立法會
Legislative Council

LC Paper No. CB(2)1882/2025

Ref: CB2/PL/ITB

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 2025 Legislative Council ("LegCo") session. It will be tabled at the LegCo meeting on 15 October 2025 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 LegCo 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 information technology ("IT"), telecommunications, broadcasting, film services and creative industry. The terms of reference of the Panel are set out in **Appendix 1**.

3. For the 2025 session, the Panel comprised 20 members, with Hon Elizabeth QUAT and Hon Duncan CHIU elected as Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. The membership list of the Panel is in **Appendix 2**.

Major Work

Fostering development of innovation and information technology

Digital government and smart city development

4. The Panel continued to monitor the Administration's work on digital government and smart city development. Members supported the Administration's efforts in promoting data-driven, people-centric and outcome-based digital policies and measures through the Digital Policy Office ("DPO"), thereby driving digital government development and promoting the adoption of advanced IT by bureaux/departments ("B/Ds") in innovating public services and further facilitating the smart city development.

5. Regarding the promotion of the digital transformation of public services, members expressed concern that some B/Ds might not actively utilize artificial intelligence ("AI") and other technologies to enhance their services. They suggested that the Administration should mandate the use of AI technologies by all B/Ds to improve customer service and document processing, and set implementation timetables and performance indicators in this regard. Members also suggested that the Administration should require all B/Ds to integrate their existing mobile application services into the "iAM Smart" digital services platform. This would enable members of the public to access and use various government services directly, thereby realizing "single portal for online government services".

6. The Administration advised that with the concerted efforts of DPO and B/Ds, the Government had achieved the target of full digitalization of government services by mid-2024. In the future, the Administration would introduce more IT solutions for B/Ds, including launching the "AI + Governance" promotional initiative and developing an "AI Solution Catalogue" by the Smart Government Innovation Lab, to facilitate the wider adoption of AI by B/Ds to enhance their service standards. The Chief Executive also proposed in the 2025 Policy Address the setting up of an AI Efficacy Enhancement Team and a number of related measures to strengthen coordination among various B/Ds to apply AI technology effectively to their work and to promote technological reform in departments. In addition, DPO would continue to actively promote the adoption of the "iAM Smart" platform by B/Ds, including phasing out mobile applications with low usage and prioritizing the integration of newly-developed electronic services into "iAM Smart", thereby achieving the goal of "single portal for online government services".

7. Members were also concerned about the cost-effectiveness of various digital government development measures, including savings in manpower and expenditure. The Administration advised that between 2021 and 2024, a total of 158 projects relating to digital government service were approved for funding under the Capital Works Reserve Fund block allocations. It was estimated that implementing these projects could save the Government approximately $660 million in annual recurrent expenditure. A centralized system platform for shared use by B/Ds was also launched, which was expected to save about $240 million in system development costs.

8. With regard to the strategy for developing a smart city, members urged the Administration to strengthen coordination among B/Ds' planning in areas such as AI and the low-altitude economy. This would accelerate the adoption of technology and facilitate the flow and sharing of data through top-level design, while avoiding duplication of efforts. The Administration advised that DPO would develop more central platforms for shared use by B/Ds to facilitate data sharing and the development of systems and mobile applications. It would also continue to promote the opening up of more data by the Government and public/private organizations, and explore the use of relevant data collected by remote sensing satellites to provide the public with better government services.

Promoting digital inclusion

9. The Panel received a briefing from the Administration on its work progress in and plans for promoting digital inclusion, with a view to helping those in need, particularly the elderly, to understand and use technology products and services, and integrate into the digital society.

10. Members considered that the Administration should enhance the promotion of various applications to the elderly, including online government services, online banking and electronic payment, etc., while providing them with cybersecurity and anti-fraud information to boost their confidence in using online services. Some members suggested providing additional support to help the elderly in using applications such as "iAM Smart" and "HA Go" to complement the development of smart healthcare. The Administration advised that through digital training, the elderly would be encouraged to learn how to use practical mobile applications and digital services in their daily lives. This would include downloading and registering as "iAM Smart" users, as well as checking medical appointment information via "HA Go". During the training, the elderly would first learn about cybersecurity, including ways to protect their personal data. Once they had mastered this, they would be taught how to use higher-risk applications, such as those for online shopping and payment services.

