

中華人民共和國香港特別行政區

馬逢國立法會議員辦事處

Legislative Council Office of the Hon. MA Fung-kwok

008 工作報告 09.2019



議員的話

各位,

在今年度的立法會工作中,我繼續跟進多項業界相關的議題。開拓場地空間一直是我工作其中一個重點,今年我繼續跟進政府相關的政策,包括:政府今年推出的支援非政府機構善用空置政府用地的資助計劃、新一輪的活化工廈政策、教育局及民政事務局合作推行的開放學校設施推動體育發展計劃,以及私人遊樂場地契約政策檢討等。另一方面,黃牛黨的問題一直困擾著業界和市民,我也持續與業界保持聯繫,一同促請政府制訂適合的措施,修訂法例。

而過去不少業界朋友反映,在現行的入境制度下,內地及海外人士來港進行文化 及體育交流,均遇上不少問題。就此,我委託了立法會秘書處研究部就其他地區的簽 證政策進行研究,希望政府能參考其他地區的經驗,制訂方便文化藝術及體育交流的 入境政策。有關研究結果可參閱內文介紹。

除上述外,我也關注淫褻物品審裁處評定物品類別的機制、街頭表演的規管、港產片進入內地市場等業界議題,同時也關心其他社會議題,如:三隧分流,以及擔任《2018年廢物處置(都市固體廢物收費)(修訂)條例草案》委員會主席一職,審議未來廢物徵費機制等。

誠然,今個立法年度,是充滿爭議的一年。特別是,因著《逃犯條例》的修訂, 社會嚴重撕裂,有市民和警員在激烈的示威衝突或相關的事件中受傷,都是大家不願 意見到的事。但無論你對《逃犯條例》修訂的意見為何,無論你的政治立場為何,我 深信,大家都是以港為家、心繫香港,希望香港繁榮穩定。我希望各方能摒棄暴力, 政府也釋出更多誠意,並加強與不同持份者的溝通和聯繫,虛心聆聽社會各界的意見, 讓香港盡快重新出發,回復平靜。

希望大家繼續支持我的議會工作,並多提意見,共同為香港的發展,攜手努力。



2019年9月



本地文化藝術界及體育界每年舉行大大小小的盛事或交流活動,需邀請海外或是內地人士參與及支持。然而,不少業界朋友反映,在現行的入境政策下,擬來港參與文化、藝術和體育活動或賽事的內地及海外人士,不論有酬與否,均須申領工作簽證方獲准入境,為入境人士及活動主辦單位帶來不便之餘,也窒礙本地文化及體育的對外交流。過去,本人也接獲不少業界相關簽證問題的求助。

有見及此,本人於今個立法年度利用立法會研究部給予議員的支援,委託了立法會秘書處資料研究組就8個選定地方(包括加拿大、美國、英國、澳洲、日本、新加坡、南韓及台灣)的文娛康體活動的簽證政策進行研究,了解他們相關的簽證安排。

研究發現,雖然具體條件各有不同,但上述選定地方全皆容許海外人士以較簡單的旅遊簽證入境,參與文娛康體活動。其中4個選定地方(即美國、澳洲、日本及南韓),旅遊簽證只適用於「不產生任何收入」的文娛康體活動。另外4個選定地方(即加拿大、英國、台灣及新加坡),有關簽證亦適用於按合約受聘的若干受薪工作。有關研究結果,簡略如下:

A. 運動簽證安排

地方	簽證類別	電子簽證	可逗留時間	可否受薪	申請時間	
香港	一般就業政策、 輸入內地人才計劃	Х	24 個月	✓	4 星期	
加拿大	旅遊	√	2 星期	Х	10天	
加手八	工作	>	4年	✓	10 X	
美國	商業、旅遊	✓	不超過1至5年	X (比賽獎金除外)	2至60天	
大型	特別才能、國際知名	×				
	旅遊		6 個月	Х		
英國	被允許的有償活動簽證、	×	1個月至3年	✓	3 星期	
	運動員或體育工作簽證					
澳洲	旅遊	,	3 個月	Х	1天至3星期	
/突/川	臨時工作	√	最長2年	✓	2至5星期	
□ ★	旅遊	✓	90天	X	5 天	
日本	工作	2020年生效	15天至3年	✓	5 🖯	
新加坡	短期旅遊	,	90天	Х	1 見期	
	工作	✓	6個月	✓	1 星期	
	短期旅遊		90天	Х		
南韓	13E14111K RT	✓		(比賽獎金除外)	5天	
	運動員工作、短期僱員		90 天至 2 年	✓		
台灣	停留	√	90天	✓	5天	
	觀光停留	>	30 /	Х		

B. 文化藝術活動簽證安排

地方	簽證類別	電子簽證	可逗留時間	可否受薪	申請時間
香港	一般就業政策、 輸入內地人才計劃	×	24 個月	✓	4 星期
加拿大	旅遊	1	2 星期	Х	約 10 天
	工作		4年	✓	
美國	商業、旅遊	✓	一般不超過	x	2至60天
大型	特別才能 、國際知名	Х	1至5年		
	旅遊		6 個月	X	3 星期
英國	被允許的有償活動簽證、	×	1個月至3年	√	
	運動員或體育工作簽證				
澳洲	旅遊	✓	3 個月	Х	1天至3星期
/突 //11	臨時工作		最長2年	✓	2至5星期
_ *	旅遊	2020 年生效	90 天	Х	5天
日本	藝術家及藝人工作		15 天至 3 年	✓	
新加坡	短期旅遊	✓	90 天	Х	1 星期
	工作		6 個月	✓	
南韓	短期旅遊、藝術及文化簽證	J	90 天至 2 年	Х	5 天
	藝術家工作、短期僱員	V	90 天	✓	
台灣	停留	√	90 天	✓	5 天
	觀光停留			X	5 人

本人也就此去信保安局,以及於立法會提出質詢,希望政府能參考研究的結果,仿效上述選定地方的做法,放寬非本地人士來港參與文娛康體活動的規定,例如:在符合指明條件下,非本地人士可免簽證或持旅遊簽證入境,而無須申領工作簽證,同時,也希望入境處能開拓電子簽證服務,便利為來港參與文化藝術或體育活動的非本地人士申領。



政府在今年2月,向民政事務委員會匯報了去年就私人遊樂場地契約政策檢討的公眾諮詢結果,並表示會落實新的私人遊樂場地契約政策。按新政策,私人體育會須向外界進一步開放其設施,對此我固然是歡迎,也希望私人體育會除了滿足政府最低的開放時數要求外,也盡量開放設施予公眾使用,讓更多公眾受惠,發揮體育會的作用。此外,政府也應向體育會清晰解釋如何釐定地價徵費,減少他們的憂慮。

 房屋用途,我對此表示保留。近年,高爾夫球運動愈來愈普及,本地高爾夫球運動一步一步發展,粉嶺高球場在其中發揮一定的角色,除舉辦國際高球賽事外,也孕育出多位出色的本地高球手。因此,若貿然收回或局部收回,不單可能影響日後舉辦大型高球賽事的可行性,也難免對現時高爾夫球正逐步的發展趨勢帶來壞影響。

淫褻物品審裁處評定物品類別

淫褻物品審裁處於 2018 年七月,將日本作家村上春樹的長篇小說《刺殺騎士團長》評定為第二類不雅物品,引起社會的熱烈討論。我曾去信審裁處及於立法會提出質詢,要求政府考慮公開審裁處評定《刺》書為不雅物品的理據及被視為不雅的範圍,同時,盡快落實2015 年提出的一系列改善評審機制的措施。

