract staff

83. Members had expressed concerns about RTHK's procedures on engaging service providers and evaluating their performance. In particular, they noted that the Review Report had indicated that RTHK's administration of Category II ("Cat. II") service providers were loose. Some members pointed out a number of issues concerning the management of Cat. II service providers and they queried about the progress of the implementation of the recommendations in the Review Report on improving the process of engaging Cat. II service providers and cost-efficiency in programme productions. There were questions on why there were more Cat. II service providers than civil servants in RTHK, and there were more service contracts than the number of service providers engaged. Members commented that RTHK should refrain from increasing headcounts in programme production but should adopt measures to improve cost-effectiveness. They queried whether sanctions would be imposed on Cat. II service providers who had breached the instructions issued by the RTHK management.

84. The Administration explained that RTHK engaged Cat. II service providers to carry out tasks that required specialized knowledge and expertise not available from within the civil service. As a Cat. II service provider might be engaged in more than one contract position at a time, the total number of contracts RTHK had entered into might exceed the total number of Cat. II service providers in RTHK's employment. In the light of the recommendations of the Review Report, the Administration would consider deploying Programme Officers, who were civil servants in RTHK, to take up duties of Cat. II service providers as appropriate.

Withdrawal of scheduled programmes

85. Members expressed concerns about the withdrawal of a number of RTHK programmes that had been produced. Specifically, a few members asked why RTHK had removed parts of the programme, *LegCo Review*, where former and serving Members appeared as guests. They commented that RTHK should explain to these Members why the programme was withdrawn, and assure them that the programme was not withdrawn because they had made any inappropriate comments.

86. The Administration responded that since March 2021, three programmes, namely, *Hong Kong Story*, *LegCo Review* and *Hong Kong Connection*, had been withdrawn from airing. These were withdrawn because they were not considered to have met the requirement of being impartial, and not because of any comments expressed by the guests or because there was an imbalance in the number of guests holding different stances and opinion. As regards the episode of *LegCo Review* in question, the Administration added that a certain footage was found to have been inserted without the prior approval of the editorial committee. Cat. II service providers had been hired to take up future production of *LegCo Review* and the responsible RTHK production team had been redeployed to other duties pending internal investigation.

87. The Panel passed a motion which called on the Administration to steer the implementation of RTHK's reform in compliance with the recommendations made in the Review Report.

Domestic free television and sound broadcasting regulatory framework

88. Members discussed with the Administration on the regulation of free domestic television ("TV") broadcasters and the coming mid-term review of the analogue sound broadcasting licences in 2022.

Further relaxation of regulations on domestic free television and sound broadcasting licensees

89. Observing that domestic free TV and sound broadcasting licensees were facing rising competitions from digital platforms, some members asked whether the Administration would consider further relaxing the regulations of these licensees to provide a more balanced competitive environment for the broadcasting market.

90. The Administration replied that efforts had been made to remove obstacles experienced by the traditional broadcasting sector where appropriate. For example, CA revised the TV codes of practice in 2018 to relax the regulation on indirect advertising in TV programmes, so that licensees could broaden their

sources of advertising income. The Administration was conducting a public consultation exercise for the mid-term review of the free TV and sound broadcasting licences and would, subject to public views received, consider whether further relaxation should be introduced.

Monitoring domestic free TV and commercial radio licensees

91. Some members enquired how the Administration would monitor and ensure that TV and sound broadcasting licensees had met broadcasting requirements, and that they had complied with relevant statutory requirements and codes of practice. Some members mentioned that they had often received feedback from members of the public that there had been partial and inappropriate views expressed in the programmes produced by the licensees. These audience had found it difficult to pinpoint the matter in their complaints as the programmes could not be retrieved on-line and extracted for use as evidence to substantiate their complaints. Members suggested that the Administration should consider modifying the complaint mechanism. The Administration advised that it was not feasible to monitor radio programmes constantly, and the Administration would take action upon receiving complaints on a particular programme.

