

立法會

Legislative Council

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Report of the Panel on Home Affairs, Culture and Sports for submission to the Legislative Council

Purpose

This report gives an account of the work of the Panel on Home Affairs, Culture and Sports (“the Panel”) during the 2022 Legislative Council (“LegCo”) session. It will be tabled at the Council meeting of 7 December 2022 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

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, 2 July 2008 and 26 October 2022 for the purpose of monitoring and examining Government policies and issues of public concern relating to district, community and rural matters, civic education, building management, youth matters, women matters, Family Council, the provision of leisure and cultural services, the development of arts and culture, public entertainment, sport and recreation. The terms of reference of the Panel are in **Appendix 1**.

3. The Panel comprises 20 members, with Hon Vincent CHENG Wing-shun and Hon Kenneth FOK Kai-kong elected as Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. The membership list of the Panel is in **Appendix 2**.

Major Work

Arts and culture

Update on the progress of the West Kowloon Cultural District (“WKCD”) development

4. In line with the established practice, the Panel received a briefing by the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority (“WKCDA”) on an annual update of the development progress of WKCD in 2021-2022. The Panel noted that

following the opening of two spectacular performing arts venues (i.e. Xiqu Centre and Freespace) in 2019, the Art Park was fully opened in 2020. In addition, M+, Asia's first global museum of contemporary visual culture, was opened in November 2021, and the much-anticipated Hong Kong Palace Museum ("HKPM") was also opened in July this year. Members considered that WKCD was well-positioned to become an integrated arts and cultural hub to support the development of Hong Kong as the East-meets-West centre for international cultural exchange under the National 14th Five-Year Plan. In particular, members considered that HKPM would play a vital role in fostering the public's understanding and appreciation of Chinese art and culture. Members suggested that arrangements be made for HKPM to offer free admissions to the public in the first 12 months of its operation, same as the free admission arrangements adopted by M+. Members further suggested that free admission tickets should be distributed to students to encourage them to visit HKPM with a view to promoting national education.

5. WKCDA explained that HKPM and M+ were different in their funding arrangements. WKCDA pointed out that when the Finance Committee ("FC") approved the provision of a one-off upfront endowment of \$21.6 billion for WKCDA to implement the WKCD project, it had already covered the construction costs and the collection budget of M+. As a giving back to members of the public, WKCDA had decided to offer free admission to M+ in the first 12 months upon its opening. As for HKPM, WKCDA advised that the admission income formed a crucial part of HKPM's income sources to sustain its operation. Nevertheless, HKPM would offer free general admission every Wednesday in the first 12 months of its opening. It was estimated that about 35% of HKPM's visitors would enjoy free admission in the first year of its operation.

6. WKCDA further advised that education would be a core part of the work of HKPM. HKPM was actively soliciting sponsorship of admission tickets for distribution to students. WKCDA advised that apart from presenting exhibitions, HKPM also provided a learning resource centre for organizing various learning activities and workshops. In addition, HKPM would collaborate with the Education Bureau ("EDB") to develop teaching and learning resources to help students learn history through art, and explore setting up a mobile conservation van to provide outreaching learning services to schools.

7. Members noted with concern that while WKCDA had achieved substantial reduction in operating expenses in the Financial Year 2021-2022, it would still face a significant operating deficit in the coming years and it was not known when WKCDA would be able to achieve a breakeven or surplus position. WKCDA explained that the prolonged pandemic had adversely impacted the finances of the Authority, as all arts and cultural venues in WKCD were closed from time to time and the operating hours of its retail, dining and entertainment ("RDE") outlets were reduced to comply with the social distancing measures. Furthermore, in

response to the Government's call, WKCDA had offered the fourth round of rental concessions to their RDE tenants from January to April 2022. Comparing to the budget, WKCDA's operating income in 2021-2022 was down by close to 60%. WKCDA planned that in the face of the financial challenges, while WKCDA would continue to contain costs, it would put more emphasis on revenue generation and fundraising in the years ahead.