11. Members pointed out that in promoting the digitalization of public services, the Administration should cater for the needs of the elderly, such as by establishing elderly-friendly standards for electronic forms and designing dedicated government websites for their use. The Administration advised that it had already incorporated elderly-friendly design into the accessibility standards adopted for government websites and mobile applications. It would also provide options such as enlarged fonts and simplified interfaces on government websites and mobile applications targeted at the elderly. The Administration would continue to implement more elderly-friendly government services, including introducing standardized electronic forms on DPO's common electronic forms platform to facilitate use by the elderly, and would explore the establishment of "Cross-boundary Public Services" self-service kiosks in Hong Kong to assist the elderly in using cross-boundary electronic government services.

12. Members urged the Administration to provide greater support to communities such as persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities and vulnerable families, to help them experience digital life. This could be achieved by, say, promoting accessible design on online food delivery and shopping platforms, supporting persons with disabilities in using gerontechnology, and helping elderly ethnic minorities and young people from vulnerable families to use technology. The Administration advised that it had commissioned organizations to conduct regular surveys on the online services commonly used by the elderly and persons with disabilities, with a view to enhancing the promotion of accessible design among relevant service providers. The Administration would also explore ways to strengthen its collaboration with various government departments and organizations to address the needs of ethnic minorities and vulnerable families in using digital technology.

Establishment of the Hong Kong Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Institute

13. To further promote and coordinate the research and development ("R&D") and industrial application of AI in Hong Kong, the Administration proposed an allocation of $1 billion for the establishment of the Hong Kong Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Institute ("AIRDI").[1] The Panel supported the proposal and raised a number of concerns.

14. Noting that many universities and local R&D institutions were currently engaged in AI-related R&D work, members opined that while AIRDI would lead and coordinate the development of AI in Hong Kong, it

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1 The proposal (i.e. FCR(2025-26)46) was approved by the Finance Committee on 26 September 2025.

should also coordinate the division of work and integration of resources among various R&D institutions to enhance synergy and effectiveness. The Administration pointed out that AIRDI would be dedicated to promoting scientific research, technological applications and industry transformation for Hong Kong in the AI arena. Its role and positioning as a leading institution would be different from those of other R&D institutions. AIRDI would strengthen collaboration with universities and the industry, adopt various partnership models to foster cooperation between R&D institutions and enterprises in industrial applications, and promote international exchange and cooperation in AI for Hong Kong.

15. Members enquired about AIRDI's role in planning and promoting the use of AI in Hong Kong, as well as its plans to encourage collaboration between the Mainland and Hong Kong in areas such as standard certification and data flow to align with the national "AI+" initiative. The Administration advised that AIRDI would strive to foster integration of AI technologies with key industries in Hong Kong, facilitate collaboration among the industry, academic and research sectors, and promote the widespread adoption of AI in the society. AIRDI would also fully leverage Hong Kong's unique advantages under "one country, two systems" to establish an international innovation and technology ("I&T") centre, an international data hub and a high-calibre talents hub, thereby contributing to the country's strategic planning in the field of AI innovation.

16. Members expressed concern about the financial sustainability of AIRDI and enquired whether it would establish long-term financial arrangements. Some members suggested that the Administration should require government departments to prioritize the adoption of AIRDI's products and services, so as to help AIRDI expand its revenue sources. The Administration advised that as a publicly-funded R&D institution, AIRDI would not only make proper use of government funding, but also actively support its operations through diversified revenue sources, including attracting private sector investments, commercializing R&D outcomes, providing professional training and consultancy services, launching self-developed and market-competitive products, and undertaking funded R&D projects commissioned by the Government, with a view to gradually achieving financial breakeven. The Administration anticipated that AIRDI could generate a certain amount of revenue other than governmental funding after five years of operation. It would also closely monitor AIRDI's development on a regular basis and conduct prudent assessments of its financial position based on actual performance and other factors.

17. Members also expressed concern about AIRDI's plans to attract local, Mainland and overseas AI talents, and whether Hong Kong's existing computing power facilities were sufficient to attract top-notch AI talents to

pursue development in Hong Kong. The Administration advised that AIRDI would recruit around 20 scientific research professionals in its initial stage of operation, and would attract AI talents by establishing a Fellowship system. In addition, AIRDI would consolidate and optimize the allocation and utilization of computing power resources to meet the demand from scientific research professionals.

Work of Cyberport

18. The Panel continued to monitor the operation and development of Cyberport, including its work in promoting AI and the low-altitude economy.