Aligning regulatory frameworks with the National Security Law

92. Some members enquired whether the Administration would include the obligation to safeguard national security and compliance with NSL as conditions for the renewal of domestic free TV and sound broadcasting licences. The Administration replied that licensees had been reminded of their obligation to uphold national security. To fulfill their obligations to promote national security under NSL, licensees had broadcast programmes and announcements in the public interest on national security and related subjects. The Administration had not observed any national security-related irregularities with the free domestic TV and sound broadcasting licensees.

Regulating the contents on digital platforms

93. Some members observed that digital platforms were not as closely regulated as free TV and sound broadcasting licensees. In view of the rising instances of violence and other gratuitous contents on such platforms, they suggested that the Administration should introduce measures to censor online contents. Members were informed that actions could be taken against inappropriate contents in programmes on on-line platforms under the Control of Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance (Cap. 390), Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 200), Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486), and NSL.

Meetings and visit

94. Up to the end of September 2021, the Panel held a total of 15 meetings, including a joint meeting with the Panel on Development on 24 November 2020 and a meeting by videoconferencing on 8 February 2021. The Panel has also scheduled a meeting for October 2021 to receive briefings by the Secretary for Innovation and Technology and the Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development on the Chief Executive's 2021 Policy Address in respect of the relevant policy initiatives.

95. The Panel conducted a visit to Cyberport on 4 May 2021 to better understand the Cyberport and its future direction.

Council Business Division 1
Legislative Council Secretariat
7 October 2021

Legislative Council

Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting

Terms of Reference

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

Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting

Membership list for 2020-2021 session *

Chairman	Dr Hon Junius HO Kwan-yiu, JP
Deputy Chairman	Hon CHAN Kin-por, GBS, JP
Members	Hon WONG Ting-kwong, GBS, JP Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun, BBS, JP Hon MA Fung-kwok, GBS, JP Hon CHAN Han-pan, BBS, JP Hon Elizabeth QUAT, BBS, JP Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong, GBS, JP Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, GBS, MH, JP Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan Hon SHIU Ka-fai, JP Hon YUNG Hoi-yan, JP
	(Total : 12 members)
Clerk	Mr Daniel SIN
Legal Adviser	Miss Evelyn LEE

* Changes in membership are shown in Annex.

Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting

Changes in membership

Member	Relevant date
Hon IP Kin-yuen	Up to 3 November 2020
Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, GBS, JP	Up to 9 November 2020
Prof Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long, SBS, JP	Up to 10 November 2020
Hon HUI Chi-fung	Up to 11 November 2020
Hon Jeremy TAM Man-ho	Up to 11 November 2020
Hon Claudia MO	Up to 12 November 2020
Hon James TO Kun-sun	Up to 12 November 2020
Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP	Up to 12 November 2020
Hon WU Chi-wai, MH	Up to 12 November 2020
Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan	Up to 12 November 2020
Hon Andrew WAN Siu-kin	Up to 12 November 2020
Hon LAM Cheuk-ting	Up to 12 November 2020
Hon KWONG Chun-yu	Up to 12 November 2020
Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung	Up to 18 November 2020
Hon SHIU Ka-chun	Up to 18 November 2020
Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP	Up to 30 November 2020
Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP	Up to 1 December 2020
Hon CHAN Chun-ying, JP	Up to 1 December 2020
Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP	Up to 2 December 2020
Hon YIU Si-wing, SBS	Up to 2 December 2020
Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-ye, GBM, GBS, JP	Up to 3 December 2020
Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, BBS, JP	Up to 3 December 2020
Hon KWOK Wai-keung, JP	Up to 3 December 2020
Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, SBS, JP	Up to 3 December 2020
Hon LUK Chung-hung, JP	Up to 3 December 2020
Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP	Up to 6 December 2020
Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, GBS, JP	Up to 9 December 2020
Hon Vincent CHENG Wing-shun, MH, JP	Up to 11 January 2021

For **changes in LegCo Membership**, please refer to the link below:
<https://www.legco.gov.hk/general/english/members/yr16-20/notes.htm>