其後政府於今年5月向立法會資訊科技及 廣播事務委員會匯報檢討《淫褻及不雅物品管 制條例》的最新情況,並提出把審裁委員總人 數由約500人增加至750人,縮短審裁委員任 期至最多6年,以及將聆訊的審裁委員人數由 一般安排兩名增至四名。然而,2015年提出廢除審裁處評定類別的行政職能,以及倍增與淫褻或不雅物品相關罪行的刑罰,均未有落實的時間表。我希望政府能作明確交代,同時也需考慮改善覆核物品暫定類別的機制,例如:延長出覆核的時間,以及考慮除當事人外,公眾也可提出覆核的要求。

「體育資助計劃」檢討

康樂及文化事務署在 2019 年初啟動了「體育資助計劃」的檢討工作。本人就此也向康文署提交了意見書,希望康文署在檢討的過程中,能夠:

- A. 考慮提升體育行政人員薪酬待遇,建立晉升階梯,以吸引及挽留人才,協助推動不同體育項目的發展;
- B. 放寬計劃申請資格,讓更多民間體育團體能取得財政支援,以支持更多不同類型的體育項目 在本地發展;
- C. 透過計劃加強對精英培訓系統以外的教練支援,特別是從事基層培訓的教練,以完善整個運動員培訓系統,強化發掘有潛質運動員的能力;
- D. 未來體育資助計劃的資助安排,應接啟德體育園的收費水平予以適當調整,以減輕體育團體 在舉辦賽事時的財政負擔。

爭取印刷業成爲「體育、演藝、文化及出版界」選民

在立法會政制事務委員會及《2019年選舉法例(雜項修訂)條例草案》委員會上,我多次向政府提出,要求政府回應香港印刷業商會的訴求,讓其成為體育、演藝、文化及出版界功能界別的一部份。同時,我也安排了印刷業商會與政制及內地事務局副局長陳帥夫會面,讓政府直接聆聽業界的關注和意見。

事實上,印刷出版界是香港創意產業最大 界別之一,所屬業務範疇廣泛,對推動社會經 濟發展扮演著非常重要的角色。雖然出版和印刷有著密切關係,但現行制度下只有出版而忽略了印刷,令印刷業界往往未能透過適當渠道有效率地向政府表達意見。因此,我希望政府能盡快修訂相關條例,將印刷業納入體育、演藝、文化及出版界中,以更完善地發揮功能組別的代表性。



政府在 2018 年 8 月取消了旺角行人專用區,令街頭藝人失去一個表演平台,也令香港也失去一個可展示本地街頭文化的地方。就此,我於立法會提出質詢,希望政府採取措施加強公共空間的管理,包括考慮引入街頭表演發牌制度,在維持街道秩序、控制噪音水平的同時,也提供空間推動街頭表演藝術的發展。另一方面,我也希望政府能檢討及改善康樂及文化事務署現時的開放舞台計劃,以吸引更多表演者

參加。然而,從回覆可見,政府仍未有回應本 地藝術界對街頭表演空間的需要。

我也曾要求立法會民政事務委員會討論街頭表演政策,可惜最終未有時間於今個年度討論。我會繼續跟進街頭表演的問題,並繼續爭取於民政事務委員會內討論有關政策,積極推動街頭表演藝術的發展。



開放學校設施

教育局及民政事務局在 2017/18 學年合作推行「開放學校設施推動體育發展計劃」,並於 2018/19 學年推出了一系列的優化措施,包括:增加學校津貼金額、將開放計劃擴展至全港 72 間直接資助學校、擴大合資格的體育團體名單等,以鼓勵學校將其設施租予體育團體,善期間置的空間。

然而,計劃推出以來,反應未算理想。根據政府就本人質詢的回覆,2017/18 年度有 15 個體育團體落實在 12 間學校舉辦體育活動,到 2018/19 年度,也只有 25 個體育團體落實在 31 間學校舉辦體育活動。我期望政府能採取更積極的措施,鼓勵並支援學校開放設施,同時擴大合資格參加開放計劃的體育團體名單,讓更多團體可利用學校設施舉辦活動。

另一方面,藝術發展局也推出了「學校與

藝團伙伴計劃」,鼓勵本地中小學於非上課時間開放校舍和設施予本地中小型藝術團體租用,作為創作空間、排練、舉行藝術課程及工作坊等活動之用。在2018/19 學年,共選出五對伙伴藝團及學校,希望藝發局能視乎計劃的經驗,加強配對的工作,讓更多藝團受惠。





以及聯同業界一同會見政府官員,表達業界對 新安排的強烈意見。

事實上,要從根本處理黃牛黨的問題,政府應將紅館、伊館等康文署轄下的場所納入《公眾及娛樂場所條例》的規管之中,並大幅增加相關罰款,加強阻嚇力。據了解,政府正著手草擬條例的修訂,我也曾與業界一起與政府官員會面,表達對修例的意見。希望政府能考慮和吸納業界的建議,完善目前打擊炒賣門票的工作。

善用空置政府用地資助計劃

財政司司長於2018-19年度《財政預算案》宣布預留10億元,為成功申請以短期租約租用空置政府用地或校舍的非政府組織,提供基本工程費用的資助,以及協調政府部門向使用團體提供技術意見。相關撥款已於今年1月獲立法會財務委員會通過。發展局也於2月正式推出支援非政府機構善用空置政府用地的資助計劃,供合資格團體申請。

誠然,不少本地文康團體均有意申請空置 校舍或政府土地使用,但有意和用者卻而對不 少障礙。是次資助計劃提供財政資助及技術援助,相信能有效協助業界使用政府閒置土地。而為了讓業界對計劃有更多的了解,我的議辦事處在3月舉辦了「善時空置政府用地資助計劃」簡介會,邀請了發展局常任秘書長(規劃及地政) 甯漢豪女士向與會者詳細解釋計劃內容,及聆聽業界對計劃的意見。希望政府能從善知流,在業界申請空置土地或校舍,以及資助計劃時,能切實提供援助,協助業界善用空間,推動他們的發展。

活化工廈

政府在 2018 年施政報告提出重推活化工 厦政策,並於去年 12 月的立法會發展事務委員 會上,公布新一輪活化工廈政策的詳情。新一 輪的活化工廈政策,回應了我和業界多年的訴 求,豁免符合規劃要求的文化、藝術及創意產 業申請地契豁免及繳交豁免費,以繼續在工廈 單位運作。

另一方面,政府提出在活化政策下加入額外條件,要求申請者在改裝工廈後,預留 10%樓面面積用於政府指定用途(如與文化藝術界、創意產業、體育及康樂有關用途等),我認為高度改裝後所得的利潤甚為豐厚,政府應考慮提高預留樓面面積的比例,為業界提供更多發展空間。同時也應設立機制,讓過去或日後因民空間。政府亦建議擴大緩衝層的可准許用途至電間。政府亦建議擴大緩衝層的可准許用途至電訊機樓和數據中心,以促成改裝工廈低層樓層

作非工業用途,由於可改變的用途並沒設限,相信業主或傾向改作盈利較高的用途,如食肆等,而非業界所需的表演場地或教育空間等,業界受惠有限。我將繼續跟進新一輸活化工廈政策的實施情況,為業界爭取在工廈發展的空間。