19. Members expressed concern about the utilization rate of Cyberport's AI Supercomputing Centre ("AISC"). They asked how Cyberport intended to increase such utilization rate, and suggested that the Administration should prioritize the provision of computing power subsidies to effective organizations through the AI Subsidy Scheme. Cyberport indicated that it was committed to encouraging more R&D teams to make effective use of AISC, with the target of raising the overall computing power utilization rate to over 90% by the end of May 2025. Cyberport had also proactively liaised with universities interested in using AISC to discuss ways to expedite the processing of their applications. The Administration added that the vetting committee of the aforementioned scheme would consider various factors comprehensively when approving applications to ensure the effective use of computing power resources.

20. Concerned about Cyberport's strategy for attracting AI-related enterprises and R&D teams to establish presence in Hong Kong, members suggested that Cyberport should strengthen training for local AI talents to facilitate the application of AI across various industries. Cyberport stated that it would support start-ups specializing in AI and big data R&D through measures such as providing computing power facilities, while continuing to attract more relevant enterprises to set up their operations there. At the same time, Cyberport would assist various industries in training more AI application talents on multiple fronts, including providing application scenarios to the industry and offering additional training opportunities through the Cyberport Academy.

21. Members urged Cyberport to diversify its income streams in order to offset its operating deficits in recent years. Some members suggested that Cyberport should draw reference from the Government's practice by setting targets to reduce recurrent expenditure. Cyberport indicated that it had already implemented a series of revenue-generating and cost-saving measures, such as training staff to host events in order to reduce marketing costs, and securing event sponsorship from the industry. These measures

were expected to enable Cyberport to balance its income and expenditure by 2025. Cyberport would also explore the feasibility of acquiring shares or options from start-ups that it had funded or incubated, with the aim of generating more long-term income.

22. Members enquired about the progress of the Cyberport expansion project (i.e. "Cyberport 5"), its current leasing status and future ancillary transport facilities. Cyberport indicated that the facilities at Cyberport 5 would include offices, co-working space, and a data services platform, as well as catering and retail spaces. Cyberport was actively attracting institutions such as universities, major technology enterprises and strategic enterprises to set up offices there, with the aim of establishing an I&T ecosystem. Regarding ancillary transport facilities, the Administration advised that Cyberport had committed to enhancing its transport capacity in recent years. The preliminary alignment of the proposed South Island Line (West) would pass through Cyberport, connecting it to stations such as the Wong Chuk Hang station on the South Island Line and the HKU station. This was expected to further improve transport access to Cyberport.

<u>Combating phone deception and enhancing the Real-name Registration Programme for SIM Cards</u>

23. To ensure the integrity of telecommunications services and the security of communications networks, the Administration implemented the Real-name Registration Programme for Subscriber Identification Module ("SIM") Cards ("Real-name Registration Programme") in February 2023. The authorities reported to the Panel on the effectiveness of the Programme and proposed measures to combat phone deception and enhance the Programme. These key measures included: (a) lowering the limit of pre-paid SIM ("PPS") cards that each individual user could register with each telecommunications service provider ("TSP") from 10 to 3 ("the proposal to lower the registration limit of SIM cards"); and (b) establishing new offences to combat the improper use of registered SIM cards.

24. Members pointed out that the proposal to lower the registration limit of SIM cards might contain loopholes, as an individual could register with the approximately 30 TSPs in Hong Kong to obtain dozens of PPS cards. Members asked whether the Administration would plug this potential loophole. Furthermore, some members suggested establishing a central platform to collect registered user information from various TSPs and, drawing reference from the Mainland's mechanism for "checking with one identification document", to enable members of the public to enquire about the SIM cards registered under their names. The Administration stated that it had considered the practical experience of implementing the Real-name Registration Programme, the development of Hong Kong's

telecommunications market, the practices of other jurisdictions in implementing real-name registration, and crime trends as reported by the Police. It was believed that the proposed measures could strike a balance between combating crime and meeting the practical needs of users. The Administration also indicated that if necessary, the Office of the Communications Authority ("OFCA") could assist members of the public in enquiring about their registration details with TSPs.

25. Regarding the Administration's proposal to establish new offences for the improper use of registered SIM cards, some members raised concerns about how the proposed new offences would be enforced, noting that members of the public might have legitimate reasons to use SIM cards registered by others (e.g. relatives or friends). The Administration advised that having considered the trend in fraud cases involving PPS cards, it was deemed necessary to introduce new offences to strengthen efforts against fraudulent activities involving the use of SIM cards registered with others' information. Members of the public, businesses or organizations using or possessing multiple SIM cards registered with others' information with reasonable justification or excuse would not be affected.