8. Members opined that as a self-financing statutory body, WKCDA should identify more new sources of income to enhance its financial sustainability. Members suggested that WKCDA could consider providing valuation service for private collectors and artefacts auctions, and organizing workshops on traditional handcrafting techniques. There was also a view that WKCDA could make good use of the neighbouring New Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter to develop marine tourism, with a view to creating revenue opportunities for WKCDA. In response, WKCDA also considered that the New Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter and WKCD had the potential to develop as a prime harbourfront promenade, which would open up business opportunities. WKCDA advised that it would press ahead the commercial development projects in WKCD, as well as devise a proactive revenue generation strategy leveraging on venue hiring, placemaking events and fundraising.

Implementation of infrastructure works for WKCD, phase 1- fourth construction package

9. The Panel was consulted on the implementation of public infrastructure works for WKCD, phase 1 - fourth construction package, which included the construction of a Southern Landing Facility ("SLF") for use by vessels and the construction of drainage, sewerage and water supply systems for supporting the developments in Zone 2 of WKCD. The Administration advised that the proposed SLF would provide marine access for WKCD visitors and would be one of the calling points of "water taxi", thus enhancing the overall connectivity of WKCD.

10. While expressing support for the proposed project, members enquired whether it would suffice to provide only one berthing space at the proposed SLF. The Administration advised that it was estimated that about six vessels could be handled at the proposed SLF per hour, with a maximum capacity of around 200 passengers for each vessel. Moreover, it was planned that a northern landing facility would be provided in WKCD to tie in with the phased development of WKCD. The timing of implementation would be subject to further discussion with WKCDA.

Cultural Works Projects

11. The Panel was consulted on two cultural works projects, namely, the Heritage Conservation and Resource Centre ("HCRC") in Tin Shui Wai and the

New Territories East Cultural Centre (“NTECC”) in Fanling. The Government set aside \$20 billion in the 2018-2019 Budget for the improvement and development of cultural facilities in the coming 10 years to align with the long-term development need of culture and the arts in Hong Kong. In the 2022-2023 Budget, the Government announced that projects to be rolled out included the construction of HCRC and NTECC.

12. Members noted that HCRC would become the largest exhibition-cum-education facility in Hong Kong after the existing public museums managed by the Leisure and Cultural Service Department (“LCSD”). The proposed HCRC would comprise one 14-storey building (with one basement floor) and one 15-storey building with a total construction floor area of some 44 000 square metres. The estimated project cost was about \$2,505 million in money-of-the-day (“MOD”) prices. The Administration pointed out that as the first repository and conservation centre with a real-time environmental monitoring system in Hong Kong, HCRC would provide desirable and sufficient repository space for museum collections, bringing the collection management and conservation on par with international standards. Conservation studios for different specialties would be set up to preserve LCSD museum collections. Besides, HCRC would provide an area of some 7 600 square metres for thematic exhibition galleries and other public facilities for demonstrating and promoting heritage conservation work.

13. As for NTECC, members noted that it would be the third cultural centre after the Hong Kong Cultural Centre and the East Kowloon Cultural Centre. According to the Administration, NTECC aimed to provide a multi-purpose professional performance venue to meet the performance requirements of various art forms from different types of arts groups. NTECC would accommodate the first children’s theatre in Hong Kong in order to inspire and cultivate children’s interest in performing arts from a young age for the promotion of local children’s arts. Furthermore, in response to the long-standing call for professional rehearsal venues, two incubator rooms fitted with professional stage equipment, the first of their kind in Hong Kong, would be provided to allow ample time and space for local arts groups to implement their creativity. The estimated project cost was about \$4,710 million in MOD prices.

14. Members in general opined that the proposed HCRC and NTECC were significant cultural facilities in Hong Kong and would be able to enhance Hong Kong’s position as an East-meets-West centre for international cultural exchange. The Panel expressed support for submission of the two proposed cultural works projects to the Public Works Subcommittee (“PWSC”) for consideration.