電影發展基金檢討

2018 年施政報告提出向電影發展基金注資 10 億元,同時擴大資助範圍,以及優化首部劇 情電影計劃,並將計劃每年獲獎名額會由 3 名 增至最多 6 名,我對此表示歡迎和支持。事 上,過去多齣在首部劇情電影計劃下製作的明 品,均是有口皆碑,在培養新晉人才也發揮明 顯作用。在推動首部劇情電影計劃的過程中, 電影發展局擔當了重要角色,希望當局能在獲 獎名額倍增的情況下,能繼續給予各獲獎者適 當的支援,協助獲獎項目的優秀水準。 另一方面,我也希望政府能加強對電影後期製作的支援,提升後期製作業界的競爭力,包括推廣香港的後期製作和特別效果服務,吸引本地和海外電影在港進行後製工序,將香港重新建立為電影後期製作的基地。

放寬港產片進入內地市場

中央政府相關部委在 2019 年四月中同意推出五項放寬措施,進一步便利香港電影及電影從 業員進入內地市場。措施包括:

- 1. 香港人士參與內地電影業製作不作數量限制;
- 2. 對內地與香港合拍片在演員比例及內地元素上不作限制;
- 3. 取消收取內地與香港合拍片立項申報費用;
- 4. 香港電影及電影人可報名參評內地電影獎項;及
- 5. 香港電影企業在港澳地區及海外發行推廣優秀內地電影和合拍片可申請獎勵。

誠然,過去本地電影進入內地市場,無論在製作或是發行上,都面對不少障礙,為本地電影 及從業員的發展造成不少掣肘。在業界的爭取和特區政府的支持下,內地政府積極回應並推出放 寬措施,相信能提升製作合拍片的創意及靈活性,讓本地業界有更多參與內地製作的機會,從而 谁一步促谁行業的發展。

放寬措施公布後,本人也與一眾電影界代表 到北京拜訪相關部委,了解措施的細節及反映業 界進一步的訴求,包括:將利好措施涵蓋香港的 電視製作和網絡內容、考慮在大灣區加快對香港 影視作品的審批速度、安排稅務專家赴港談香港 影視人在內地納稅制度、促成香港演藝界在內地 商業演出作一次過審批於多地演出的安排等,這 些建議都得到內地政府積極回應。本人也希望特 區政府跟進五項放寬措施的同時,也推動上述的 建議,讓這些利好業界的措施能得以盡快落實。



康樂及文化事務署聘用的救生員

2019年1月,香港政府拯溺員總工會和港 九拯溺員工會約見六人組,向議員反映業界訴 求。工會表示近年季節性救生員經常出現人手 不足而影響公眾救生服務,而在薪酬待遇、培 訓、職系架構、工作職責等事宜上,工會認為 這些都是導致季節性救生員經常出現招聘困難 的原因。

就此,我在立法會會議上向民政事務局局 長提出了一項書面質詢,問題包括公務員和季 節性救生員的人手編制、因當值救生員人數不 足而需暫停提供救生服務的數字、針對曾有季 節性救生員在執行潛水工作時遇溺身亡而提出 檢討相關工作指引的問題等等。

從局長的書面答覆上,我留意到過去兩年 大部份的游泳池都試過因季節性救生員派駐不 足而需局部關閉,其中日數最多的是柴灣游泳 池,兩年內錄得有357天曾經需要局部關閉,

情況令人關注。而整體的季節性救生員空缺人 數佔基本需求比例約 17% 至 22%,相比起公 務員救生員的空缺佔人手編制比率只有約2%, 可見到季節性救生員在招聘人手上出現的困難 確實存在,也必須積極解決。





今年是本議員辦事處第四年協助香港出版學會進行"香港全民閱讀調查"。調查結果顯示,實體印刷書籍讀者維持約七成,數字,實體印刷書籍讀習慣的受訪者當中中包數有3小時內閱讀中位數有3小時內閱讀中位數有5本書,每月閱讀中位數有5本書,每月閱讀對大致保持訪沒有閱讀對大數。 當中有近五成人表,「無時間或工作太別讀習慣的個案後,「無時間或工作太別有閱讀習慣的個案後,「無時間或工作太別,有閱讀習慣的個案後讀實體書的主因,有別說是受訪者沒有閱讀書的主因,有別說是受訪者表示沒有聽過由政府推行的閱讀推廣運動「共享・喜閱新時代」。

此外,為了解家長與子女的閱讀習慣,從 而推動閱讀文化,議員辦事處協助香港出版學 會,在7月發佈了「家長子女閱讀調查」。調 查結果顯示,有九成家長表示有親子閱讀習慣, 親子閱讀的中位數是每周 2 小時,平均每天約 17 分鐘。除了一起閱讀外,家長也積極參與學校的閱讀計劃,也經常與子女逛書店及購買課外書,規定子女每周閱讀課外書等。根據調查,在十一項妨礙子女建立閱讀習慣的因素當中,以「子女功課太忙,沒有時間」為最重要因素,其次是「子女對閱讀沒有興趣」、「子女課外活動太多」、「子女喜歡玩手機或其他電子產品」。

推廣閱讀是要全面、持續地進行,同時要由各界合作才可有效達致。政府在本年度對推廣香港閱讀未見針對性的支援措施,本人希望政府可以盡快回應出版界多年要求撥款落實「授借權」、支援業界參加書展等的訴求。本人亦希望政府可以加強「共享·喜閱新時代」的津貼,將津貼擴展至鼓勵親子閱讀的推廣活動。

《2019 年娛樂特別效果(費用)(修訂)規例》

現時《娛樂特別效果(費用)規例》所訂的費用在2013年5月起生效。經過六年,創意香港進行成本計算工作後,結果顯示26項的收費未能達致收回全部成本,故政府建議把相關項目的收費增加介乎11.1%至14.4%不等,以收回成本。經諮詢後,業界普遍認為相關收費的增幅屬可接受水平。但我同時也向政府反映,希望政府考慮透過電影發展基金,資助業界有關費用,作為扶持業界的措施之一。





因應台灣殺人案,政府於今年4月正式向立法會提出《2019年逃犯及刑事事宜相互法律協助法例(修訂)條例草案》,希望能堵塞目前法例的漏洞,以將疑犯繩之於法,還死者及死者的家屬一個公道。

就此,我就逃犯條例的修訂舉行了一次諮詢會,並邀請了律政司及保安局的官員出席, 直接聆聽出席者對修例的意見,及解答他們的問題。我也將業界的問題整合並去信保安局, 要求局方作詳細的回應。

然而政府的解說工作,並沒發揮足夠作用,不少市民對條例仍然不信任,先後多次發起大型遊行示威。在6月9日大型遊行之後的凌晨,出現暴力行為;其後6月12日,更有示威者嘗試以暴力衝擊警方防線,試圖衝入立法會大樓,並和警方發生衝突。我認為警方當時有責任使用適當武力驅散示威者,盡快恢復秩序。在過程中有示威者受傷,亦有執勤的警員受傷,是非常不幸和令人遺憾。

不少業界向我反映,持續的激烈示威,一定程度上影響了業界的正常活動,一些演藝及文化活動被迫取消或延期,我正就此進行問卷調查,了解業界的情況,要求政府協助業界渡過難關。