26. Some members were concerned about whether the penalties for the proposed new offences would have a sufficient deterrent effect. The Administration explained that the maximum penalty under the Telecommunications Ordinance (Cap. 106), which was a Level 4 fine of $25,000 or imprisonment for 12 months, had been adopted as the proposed penalty. Furthermore, in response to members' enquiries about whether the proposed new offences could regulate the improper use of registered SIM cards in places outside Hong Kong, the Administration indicated that it would review appropriate follow-up actions based on the actual circumstances.

27. Members expressed concern about the current participation rate in the SMS Sender Registration Scheme, and urged the Administration to require all government departments, as well as public and private organizations, to register and obtain their Registered Sender IDs before sending SMS messages to the public, thereby helping to combat fraudulent SMS messages involving identity impersonation. The Administration pointed out that OFCA had actively invited all government departments to participate in the SMS Sender Registration Scheme. By the end of May 2025, over 540 public and private organizations had participated in the SMS Sender Registration Scheme, including about 80 government departments and public bodies. OFCA had made available the SMS Sender Registry on its website for members of the public to check the registered organizations, and would continue to encourage more organizations to participate in this scheme.

Enhancing mobile communications

Subsidy Scheme to Extend 5G Coverage in Rural and Remote Areas

28. The Panel received a briefing from the Administration on the proposed arrangements of the Subsidy Scheme to Extend 5G Coverage in Rural and Remote Areas ("the Subsidy Scheme").[2] The Panel supported the Administration's earmarking of $154 million for implementing the Subsidy Scheme, which would expedite the expansion of mobile network infrastructure in rural and remote areas by providing mobile network operators ("MNOs") with subsidies, with a view to enhancing mobile communications network coverage in these areas.

29. Members were concerned about whether the Subsidy Scheme could provide sufficient incentives to attract MNOs to participate in the installation of radio base stations ("RBSs"), and raised questions about the associated construction costs and shared-use arrangements. The Administration advised that it had initially identified approximately 50 sites across different districts in Hong Kong for the installation of new RBSs ("the proposed RBSs"). These sites were in close proximity to a number of villages and country park areas, with a significant number of residents and countryside visitors nearby. Installing RBSs at these sites would benefit MNOs' overall network coverage in the long run. Following coordination between the Administration and MNOs, it was anticipated that one or more MNOs would set up RBSs at all selected sites. The relevant MNOs were required to adhere to the "shared-use principle", which allowed other MNOs to install mobile network facilities at these sites to ensure optimal utilization of the RBS facilities. The Administration added that under the Subsidy Scheme, the general subsidy cap of $2 million for each RBS project would account for about half of the total direct installation costs, thereby providing sufficient financial incentive for MNOs. For individual projects where construction costs were higher due to more complex works, an additional subsidy of not more than $2 million would be provided.

30. Members were of the view that MNOs should take greater responsibility for enhancing network coverage in Hong Kong, and urged the Administration to consider measures such as imposing licensing conditions to require MNOs to install RBSs in rural and remote areas. In response, the Administration stated that Hong Kong's telecommunications market had always been market-driven, with MNOs typically deciding on network rollout and RBS site selection based on actual operational needs and

[2] The Subsidy Scheme to Extend 5G Coverage in Rural and Remote Areas was launched in July 2025.

commercial considerations. This approach could deliver better economic benefits and service standards. Furthermore, the Communications Authority ("CA") had set out the obligations of MNOs in providing network services when assigning relevant spectrum and issuing unified carrier licences. The Telecommunications (Amendment) Ordinance 2024, which came into effect in October 2024, also stipulated that space must be reserved in new or redeveloped buildings for MNOs to install and maintain mobile communications facilities. This would further facilitate the installation of facilities by MNOs and enhance network coverage.

31. Members enquired about which villages and hiking trails would be covered by the proposed RBSs, and why the Administration had proposed to install several of them in public toilets. The Administration advised that existing government buildings (such as public toilets) had the necessary power supply facilities and sufficient space for RBS installation. This also avoided issues involving private land ownership, and enabled early commencement of the relevant works. Upon commissioning all the proposed RBSs under the Subsidy Scheme, it was anticipated that mobile network coverage in country parks could be enhanced to at least 90%, while coverage along major government hiking trails would exceed 98%. These RBSs would also enhance mobile network coverage in surrounding areas. It was estimated that approximately 70 villages, involving about 20 000 villagers, located in the vicinity of the RBSs would benefit.