Construction of Yau Ma Tei Theatre Phase 2

15. The Panel was consulted on the proposed construction of Yau Ma Tei Theatre (“YMTT”) Phase 2.¹ Members noted that due to the architectural design of YMTT and site constraints posed by preservation, the size of its foyer space and side stage failed to meet the standard for performance venues in general. To address the problem, the Administration advised that Phase 2 construction would improve and increase the usable space. For example, with the construction of YMTT Phase 2, the existing foyer of YMTT would be extended with the size almost doubled. While expressing support for the project, members called on the Administration to develop YMTT into a cultural landmark and a tourist attraction by improving the overall environment and cultural ambience of the area. The Administration agreed to members’ views and advised that a variety of historic buildings, including Red Brick Building, Yau Ma Tei Fruit Market (“Fruit Market”) and Tin Hau Temple, were in the vicinity of the site of YMTT Phase 2. The Administration believed that the proposed project would further strengthen the cultural functions of the preserved historic buildings, and better enhance the cultural ambience of the area.

16. Members called on the Administration to provide more storage facilities in YMTT Phase 2 as such facilities were very limited in YMTT. The Administration advised that more storage area would be provided in the High Block of YMTT Phase 2. In response to concern that the proposed YMTT Phase 2 did not provide extra passenger drop-off area, parking spaces for visitors, and loading area for transportation of stage props and equipment for Cantonese opera performances, the Administration advised that the lay-by near Shek Lung Street could provide access to YMTT with enough room for passenger drop-off and loading of stage props and equipment.

17. Members expressed concern that the busy activities at the nearby Fruit Market at night might affect or pose danger to patrons entering and leaving YMTT. The Administration shared members’ concern about the traffic and obstacle problems posed by the operation of the Fruit Market and acknowledged that there had been spilling over of market activities (e.g. parking and loading/unloading of delivery vehicles) onto nearby streets. The Administration undertook that improvement measures would be worked out to address the traffic and street obstacle issues.

¹ In 2009, FC approved the conversion of YMTT (Grade 2 historic building) and Red Brick Building into a territory-wide performing arts venue designated for Chinese opera performances and related activities. YMTT comprises a 300-seat auditorium, a foyer and a box office. Officially opened in July 2012, YMTT has become a major player in grooming the next generation of Cantonese opera artists.

Sports, recreation and community facilities

Redevelopment of Yuen Long Stadium - main works

18. The Panel was consulted on the proposed redevelopment of Yuen Long Stadium (“YLS”). Members noted that the redeveloped YLS would be the third sports venue in Hong Kong meeting international and Asian Football Confederation’s standards. Members considered that the redevelopment would upgrade YLS to allow the hosting of international football matches and large-scale athletics events, which would be beneficial to the sports development in Hong Kong. Members further considered that the redeveloped YLS would help foster Hong Kong’s integration into the Greater Bay Area by attracting cross-boundary spectators.

19. While expressing support for the redevelopment, members raised concern that the redeveloped YLS would possibly bring more visitor traffic, which might further strain the transportation capacity of the Yuen Long district and give rise to crowd control issues. The Administration advised that the impact of the redevelopment of YLS on local transportation had been carefully assessed during the pre-construction activities stage. Based on the assessment, it was not anticipated that the redeveloped YLS would give rise to traffic issues. The Administration advised that YLS was situated at a convenient location close to the Long Ping Mass Transit Railway (“MTR”) station and MTR Light Rail stations, and was connected by over 60 bus and public light bus routes. The Administration pointed out that the existing YLS had been hosting major events and had not ever posed any significant problem to local traffic. Moreover, the Administration would encourage users of the redeveloped YLS to travel by public transportation.