推動本地電影業的發展和增加 港產片製作

相隔3年,繼2015年的施政報告宣布增 撥 2 億元予基金後,政府再次回應我和業界的 訴求,較大手筆地向基金投入10億元,大幅加 大對電影業的支持和投入,對此我固然非常歡 迎。其中為提升港產片的製作量,基金的資助 節圍將會擴展至中型製作,而計劃亦將會優化, 獲獎電影隊伍的數目和每隊隊伍所得的製作獎 金將會提高。在此以前,計劃下的製作費可謂 非常緊絀,不過,很多電影行業中的演員、職 員和業界朋友為提攜後輩,均以近平義務的性 質參與和支持。然而,計劃如果長期依賴業界 義務投入和支持,亦非健康的發展方向。政府 能夠及時察覺問題,提高資助金額,讓得獎團 隊有更多資源盡情發揮創意,讓參與製作的台 前幕後工作人員有機會取得合理回報,將會令 計劃可以走得更長遠。



視香港為電影製作基地,是更重要的措施。推動電影人才的培訓,以及加強對電影後期製作("後製")的支援,協助後製技術的革新,讓後製工序回流香港等工作,將會為電影業未來的發展奠下良好的基礎,自然是必不可少的工作。

另一方面,政府也須爭取香港電影更無障 礙地進入內地市場。踏入千禧年代後,內地影 視業漸入佳境,票房更屢創新高,由 2007年的 33 億元人民幣發展到 2017年的 559 億元人民幣發展到 2017年的 559 億元人民幣,10年間增加超過 15倍,投資者的眼光自然會轉移到商機無限的內地市場。但是,投資學人內地雖然不限配額,但仍須經中國電影節仍有很多關卡。合拍片雖然被視為境內製作,但亦有一些規定,例如內地主要演員的比例不得少於影片主要演員總數的三分之一、故事的創作,以及本地演員發揮的機會。



在種種電影不內養 以 不 內 發 展 下 , 難 影 上 來 於 聚 東 東 反 下 取 影 便 車 , 取 聚 東 東 反 中 , 取 表 更 表 更 , 取 表 更 更 , 取 表 更 更 , 取 表 更 更 , 取 是 大 型 製 作

傾向轉移至內地,放眼內地龐大的市場,而本地電影製作的規模和數量,在此消彼長的情況下日趨縮減,本地電影人才也選擇北漂謀電影展機會,衍生出青黃不接的問題。為本地電影界拆牆鬆綁,讓港產片不再只限於700萬人投資香港的電影製作,這才是增加製作量的基本措施。因此,特首在施政報告中表面會與中央政府磋商,提出進一步放寬與內地方場內地市場的訴求,我樂見其成,也期望政府能盡快有好消息向業界公布。

支持本地出版業和

推動本地創意產業發展

重啟活化工廈政策

雖然重啟活化工廈政策增加了額外條件,要求申請者需要將 10% 樓面面積用於政府指定的文化藝術、創意產業和社區設施等用途,但從業界角度來看,預留面積供業界發展固然是好,更是多多益善,我亦希望政府能夠預留的面積,預留的面積是否真的能夠提供給受活的題是,預留的面積是否真的繼續使用?我希望的府當局能夠認真思考設立一個機制,讓預留的面積能夠真正讓棲身工廈的藝團和康體團體受

惠,而非重蹈上 回政策的覆轍, 讓 政府又一次 好心做壞事。

至於政府 為了鼓勵業主 重建1987年之 前落成的工廈,



建議相關工廈重建項目可以放寬核准地積比率20%,我認為政府可以做得更進取,就是仿效改裝工廈的做法,要求申請重建者預留一定比例的樓面面積,例如10%,作政府指定用途。政府亦可以考慮進一步放寬地積比率,或者減免部分補地價的費用,以增加重建的誘因,同時藉此提供更多空間讓文化藝術、創意產業及康樂體育發展。

政府提出在設定期限內放寬申請地契豁免書的政策,讓符合規劃要求的文化藝術和創意

產業,在無需另行申請地契豁免和繳交豁免費的情況下,在現有工廈的個別單位內運作,為是我和業界一直爭取的措施。事實上,作為租客的藝團,在過去根本沒有足夠能力要求的人數學工戶。有些業主或者睜一隻眼、閉一隻眼,不達契的情況下運作;亦有些業主乾脆不同應了訴求,應租與業界。施政報告現在回應了訴求,讓若處租與業界。施政報告現在回應文界,亦讓部分藝團或藝術家釋懷,不再擔心出現違契執法的問題。

另一方面,擴大緩衝樓層的可准許用途, 以涵蓋電訊機樓中心、電腦或數據處理中心用 途,促使工廈的低層樓層可以改裝為非工業用 途,我相信這項政策是特首為了履行其政綱所 說的進一步放寬部分工廈較低樓層的相關限 制,讓工廈可改作創意公司用途的政綱踏出重 要的一步。誠然,現時要將工廈低層改作非工 業用途,必須有一層緩衝樓層,即所謂防火層。 目前來說,緩衝樓層必須全層掉空或作為停車 場,限制非常大,現在擴大緩衝樓層的可准許 用途,相信一定能夠增加業主將工廈低層改為 非工業用途的誘因。不過,令人關注的是,現 行政策對申請更改非工業用途並無作出規限, 可以改作創意公司,亦可以改作表演場地,但 同時亦可以改作更能賺錢的食肆和零售商鋪 等。這些措施能否真的好像特首政綱所說,可 以用於文化創意用途?我有很大的疑惑,希望 政策落實時,有更明確的要求,照顧文體業界 所需。

加大硬件軟件投入推動本地體育發展

無論今屆或上屆政府,也對體育作出不少投入:在場地方面,一方面落實興建啟德體育園,並且預留 200 億元增建或重建 26 項體育及康樂設施,增加供應;在資源上,亦增加精英運動員培訓基金的數額,並撥款 1 億 3,000萬元為隊際球類運動開展了 5 年的發展計劃。



質,並且考慮於毗鄰體育園區附近的舊跑道水

面,設立永久及具規模的國際水上活動中心,供划艇、獨木舟、龍舟和風帆等水上活動中心長在該處水面進行,一方面彌補體育園欠缺育園內不足,另一方面亦可匯聚更多體育育。 運動的不足,第政德能夠真正成為地理條內 在啟德地區,讓啟德能夠真正成的地理條件, 說應水域具有優越的地理條件, 以飽覽維港景色;發展為水上活動中心, 對實維港。事實上, 灣區的一些鄰近上, 對政府再不行動, 中心。如果政府再不行動, 等如賽車、 賽艇和飛行等項目,政府亦應考 學以支持和開拓。

車場。因此,盡 早籌建,既為 來本地體育發 展作準備,亦可 體 育場地的需求。



大灣區發展與文化體育

 產片和廣東歌等曾經成為國內流行文化的重要 一環。在大灣區的協同發展之中,香港的文化 藝術和創意產業將有極大的發展潛力和機遇, 可以做的工作包括推動成立區域性的文化藝術 團體為大灣區服務,例如灣區粵劇團等,都是 一些可行的方案。同時,亦需提升香港藝團作 出巡演的能力,好好掌握新興出現的市場。



遠遠不足,在這 方面必須加大 投入,早着先 機。



Speech

2019至20財政年度 政府財政預算案

2019 年撥款條例草案(發言節錄)