32. Regarding the current network coverage in Hong Kong's villages, some members relayed that under the Subsidy Scheme to Extend Fibre-based Networks to Villages in Remote Areas,[3] fixed network operators would only extend fibre-based networks to village entrances, preventing residents of the villages from enjoying fibre-to-the-home broadband services. Members asked whether the Subsidy Scheme would enhance network coverage in these villages. The Administration advised that the two aforementioned schemes targeted fibre-based broadband services and mobile communications services respectively, and the two schemes could complement one another. The Administration would also continue to explore ways to assist villages that would not benefit from these two schemes in improving their network coverage.

Proposed arrangements of the spectrum auction for the 2.5/2.6 GHz band and the relevant spectrum utilization fee

33. The Administration would conduct an auction of 50 MHz of spectrum in the 2.5/2.6 GHz band ("the spectrum auction") in October 2025.

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[3] The Subsidy Scheme to Extend Fibre-based Networks to Villages in Remote Areas was launched in 2018 to subsidize fixed network operators in extending fibre-based networks to 235 villages in remote areas by the end of 2026.

To prepare for this, the Administration briefed the Panel on the proposed arrangements for the spectrum auction and the spectrum utilization fee ("SUF"). The Panel supported the Administration in amending the relevant subsidiary legislation[4] to provide legal basis for conducting the spectrum auction and collecting SUF.

34. Members urged the Administration to include a clause when issuing new unified carrier licences, such that successful bidders of the spectrum would be required to boost their network coverage to over 90% of the population of Hong Kong, thereby enhancing the mobile network coverage in rural and remote areas. Some members also relayed that the fifth generation ("5G") mobile services at boundary control points and public event venues hosting mega events were often unable to meet the service demand, resulting in low transmission speed.

35. The Administration advised that taking into account the population distribution and landscape of Hong Kong, successful bidders of the spectrum would be required to roll out their networks and services to provide a minimum coverage of 90% of the population of Hong Kong within the first five years of the spectrum assignment period. At the same time, MNOs would be required to provide quality mobile communications services, including following up on complaints or requests concerning mobile network services, to ensure compliance with the relevant licence conditions. In addition, the authorities had proactively coordinated with the relevant parties to install 5G RBSs at major public event venues, including the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, AsiaWorld-Expo, Central Town Hall, the vicinity of Victoria Park, Hong Kong Coliseum and Kai Tak Sports Park. They would also continue to coordinate with MNOs to set up RBSs at suitable spots, such as government premises, sheltered bus stops, public payphone kiosks and multi-functional smart lampposts. MNOs would also deploy temporary RBSs at these venues during mega events to meet the increased demand for network capacity.

36. There was a suggestion that the Administration should align its planning and supply of spectrum with the development needs of the low-altitude economy and the new generation of public mobile services. In response, the Administration stated that in anticipation of the adoption and popularization of the sixth generation ("6G") mobile services in around 2030, it had commenced relevant preparatory work in recent years. This

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4 The Telecommunications (Determining Spectrum Utilization Fees by Auction) (Amendment) Regulation 2025 and the Telecommunications (Method for Determining Spectrum Utilization Fee) (Spectrum for Auction) (Amendment) Regulation 2025 were tabled in LegCo on 7 May 2025 for scrutiny through negative vetting. No subcommittee was formed by LegCo to scrutinize these subsidiary legislations, which came into operation on 27 June 2025.

included assigning spectrum in the 6 GHz and 7 GHz bands for potential use in 6G services, and encouraging MNOs to invest more resources in their network infrastructure. With regard to the low-altitude economy, the Administration indicated that the Working Group on Developing Low-altitude Economy, led by the Deputy Financial Secretary, would formulate development strategies and interdepartmental action plans, as well as planning for low-altitude infrastructure. The Administration also planned to introduce designated spectrum for the operation of unmanned aircraft systems (i.e. the 1.4 GHz band) and a corresponding licensing regime by the end of 2025. Industry consultation on the proposed licensing regime had been conducted in April 2025.

Regulatory regime of domestic free television programme services and matters related to handling licence renewal applications

37. The licences currently issued under the Broadcasting Ordinance (Cap. 562) for three domestic free television programme services ("free TV") would expire successively between 2027 and 2028. All three free TV broadcasters (i.e. HK Television Entertainment Company Limited, Television Broadcasts Limited, and i-CABLE HOY Limited) had submitted licence renewal applications. The Panel received a briefing from the Administration on the procedures and criteria involved in the process of handling the aforementioned licence renewal applications, as well as an update on the progress to date. It also noted that CA would consolidate views from the industry and the public alongside the latest market developments before submitting its recommendations on the licence renewal applications to the Chief Executive in Council in March 2026.