Community Hall at Sai Yee Street, Mong Kok

20. The Panel discussed and expressed support for the proposed construction of a community hall (“CH”) at Sai Yee Street, Mong Kok. Members noted that the proposed CH would form part of a proposed commercial development at the project site which had yet to be sold. The Administration advised that the project site had been included in the 2022-2023 Land Sale Programme and would be put up for tender upon completion of the necessary preparatory work. Subject to the funding approval of PWSC and FC, the Government would include the provision of the proposed CH as a requirement under the land sale conditions of the project site, so that the prospective developer of the project site would be responsible for the construction of the proposed CH. According to the land sale conditions, the prospective developer would be required to complete the entire development project within 78 months after conclusion of the land sale procedure.

21. Members considered that adequate function rooms should be provided in the proposed CH to meet the high demand for venues for holding meetings and events. The Administration advised that in order to provide more flexibility and optimize the utilization of the proposed CH facilities, it was planned that electrical movable partitions with sound insulation features would be installed in the multi-purpose hall and the multi-purpose conference room, so as to allow more organizations to hold meetings or activities at the same time. Members requested that barrier-free facilities should be provided in the proposed CH as appropriate. It was also suggested that the Administration might consider injecting elements of local culture into the design of the proposed CH in order to highlight district characteristics. The Administration agreed to relay members' views to the prospective developer for consideration.

22. Members expressed concern that the proposed commercial development and CH might exacerbate the traffic congestion in the surrounding area of the project site. The Administration advised that various measures would be taken to improve the traffic condition in the vicinity, including the provision of a public light bus public transport interchange at the proposed commercial development to replace some of the existing on-street public light bus stands in the nearby area, as well as the implementation of road widening works to improve the traffic conditions of the nearby roads. The Administration considered that with the above measures, the proposed commercial development and CH would not adversely impact on the surrounding area of the project site.

Footbridge connecting Morse Park No. 3 and No. 4, Wong Tai Sin, as well as lift and pedestrian walkway system between Tai Loong Street and Wo Yi Hop Road, Kwai Chung

23. The Panel discussed and expressed support for the implementation of a footbridge connecting Morse Park No. 3 and No. 4, Wong Tai Sin, as well as a lift and pedestrian walkway system between Tai Loong Street and Wo Yi Hop Road, Kwai Chung. Members considered that the two proposed projects would enhance barrier-free access of the districts concerned, thereby enabling local residents, especially the elderly and persons with mobility difficulties, to move around conveniently. Members cautioned against the risks of cost overruns and project delay with respect to the two proposed projects, and called on the Administration to take necessary preventive measures, such as introducing a penalty mechanism for any works delay.

24. The Administration advised that in order to expedite the implementation process of the two proposed projects, the tendering exercises for the related construction works contracts had been largely completed in parallel, such that the contracts could be rewarded and the construction works could start as soon as possible upon funding approval by FC. The returned tender prices reflecting the prevailing market rates had also been reflected in the estimated costs of the two

proposed projects respectively. The Administration assured members that it would closely monitor the project implementation and spending, and strive for early completion of the construction works.

Youth Hostel Scheme - construction works by The Hong Kong Association of Youth Development for the youth hostel project in Mong Kok

25. The Panel was consulted on the proposed main construction works by The Hong Kong Association of Youth Development (“HKAYD”) for the youth hostel project in Mong Kok. According to the Administration, the project site was located at 9 Arran Street, Mong Kok, which was an idle site held by the Rotary Club of Kowloon (“RCK”). To make optimal use of the site concerned, RCK and HKAYD would collaborate and develop a youth hostel on the site. Upon completion of the construction works, HKAYD would operate the youth hostel on a self-financing basis under the policy framework of the Youth Hostel Scheme (“YHS”).²

26. While expressing support for the proposed project, members were concerned about the criteria for selection of the youth hostel tenants as they expected that the convenient location of the proposed project site would attract a lot of applicants. The Administration advised that the executive members of HKAYD and representatives of RCK would jointly form a steering committee to supervise the operation of the youth hostel, including drawing up the criteria for selection of tenants.