增撥資源支持本地體育發展

無可否認,政府近年就本地體育發展,不 管是硬件或軟件上均確 實投入不少。今年,政 府對體育的支持並沒有因過去的投入而放軟手 腳。繼在去年的預算案中承諾按照康樂及文化 事務署("康文署")就體育資助計劃進行檢討所 得結果,在資源上予以配合後,政府在今年的 預算案中更主動先走 一步,在檢討完成前宣布 向資助計劃增撥 2,500 萬元經常撥款,以及為 期兩年、每年約 1.700 萬元的額外津貼, 供體 **育總會應付參與海外比賽、代表隊訓練、支援** 清貧運動員,以及 其他營運支出。另一方面, 政府亦將一次性提供 1,500 萬元資助金, 讓 體育總會用於職員培訓、進修或購買器材、改 善辦公室設施等。政 府關注體育總會的迫切需 要,在體育資助計劃檢討得出結果前,從善如 流,提供更多資源支持體育總會的工作,我表 示讚賞,也希望這種工作態度能成為政府的一 種常態。



用於行政及管理的 資源則相對減少。我必須指出,在本地體育發展的過程中,體育行政 人員在幕後的付出和努力不容忽視,例如在組織培訓、主辦賽事、帶 領運動員出外參加比賽等方面,均需要有良好的經驗。我希望政府除 提供一次性的資助,加強對總會運作方面的支援外,在體育資助計劃 的檢討中也能考慮體育行政工

作的重要性,在日後增撥經常性資源,改善體育行政人員的薪酬及待遇。

預算案也提出向香港運動員基金注資 2 億, 5,000 萬元,金額為歷 年最高。建議公布後, 體育界的反應普遍正面。對於年輕運動員及其 家長而言,要在學業及體育運動發展上作出 接並不容易。運動員從小投入體育培訓, 後的安排感到擔憂是完全可以理解。 看過 發生的安排感到擔憂是完全可以理解動員提供 支援。預算案為香港運動員基金注資後 獎金將會增加,相信有助減少運動員對退役 安排的顧慮,並放心延長運動員的生涯, 課程 與數國, 運動員亦可獲資助就 讀兩個專上課程 成期限亦將放寬至 8 年,讓運動員可更好地 顧學業和體育事業,值得大力支持。

繼續投放資源支援本地藝團

主席,在文化藝術方面,政府繼續投放資源支援本地藝團。預算案表示會再增撥約5,400萬元資助不同規模藝團、香港藝術發展局及香港藝術節協會,以改善員工待遇、鼓勵藝術創作、增加對外文化交流等,延續過去對這些工作的支持。對此我非常認同,這亦回應了我與業界一直提出的訴求。除此之外,預算案也有新猷,提出向康文署撥款1億7,600萬元,用於未來5年舉辦大型世界級表演藝術節目,以及供區議會加強社區藝術活動,舉辦更

多大型表演藝術節 目及社區 藝術節 動。此舉相信可 對社會整體文化藝 術氛圍,對本地藝 術文化 發展也有 定幫助。



增撥資源促進

香港電影資料館數碼化工作

另一方面,預算案亦提出撥款 2,000 萬元 供香港電影資料館增聘技術人員及添置器材。 將急需保存的電影孤本及電影膠片 數碼化。 實上,這些舊電影菲林見證及記錄了香港修 的發展,內藏珍貴的歷史影像,其保存及修 工作非常重要,亦可增加播放機會,讓年輕 代有更多機會接觸及認識歷史文化,並推動 代有更多機會接觸及認識歷史文化,並推動 也電影的承傳。不過,我關注到預算案只提供 一次性的撥款,供資料館進行數碼化工作,預 資料館館藏的十分之一,資源並不足夠。我希望 政府為電影數碼化的工作制訂目標,提供恆常



資源,讓資料館能盡 快完成現存館藏的數 碼化工作,使 本地的 舊電影和本地電影歷 史得到妥善的保存。

加強對本地電影業的支援

談到電影,今年的預算案亦回應了施政報告的建議,向電影發展基金注資 10 億元,以加強對本地電影業的支援,包括優化首部劇情電影計劃以加強人才培訓、擴大電影發展基金資助範圍以提升本地電影的製作量等。政府願意加大支持電影業的力度,我表示無任歡迎。首部劇情電影計劃是我就任香港電影發展局主席時所倡議,在培育人才及提升電影製作量方面發揮了一定作用。在該計劃下製作的電影,例如"一念無明"、"點五步"及今年上映的"淪落人",無不廣受好評。

政府出資、業界出力,是這項目成功保證的精神所在,我希望這種精神能得到貫徹。同樣地,透過電影製作融資計劃製作的電影,近年也有不少佳作,例如"黃金花"、"逆流大叔"等,均深受本地觀眾認可及支持。

開拓香港電影在華語電影世界的市場

不過,歸根究底,商業電影製作應以觀眾為本,有觀眾、有市場、有回報,自然能吸引投資者,不愁製作資金,不一定要依賴政府的資助。事實上,香港電影不止也不應局限於700萬人的市場,而應面向包括中國內地的全球華人龐大市場,甚至是國際市場。只要能掌握觀眾的喜好,能夠感動人心,香港電影同樣

可以得到華語觀眾甚至外語觀眾的支持,在華語電影中進佔重要席位,我相信這也是很多本地電影人的願景及不斷努力的目標。

積極制訂支援政策協助創意產業

研究在大灣區推廣香港地方特色文化

另外,大灣區九市二區地域同近,文脈相親,一同根出嶺南文化, 也是全國普遍使用粵語的地方。而且,香港的文化藝術和創作,過去 一直深受內地歡迎,很多廣東歌和港產電影在內地特別是廣東一帶均為人所熟悉。我們應研究如何善用文化和語言的共同性,透過內地對香港文化的認識,加強彼此的文化交流合作,拉近彼此的關係,同時 也可藉此推廣香港地方特色文化,強化香港作為文化樞紐的地位,促進兩地民心相通。



2018年11月1日

根據《中華人民共和國香港特別行政 區基本法》第七十三條第(五)項及 第(十)項動議的議案(馬凱事件)

有很多人猜測,馬凱的工作簽證續期被拒的原因,是與香港外國 記者會 ("FCC") 早前邀請香港民族黨主席 陳浩天舉行午餐會一事有關。我無從得知這是否政府拒批簽證的原因,但這推斷並非不合理。但縱使這是幕後的原因,以此定論特區政府以政治手段打壓香港新聞 自由,是非常不合理的。

大家均認同新聞工作者的社會角色極為重要,他們為大眾快速傳遞多元的信息,發揮監察政府的功能、報道社會各種現象,很多時能夠揭露社會的不公,伸張公義。新聞媒體從業人員亦有免受干預採訪、調查、編輯及評論的權利。言論自由、新聞自由及出版自由,是 文明和開放社會應具備的非常重要的條件,在香港皆受《基本法》保障,政府有責任確保這些權利不受侵害。

在這個大是大非的問題上,如果批評特區 政府錯誤地行使權力,事實上正是在支持這種 非法行為或非法活動。代理主席,我明白這次 事件確實引起了新聞業界和一些社會人士的關 注。但是,我相信特區政府只要能夠一如既往, 根據《基本法》保障香港的新聞和採訪自由, 以實際行動向本港社會或國際社會說明,香港

的新聞自由沒有受 這事件影響。我相 信時間將會證明, 這次事件不會對香 港產生負面作用。 多謝代理主席。



2018年12月13日

全力轉型爲綠色低碳 智慧型社會及經濟 積極紓緩及應對全球氣候變化

根據 2014 年推出的《香港廚餘及園林廢物計劃 2014-2022》,政府計劃於全港設立 5間至 6間有機資源回收中心,但目前為止只落成 1 間,我們引頸以待的第二期計劃,在兩星期前的工務小組委員會會議中,撥款居然未獲批准,情況相當難堪。在這問題上,我覺得只責怪政府不太適當,我們作為議員亦須扮演更積極的角色,給予更大的關注和支持。