38. Members expressed concern that the growing popularity of Internet media and online services had resulted in substantial losses in audience and advertising revenue for free TV. They urged the Administration to relax the regulations for advertising on free TV, including allowing new types of advertisements within programmes and lifting outdated restrictions on advertising categories, so as to enhance the industry's competitiveness. Members also suggested establishing a film and television production base to provide facilities for the industry and help reducing programme production costs, while adding tourist attractions to Hong Kong. The Administration stated that in recent years, it had implemented a number of relaxation measures to encourage further investment in free TV from the industry, optimize and update programme requirements, and assist the industry in expanding into the Mainland market through liberalization measures under the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement. The Administration was open to further relaxing the regulation of free TV.

39. Members were of the view that the Administration should encourage free TV broadcasters to offer a diverse range of English-language programmes on their English channels to provide tourists and expatriates residing in Hong Kong with a greater choice of programmes. Members also suggested that free TV broadcasters should be required to increase their production of locally-made programmes (including Cantonese and English programmes) showcasing Hong Kong's latest developments and unique culture. This would complement Hong Kong's efforts in attracting enterprises and investments and promoting tourism, while telling good stories of Hong Kong. The Administration advised that as the major sources of information, entertainment and education for the public, it was necessary to ensure that the free TV broadcasting services could cater for local taste and culture. The Administration would continue promoting Hong Kong's strengths to the international community through various channels, while exploring ways to encourage free TV broadcasters to produce more local programmes and enhance the content of English-language channels, taking into account the needs of the biliterate and trilingual audiences in Hong Kong.

40. Members enquired whether the Administration would require free TV broadcasters to provide 4K ultra-high-definition ("UHD") broadcasting services to further enhance the picture quality of programmes. The Administration pointed out that digital terrestrial television broadcasting services in Hong Kong currently provided 1080i high-definition broadcasts, and some free TV broadcasters offered higher-resolution streaming services via the Internet and set-top boxes. The Administration had also conducted tests on 4K UHD broadcasting via terrestrial radio transmission. However, as 4K UHD broadcasting would require additional spectrum resources and might necessitate the replacement of set-top boxes by members of the public, the Administration needed to make long-term planning on this matter.

41. Members suggested that the Administration should encourage free TV broadcasters to adopt soft-sell approaches, such as television dramas, to strengthen the promotion of messages on safeguarding national security to the public, and assess the effectiveness of such programmes. The Administration advised that all TV broadcasters were required to broadcast programmes on national education, national identity and the correct understanding of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Members of the public might also watch programmes from China Central Television and other Mainland broadcasters via the television channels provided by Radio Television Hong Kong to further deepen their understanding of the Mainland.

Meetings held

42. From January to September 2025, the Panel held a total of 9 meetings. The Panel has scheduled another meeting on 13 October 2025 to receive the Administration's briefing on the "Work on safeguarding information security".

Council Business Divisions
Legislative Council Secretariat
8 October 2025

Appendix 1

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.

Appendix 2

Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting

Membership list for 2025 session

Chairman	Hon Elizabeth QUAT, SBS, JP
Deputy Chairman	Hon Duncan CHIU
Members	Hon CHAN Kin-por, GBS, JP Hon MA Fung-kwok, GBS, JP Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, GBS, MH, JP Dr Hon Junius HO Kwan-yiu, BBS, JP Hon Holden CHOW Ho-ding, JP Hon SHIU Ka-fai, BBS, JP Hon YUNG Hoi-yan, JP Hon CHAN Chun-ying, BBS, JP Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, SBS, JP Ir Hon LEE Chun-keung, BBS, JP Prof Hon CHOW Man-kong, JP Hon LAM Chun-sing Dr Hon Dennis LAM Shun-chiu, JP Hon Dennis LEUNG Tsz-wing, MH Ir Hon CHAN Siu-hung, BBS, JP Hon CHAN Hok-fung, MH, JP Hon TANG Fei, MH Prof Hon William WONG Kam-fai, MH (Total: 20 members)
Clerk	Mr Daniel SIN (up to 13 April 2025) Mr Hugo CHIU (since 14 April 2025)
Legal Adviser	Mr Jonathan CHENG