27. Members expressed concern about the disposal of the surplus arising from the hostel operation and whether rent discount would be offered to the youth hostel tenants. The Administration explained that the operation of youth hostels was on a self-financed basis and for this project, HKAYD would decide on the offer of any rent discount. The Administration advised that in case of financial surplus, as a general principle the non-government organization (“NGO”) concerned would be required to put the proceeds into a reserve to cover the maintenance cost of the hostel and facility upgrading. Besides, the NGO concerned would have to seek the Government’s approval if it intended to use the surplus for any other purposes.

28. Members suggested that the Administration should consider increasing the plot ratio of the proposed project site in Mong Kok so as to increase the number

² The Government announced the introduction of YHS in the 2011-2012 Policy Address. Under YHS, NGOs will be fully funded by the Government to construct youth hostels on under-utilized sites and, upon completion, operate the youth hostels on a self-financing basis. To enable young people to accumulate savings for pursuing their medium term aspirations in personal development, NGOs are required to set the rental at a level which does not exceed 60% of the market rent of flats of similar size in nearby areas.

of hostel places to be provided. The Administration explained that the site of the project was a rather small land plot (280 m²). The Administration undertook that the youth hostel building would be carefully designed to ensure maximized and optimal use of the plot ratio. Members requested the Administration to expedite the implementation process in order to meet demands for youth hostel places. The Administration advised that it had commenced the tendering exercise in parallel with the submission of the proposal to LegCo for consultation and funding approval, which would allow the construction works to commence immediately once approval was obtained.

Refining the arrangements of Rural Representative Election

29. The Administration consulted the Panel on legislative proposals for refining the operation of the Rural Representative (“RR”) election, which included, among others, introducing a statutory oath-taking requirement for persons elected as RRs (“RRs-elect”). The Administration advised that having regard to the requirement under the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in HKSAR (“NSL”)³ and the nature of RR elections, the Administration saw merits for RRs-elect to be subject to a statutory oath-taking requirement in the run-up to the next rural ordinary election in 2023. While expressing support in principle for the legislative proposals, some members expressed concern that the proposed oath-taking requirement for RRs-elect still could not stop ineligible candidates from standing for RR elections. Members enquired whether the Administration would introduce a mechanism whereby the eligibility of persons standing for RR elections would first be reviewed and confirmed before they could become candidates of RR elections.

30. The Administration explained that pursuant to Annexes I and II to the Basic Law, the eligibility of candidates standing for Chief Executive elections, Election Committee Subsector elections and LegCo elections would be reviewed and confirmed by the newly established Candidate Eligibility Review Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (“HKSAR”). RR elections, however, were not included. Notwithstanding that, the Administration advised that measures were in place to review and confirm the eligibility of persons standing for RR elections. The Administration pointed out that section 24 of the Rural Representative Election Ordinance (Cap. 576) provided that a person was not validly nominated as a candidate for the RR election unless the person made a declaration in the nomination form to the effect that he or she would uphold the Basic Law and pledge allegiance to HKSAR. The Returning Officer (“RO”) concerned would assess the validity of the declaration in accordance with the law

³ Article 6 of NSL, which was promulgated on 30 June 2020, stipulates that a resident of HKSAR who stands for election or assumes public office shall confirm in writing or take an oath to uphold the Basic Law of HKSAR of the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) and swear allegiance to HKSAR of PRC in accordance with the law.

and based on the relevant information. RO would determine whether the declaration made by the candidate in the nomination form that he/she would uphold the Basic Law and pledge allegiance to HKSAR was genuine, thereby deciding whether the relevant nomination was valid.

31. After consulting the Panel, the Administration introduced the Rural Representative Election (Amendment) Bill 2022 into LegCo on 18 May 2022 for implementing the relevant legislative proposals. The Bill was passed by LegCo at the Council meeting of 6 July 2022.

Community Care Fund

32. Members were briefed on the work progress of the Community Care Fund (“CCF”) and consulted for their views on the relevant work. Members were pleased to note that since its establishment, CCF had launched 59 assistance programmes, which had benefitted over 2.76 million cases as at the end of March 2022. The Government had incorporated 20 CCF programmes into its regular assistance service and planned to incorporate the “Pilot Scheme on Home Care and Support for Elderly Persons with Mild Impairment” into the Government’s regular assistance programmes. Besides, 19 CCF programmes had been completed.