另一方面,當我們討論綠色低碳生活時,香港都市固體廢物的棄置率卻逐年上升,非常諷刺。日本、南韓及台灣均已實行固體廢物數費一段時間,亦取得不錯的減廢成績,唯獨香港仍然躊躇不前。就最近政府推出的政策及法案擬稿,由於種種原因,我感覺議會仍未能達成一致共識。對於這種種落後狀態,我們無心自問,究竟是甚麼原因導致?我覺得我們議會中的不同政團、政黨以至不同的利益團體均應與政府一同努力,當機立斷,盡快完善香港的回收及廢物處置政策。

在環保議題上,大家很容易便把手指指向政府,我覺得這樣並不足夠,我認為要做好這方面的工作,需要整體社會一起重視、一起完成這任務,政府應做好其主導角色,而各個政黨、社會團體、企業和 利益團體均須放下自身利益,從整體社會利益出發,積極共同面對轉變中的氣候及其帶來的挑戰。

《旅遊業條例草案》

值得注意的是,旅議會只是一個由業界自主成立、自我監督的規管組織,並無任何執法權力,面對入境旅行社的一些違規行為,也只能夠不斷更新守則,並要求旅行社遵守。然而主題,就議會始終不是執法機關,某些違規能不是,為其量只能凍結這些旅行社的會籍,與當人,最終只能以取消註冊來發揮規管的最大權力,最終只能以取消註冊來發揮規管的最終效應,導致入境旅行社的違規行為一直難中,被應,導致入境旅行社的違規行為一直難中,被應以取消記為不是監管不力,但我卻認為不是監管不力,而是監管乏力。

除了沒有執法權的問題外,旅議會目前面對的另一個問題是,旅議會一方面作為行業的代表,但另一方面又要承擔規管業界的角色,往往是左右做人難,一邊被業界指責沒有維護業界的權益,另一邊又被批評"自己人管自己人"。事實上,過去旅議會曾經提出一系列措施處理強迫購物的問題,亦曾被部分業界指責沒有考慮業界的運作需要,後者更因而發起不合作運動。旅議會前總幹事董耀中先生在退休前也感嘆,情況猶如"豬八戒照鏡,兩面不是人"。

成立法定的旅監局執行發牌及規管的工作,一方面可以解決目前旅議會沒有 " 牙力 " 、沒有執法權的問題,加強對旅遊業少數害群之馬的規管; 另一方面,可以讓旅議會抽身而出,更專注於擔任業界代表及協助業界持續發展的角色。

2018年11月28日

本會察悉聯席事務委員會職務訪問團 於 2018 年 4 月 20 日至 22 日前往粤 港澳大灣區職務考察的報告

行程中令我印象最深刻的,是東莞的"中國散裂中子源"基地,令人眼界大開。這個項目屬國家重點的前沿科學基地,項目佔地 68 公頃,在 2005 年決定發展,2011 年動工,2018年正式啟用,前後不過 花了 13 年時間。這樣的基建發展效率與香港相比,我們可說是難望其項背,是蒸汽火車與高鐵的分別。

眾所周知,香港由於在土地資源方面先天不足,要發展類似項目只能望門輕歎。不過,我們亦無須太過悲觀,只要透過區域合作,香港大可主動與大灣區城市多提建議。如果我們能敞開心胸,與區內城市衰誠合作,優勢互補,我相信這是香港高端科技界未來發展的重要機遇。

大灣區的九市二區在嶺南文化土壤上是同根同源,但卻各有特色,當中有中西文化交匯的國際金融中心、高科技產業、商業、服務 業及工業化集中的中心,亦有富有歷史文化、以旅遊和娛樂為核心的 城市,更有富特色的海濱城市等。我相信制度與文化層面的同源和多元,可以為創意產業帶來很大活力,惠及各方,而文化共融更是民心 相通的必要社會氛圍。

在具體政策,例如如何解決藝團和藝術家順利暢順通關,讓人員更方便進出等方面,我們仍有很大的改善空間。至於體育發展方面,我最近有機會到珠海考察,單單一個網球項目已令人刮目相看。珠海不但有很完善的比賽場地,更有佔地規模龐大的培訓場地。所以,我希 望特區政府繼續努力,就香港的文化藝術和體育發展進行更長遠的部署,繼續積極地在大灣區內進行融合發展。



2019年1月17日

增加短中期房屋供應改善公營房屋短缺問題

至於發展粉嶺高爾夫球場,身為業界代表, 我要表明反對。即使是局部發展,我也頗有保留。我必須指出,為了滿足土地需求,而犧牲 本地體育發展,絕不是理想的發展模式。

代理主席,粉嶺高爾夫球場是本地唯一符合舉行國際級賽事的場地,也是訓練本地運動員的重要基地。香港的高爾夫球運動員正不斷努力,為香港爭取佳績,包括首位獲得美國女子職業高爾夫球巡迴賽參賽資格的陳芷澄、去年代表香港出戰香港高爾夫球公開賽的4位球手林子豐、黃帥銘、張雄熙和賴家朗當中張雄熙更成功躋身決賽,以及參加香港女子高爾夫球公開賽的陳婥兒和丁慧中等。很多同事發言攻擊高爾夫球場是權貴俱樂部,我認為這種說法未免過於煽情。

土地供應專責小組提出的粉嶺高爾夫球場局部發展建議,只能興建 4 600 個住宅,對房屋需求而言,根本是杯水車薪,但對於本地高爾夫球運動而言,卻是十分嚴重的打擊。放眼亞洲,香港總面積 1100 平方公里,人口 740萬,新加坡面積 720 平方公里,人口 560 萬,人口密度比香港還要高,但新加坡最少有大約17 個戶外 高爾夫球場,而新加坡的居住條件亦



 高爾夫球場未獲善用,我們更應該站在同一陣線,共同要求球場管理方擴大對公眾開放,加強向公眾推廣高爾夫球運動,以惠及社會,而不是犧牲本地罕有的場地及本地高爾夫球運動的發展。

事實上,隨着新界東北逐漸發展,四周將 會興建不少高層住宅和商業大廈,充分綠化的 粉嶺高爾夫球場正好擔當區內 " 市肺 ",發揮緩 衝作用,就好像維多利亞公園之於銅鑼灣,九 龍公園之於尖沙咀。

香港土地短缺,帶來的不單是住屋問題, 各行各業的發展空間也同樣受到擠壓。故此, 我認為政府應該多管齊下開闢土地,不論是棕 地、閒置農地、近岸填海(包括人工島)等,均 應該一併考慮,同時要兼顧不同的社會需求, 包括文化藝術、康體設施和社區設施等。



2019年1月24日

立法保障罕見疾病的病人權益

代理主席,最近有一齣名為"我不是藥神"的內地電影,改編自真人真事,主角是一位白血病患者,為買藥而幾乎花盡所有積蓄,只能靠走私藥物及為病友買藥治病,最終被拘捕,幸好最後獲法院撤銷起訴。代理主席,從理念上看,不論是罕見疾病或非罕見疾病,政府也有責任保障病人的基本醫療權利。然而,在資源有限的情況下,公共醫療政策的執行者往往須作出涉及平衡醫療倫理和成本效益的決定。