33. Members noted that the Commission on Poverty⁴ had endorsed to enhance the “Elderly Dental Assistance Programme” (“EDAP”), which included, among others, increasing the maximum amount of subsidy for dental services for each elderly beneficiary to \$26,080. Members, however, expressed concern about the low participation rate of EDAP, which was below 15% of the total number of eligible elders (i.e. those receiving the Old Age Living Allowance). Members considered that the coverage of EDAP should be expanded and better promoted to benefit more elders. The Chairman of CCF Task Force (“C of CCF Task Force”) explained that while EDAP aimed to subsidize needy elders with low income for dentures and related services, not all of the eligible elders had a need for dentures. Thus, it was normal for the number of participants to constitute only a fraction of the total number of eligible elders. C of CCF Task Force advised that while CCF was open to suggestions of expanding EDAP, an obstacle encountered was the overall shortage problem of dentists in the territory to fully cater to the dental needs of the elderly.

34. Members considered that CCF should provide special allowances to school students and pre-school children of low-income families to cover costs arising from anti-epidemic measures imposed by the Administration, e.g. purchasing rapid antigen test (“RAT”) kits for daily tests. C of CCF Task Force advised that EDB had distributed RAT kits to school students with financial needs through

⁴ CCF has been integrated into the work of the Commission on Poverty since 2013.

schools. It was understood that the relevant costs could be covered without using funds from CCF. Members also urged CCF to implement programmes to help children with developmental problems or special education needs (“SEN”) from low-income families who had to wait in a very long queue for assessments at Child Assessment Centres. C of CCF Task Force advised that to address the education needs of SEN children queuing up for assessments, the Administration had regularized CCF’s “Training Subsidy for Children Who Are on the Waiting List for Subvented Pre-school Rehabilitation Services”, which provided financial assistance to eligible families queueing for the services of Early Education and Training Centres as well as Special Child Care Centres. Moreover, the On-site Pre-school Rehabilitation Services as well as the “Pilot Project on Tier 1 Support Services in Kindergartens/Kindergarten-cum-Child Care Centres” funded by the Lotteries Fund also provided service places and assistance to SEN children.

35. Members noted that as at May 2022, after deducting the commitment not yet disbursed, available fund under CCF amounted to around \$7.2 billion. Members expressed concern that in face of various socioeconomic challenges requiring support from CCF, the available fund of \$7.2 billion could be expended in a few years. Members suggested that the Government might consider additional funding injection into CCF for generating more interest payments so that the cash flow situation of CCF could be improved. C of CCF Task Force acknowledged that the CCF’s funds would likely be depleted by 2024. He informed members that a preliminary review on CCF was being conducted and funding injection would be sought if necessary.

Investigation Report on the Mirror Concert Incident at Hong Kong Coliseum on 28 July 2022

36. A serious accident happened during the fourth show of Mirror Concert on 28 July 2022 where a giant LED panel fell and hit two dancers during the performance. One dancer was critically injured and remains in hospital. After the accident, the Government immediately instructed the concert to be suspended. As Hong Kong Coliseum (“HKC”) is owned by LCSD, the Government announced the setting up of a Task Force (“Task Force”) by LCSD to investigate the causes of the accident and devise improvement measures to prevent similar incidents in future. The investigation report on the concert incident submitted by LCSD was published on 11 November 2022.

37. Shortly after the release of the investigation report, the Panel arranged to discuss the report in the first instance with the Administration on 14 November. Members noted that the causes of the accident included a wire rope snapping due to metal fatigue, a problem with the design of the eyebolt installation as well as an undesirable safety factor of the suspension system. Noting from the investigation report that the weight of equipment submitted by the hirer and/or its

contractor(s), such as the LED panel, was found not accurate⁵, members expressed grave concern as to whether this kind of underreporting was a common practice in the industry and urged the Administration to review the supervision system of LCSD. In this connection, members generally considered that the Administration should consider introducing a third party independent auditor with the relevant expertise to conduct audit of the work carried out and installation set up by the hirers, as recommended by the Task Force in the investigation report. Members requested LCSD to explore all feasible measures to prevent recurrence of similar incidents.

38. The Administration advised that in the coming few months, LCSD would discuss the implementation details with the performing industry before the actual application of the new enhancement measures in the investigation report. Meanwhile, industry players were required to implement the interim measures adopted since August (or other measures approved by LCSD) to ensure that performers and staff members could perform in a safe condition.⁶

Other issues

39. Apart from receiving briefings on the 2021 and 2022 Policy Addresses, the Panel also discussed the following proposals submitted by the Administration -

- (a) proposal on the improvement of Tsuen Wan Riviera Park and Tsuen Wan Park - phase 1 development; and
- (b) proposals on the re-deployment and re-creation of Administrative Officer Staff Grade “C” (D2) posts under the Home and Youth Affairs Bureau.

Meetings held and visits conducted

40. During the period between January and November 2022, the Panel held a total of eight meetings. The Panel has scheduled another meeting for

⁵ According to para. 21 of the investigation report, “For the load table, the weight of the LED panel was wrongly reported (500 lbf vs 500 kgf). If assuming that the original design was based on 500 lbf, which is equivalent to 227 kgf, this could then meet a widely acceptable safety factor in the international/national standards for suspension systems with performers underneath with safety factor of 8 - 10. Nevertheless, as the actual weight of the LED panel was 520 kgf, the corresponding safety factor was significantly reduced to 4.2”.

⁶ The interim measures include requiring hirers to revisit and enhance safety of their stage design and their brought-in mechanical devices. Hirers must conduct daily inspection of the mechanical devices by a competent person whom LCSD agrees to ensure safe working. Moreover, the use of suspended mechanical devices involving swinging, rotation or carrying of persons is temporarily ceased.

12 December 2022 to discuss: (a) district services and Community Care Teams; (b) proposed extension of three supernumerary directorate posts in the Culture, Sports and Tourism Bureau and the Civil Engineering and Development Department relating to the WKCD Project; and (c) proposed creation of one permanent Assistant Director of Municipal Services post in LCSD.

41. The Panel inspected WKCD and visited HKPM on 10 May 2022. After HKPM was opened to the public in July 2022, the Panel visited HKPM again on 2 August 2022 to understand its operation.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
30 November 2022

Legislative Council

Panel on Home Affairs, Culture and Sports

Terms of Reference

1. To monitor and examine Government policies and issues of public concern relating to district, community and rural matters, civic education, building management, youth matters, women matters, Family Council, provision of leisure and cultural services, development of arts and culture, public entertainment, sports and recreation.
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 Home Affairs, Culture and Sports

Membership list for the 2022 session

Chairman Hon Vincent CHENG Wing-shun, MH, JP

Deputy Chairman Hon Kenneth FOK Kai-kong, JP

Members Hon MA Fung-kwok, GBS, JP
Hon KWOK Wai-keung, JP
Hon LUK Chung-hung, JP
Hon Kenneth LAU Ip-keung, BBS, MH, JP
Dr Hon Johnny NG Kit-chong, MH
Hon Nixie LAM Lam
Hon YIU Pak-leung, MH
Hon Kenneth LEUNG Yuk-wai, JP
Hon CHAN Yuet-ming, MH
Hon Rock CHEN Chung-nin, SBS, JP
Hon CHAN Yung, BBS, JP
Hon Judy CHAN Kapui, MH
Hon CHAN Hoi-yan
Hon JoePHY CHAN Wing-yan
Hon Benson LUK Hon-man
Revd Canon Hon Peter Douglas KOON Ho-ming, BBS, JP
Prof Hon LAU Chi-pang, BBS, JP
Hon SO Cheung-wing, SBS, JP

(Total : 20 members)

Clerk Ms Joanne MAK

Legal Adviser Miss Evelyn LEE