10 多年前,我的一位至親也患上了罕見疾病,幸好得到香港的專業醫療團隊悉心照顧,在進行骨髓移植手術後,得以康 復。更可幸的是,往後無須長期依賴昂貴的藥物進行治療。今天的原 議案和修正案均提及設立罕見疾病政策委員會、罕見疾病評估小組、 罕見疾病資料系統,以及為罕見疾病訂立定義等,作為罕見疾病患者的家屬,我認為全部值得支持。

去年,香港大學的研究發現,本港每67人中,便有1名罕見疾病患者,佔整體人口的1.5%。按此推算,本港罕見疾病患者的人數接近11萬,政府應該加強關注他們在醫療上的數字。關於把罕見疾病定義為不多於一萬分之一香港人口的疾病,我認為並非完全不能接受,但實際上,國際間界定罕見疾病的準則各異國人口的千分之一到二十萬分之一不等。因此,一萬分之一是否最適合的水平定義,我認為還需要進行深入的研究和討論。

醫療政策的一大原則,是在合理使用公共資源的前提下,致力確保所有病人(包括罕見疾病或一般疾病的病人)不會因為經濟原因而得不到適切的治療。我同意特區政府應該為保障病人的基本醫療權利展 示更大的決心,而現行的醫療政策也有不少有待改善的地方,故此在合理使用公共資源的前提下,我贊同本港需要制訂針對罕見疾病醫療政策的大方向。



2019年1月31日

落實多元教育

正如原議案提到落實多元教育的目的,是要配合創新和知識型社會的發展。香港近年大力發展文化創意產業,由2006年至2016年,文化及創意產業的生產總值每年平均上升6.7%,就業人數在10年間由177000人上升至212000人,佔總就業人數5.6%。文化創意產業已經成為青少年就業及發展事業的一個重要選項。在全球化及經濟轉型的環境下,強調文化創意的藝術教育對教育制度本身、藝術文化發展,以至整體社會發展均會發揮深遠而重要的影響。

另一方面,人工智能發展一日千里,有預測指出,全球人工智能的市場總值到 2025 年將高達 6,000 億美元,全球人工智能勞動力將會佔整體勞體力超過兩成。現時人工智能在工商、金融等業界已經被廣泛應用,以輔助性質提供行業的生產力。在可預見的未來,部分人類的職位將會被機器取代。這不是天方夜譚,而是已逐漸成為現實。 我們要及早裝備下一代,為下一個智能化的工業革命做好準備。

主席,在擴大 STEM 教育內容、增加課程元素的同時,我們亦需 要適度調節課程,顧及學生的接受能力。在中小學大力推動 STEM教育,並不代表學生在其他範疇的學習可以減少。當 STEM 教育加入藝術 (art) 就會變成 STEAM,亦有提議要加入研究 (research),就會變成 STREAM。這樣一直加下去,如果未有整體調整學生的學習量,恐怕 只會令到學生所受的壓力百上加斤,甚至變成好心做壞事,累壞小朋友。





Events and exchange programmes of all scales are organised by the local cultural, arts and sports ("CAS") sectors each year where individuals from foreign countries or the Mainland are invited to participate. However, members of the CAS sectors have reflected that individuals from overseas or the Mainland intending to participate CAS programmes or events in Hong Kong are, under the current immigration policy, only permitted to enter Hong Kong on the premise that they use visitor visas regardless of whether they will be remunerated for their participation. Not only does the policy cause difficulties to event organisers and participants, but it also hinders the development of the local CAS sectors. I have in fact received questions from members of the CAS sectors in relation to visa requirements.

In this regard, the Research Office of the Legislative Council Secretariat conducted at my request in the current legislative session a study on the visa requirements for overseas individuals' entry into eight selected places (including Canada, U.S., U.K., Australia, Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan) for participating in local CAS activities.

The study report points out that all of the selected places allow the entry of overseas individuals for participating in local CAS activities by using visitor visas which require simpler application procedures, although application requirements vary from place to place. Using the visitor visas granted by four of the selected places, i.e. U.S., Australia, Japan and South Korea, individuals are only allowed to participate in CAS activities as long as they do not make income from them. As far as the other four places, i.e. Canada, U.K., Taiwan and Singapore, are concerned, visitor visa holders are allowed to undertake certain types of compensated contract jobs. Results of the study are summarised as follows:

(a) Visa requirement for sports activities

Selected Place	Visa policy	Eelectronic Visa	Duration of Stay (up to)	Remuneration	Processing Time
Hong Kong	General Employment Policy; Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals	×	24 months	V	4 weeks
Canada	Travel	,	2 weeks	×	10 days
Cariada	Work Permit	•	4 years	V	10 days
United States	Business; Tourist Visitor	V	1-5 years	x (Except prize money)	2-60 days
	Extraordinary Ability; Internationally Recognition; Exchange Programmes	×			
United Kingdom	Visitor Visa	×	6 months	×	3 weeks
	Permitted Paid Engagement Visa; Sportsperson Visa		1 month-3 years	V	
Australia	Visitor visa		3 months	×	1 day- 3 weeks
Australia	Temporary activity visa		2 years	>	2 - 5 weeks
	Visitor	✓ (Effective from	90 days	X	5 days
Japan	Working visa	2020)	15 days-3 years	V	
Singapore	Short-Term Visit Pass	V	90 days	×	1 week
	Work Permit		6 months	>	
South Korea	Short-Term General	V	90 days	X (Except prize money)	5 days
	Athlete; Short-Term Employee		90 days-2 years	✓	
Taiwan	Visitors (A)		4 days- 90 days	>	5 days
	Visitors (P)			×	

(b) Visa requirement for cultural and arts activities

Selected Place	Visa policy	Electronic Visa	Duration of Stay (up to)	Remuneration	Processing Time
Hong Kong	General Employment Policy; Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals	×	24 months	V	4 weeks
	Travel	V	2 weeks	×	10 days
Canada	Work Permit		4 years	V	20 00,0
	Business; Tourist Visitor	×	1-5 years	×	2- 60 days
United States	Extraordinary Ability; Internationally Recognition; Exchange Programmes				
1 1 - i t	Visitor Visa	×	6 months	×	3 weeks
United Kingdom	Permitted Paid Engagement Visa		1 month - 3 years	V	
Australia	Visitor visa		3 months	×	1 day- 3 weeks
Australia	Temporary activity visa		2 years	>	2 - 5 weeks
	Visitor	✓ (Effective from 2020)	90 days	×	5 days
Japan	Working visa		15 days-3 years	V	
Singapore -	Short-Term Visit Pass	V	90 days	×	1 week
	Work Permit		6 months	V	
South Korea	Korean Arts and Culture; Short-Term General	•	90 days	×	5 days
	Artist; Short-Term Employee		90 days- 2 years	V	
Taiwan	Visitors (A)	- /	90 days	V	- 5days
	Visitors (P)			×	

I have written to the Security Bureau and posed a question at a Legislative Council ("LegCo") meeting inviting the government to take into consideration results of the study with a view to relax the limitations on non-local individuals participating CAS activities in Hong Kong. For instance, non-local individuals should, as long as they satisfy certain requirements, be allowed to enter Hong Kong [to take part in local CAS activities] using a visitor visa instead of an employment visa or even without using one. It is hoped that the Immigration Department could consider issuing electronic visas to facilitate visa application by such people.



Policy review of Private Recreational Leases

In February 2019, the Panel on Home Affairs was briefed by the Government on the outcome of last year's public consultation on the policy review of Private Recreational Leases ("PRL"). It was stated by the Government that a revised version of the policy will be implemented. According to the to-be-revised policy, facilities of private sports clubs have to be further opened up to the public. I welcome this revision and hope that private sports clubs would, apart from committing to more opening-up hours to satisfy the Government's minimum requirements, use their best efforts to open up their facilities to benefit members of the public so that their purposes as sports clubs could be served. To ease their concerns, the Government should explain more clearly to these sports clubs in terms of how the amount of land premium is set.



In addition, I have reservation about Task Force on Land Supply's suggestion that 32 hectares of land, to the east of Fam Kam Road, of the Fanling Golf Course should be reclaimed for housing. As the sport of golf is gaining more popularity and developing gradually in Hong Kong in recent years, the role of Fanling Golf Course should not be undermined. Not only is it a venue for international tournaments, it also is a training ground for local golfers. A partial or a total reclaim of the land would possibly lower Hong Kong's opportunity to host international golf events and exert an adverse impact on the ongoing development of the local golf community.



Classification of articles by Obscene Articles Tribunal

A public debate was sparked following the classification of the novel Killing Commendatore by Japanese author Haruki Murakami as "Class II - indecent" by the Obscene Articles Tribunal ("OAT") in July 2018. In addition to writing to the OAT, I have posed a question at a LegCo meeting urging the Government to inform the public of the reasons for OAT's classification and the specific contents of the novel classified as indecent. The Government was also urged to promptly implement the set of measures, proposed in 2015, to redefine OAT's assessment criteria.

In May 2019, the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting was updated by the Government on the review of the Obscene and Indecent Articles Ordinance ("Ordinance"). It was proposed by the Government that the total number of adjudicators should be increased from about 500 to 750, the maximum term for

adjudicators should be reduced to a maximum of six years, and the usual number of adjudicators at each OAT hearing should be increased from two to four. However, the Government did not set any specific timelines for implementing its proposals in 2015, i.e. abolishing the administrative classification function of the OAT and raising the penalty for offences under the Ordinance. I urge that the Government should provide a clearer explanation in this regard and consider improving the review mechanism in terms of interim classification, that being said, the time period within which a party is allowed to submit an application for review should be extended and members of the public should, apart from the concerned party, have the right to make such application for review.



F

Review of the Sports Subvention Scheme

The Leisure and Cultural Services Department ("LCSD") commenced a review in early 2019 of the "Sports Subvention Scheme". A proposal has been submitted by me to the LCSD urging it to consider:

- (a) improving the salaries and benefits for sports administrators and creating a development ladder for them so as to retain and attract more people to join the field of sports administration and promote the development of various sports programmes;
- (b) simplifying the procedures of application for subvention so that a larger number of private sports organisations can be subsidized, supporting a diverse recreational development in town;
- (c) in addition to supporting high performance coaching in elite sports, intensifying coaching support at the community level so as to extensively upgrade the local athlete training system and identify budding athletes:
- (d) making reference to Kai Tak Sports Park's intended fee scales when granting future subventions so as to ease the financial burden on sports organisations.



The Mong Kok Pedestrian Zone ("Zone") was officially shut down in August 2018. While street artists have lost a stage to perform in public, elements of street culture can now only be found elsewhere in Hong Kong. In this regard, I have posed a question at a LegCo meeting urging the Government to take stringent measures of management of open space. That being said, a licensing mechanism for the management of street performances should be introduced to ensure public order and noise control without compromising the good side of street art and street performances. The Government was also urged to review and improve the "Open Stage" scheme, currently operated by the LCSD, with the aim of increasing participation by performers. However, as revealed in the Government's reply [to my question], the demands of the local arts community for room for street performances have not yet been addressed.

I have also requested at a Panel on Home Affairs meeting to discuss the policy on street performances; however, given the limited time remaining in the current LegCo session, the discussion could not be commenced. I will continue to follow up on the issue and use my best effort to initiate the above-mentioned discussion in future Panel on Home Affairs meetings with the aim of actively promoting street performances.



Opening-up of school facilities

The "Opening up School Facilities for Promotion of Sports Development Scheme" ("Scheme") has been jointly launched by the Education Bureau and the Home Affairs Bureau from the 2017/18 school year. To encourage schools to open up their facilities for loan by sports groups, a number of enhancement measures have been implemented from the 2018/19 school year including: increasing the amount of subsidy for schools, extending the Scheme to the 72 schools under the Direct Subsidy Scheme as well as increasing the number of eligible sports groups, etc. In doing so, it is hoped that idle spaces on school premises could be well utilised.

The Scheme, however, has not been well received since its launch. According to the Government's reply to my questions, 12 schools opened up their facilities to 15 sports groups for running their sports programmes in the 2017/18 school year. In the 2018/19 school year, only 31 schools did the same to 25 sports groups. I hope that the Government would proactively support and encourage more schools to open up their facilities and further increase the number of eligible sports groups so that more sports activities could be conducted using such facilities.

The Hong Kong Arts Development Council ("HKADC") has launched the "Arts-in-School Partnership Scheme" to encourage primary and secondary schools to open up their school premises and facilities for loan by local small and medium-sized arts groups during non-school hours. Under the scheme, partnering arts groups will be able to make use of the hired spaces for creative works, rehearsals, classes and workshops, etc. Five pairs of arts groups and schools were selected in the 2018/19 school year. It is hoped that HKADC would strengthen the scheme by enrolling more arts groups for their benefit.





Measures to combat ticket scalping activities

Ticket scalping remains to be a critical issue in Hong Kong. Administrative measures were rolled out by the Government in early 2019 to combat scalping activities. Starting from July 2019, the overall ceiling proportion of consignment tickets is lowered from 80% to 70% for events, with four or more performances, held at the Hong Kong Coliseum ("HKC") and the Queen Elizabeth Stadium ("QES"). In other words, there is now a higher proportion of tickets allotted for public sale for such events held in these two venues. However, representatives of the [entertainment] industry have opined that these measures have no effect on solving the problem and in fact are burdening the industry. Lowering the proportion of consignment tickets makes business operations less flexible and riskier and in turn impacting the entire industry. I have relayed their concerns in various LegCo meetings. I have also attended the news conference held by them earlier and joined them to meet with the concerned Government officials to express our strong opinions on the new measures.



In order to completely eliminate scalping activities, venues that are managed by the LCSD, including HKC and QES, should be subject to regulation under the Places of Public Entertainment Ordinance. Much heavier monetary penalties for relevant offences should also be imposed to create a deterrent effect. As far as I understand, the Government intends to amend the above ordinance. Representatives of the [entertainment] industry and I have met with the concerned Government officials to express our views on the amendment. It is hoped that our suggestions would be taken into consideration so that ticket scalping activities could be combatted more effectively.



Funding scheme to support the use of vacant government sites

As stated in the 2018-19 Budget, \$1 billion will be earmarked as a subsidy to nonprofit organisations renting vacant Government sites or school premises by way of short-term tenancies, supporting their basic and necessary refurbishment works there. Concerned Government departments will collaborate to provide these tenants with technical advice. The fund was approved by the Finance Committee of the LegCo in January this year. A funding scheme to support the use of vacant government sites was officially launched by the Development Bureau later in February for application by eligible non-government organisations.

Quite a number of local CAS groups have expressed that [before the launch of the funding scheme] there were a lot of obstacles in the way of their attempt to rent vacant school premises or government sites. As the funding scheme has been put in place, it is believed that these CAS groups can be supported financially and technically, and that vacant government sites can be better made use of. To allow members of the CAS sectors to better understand the funding scheme, a briefing session was hosted by our Office in March to which Permanent Secretary for Development (Planning and Lands), Ms Bernadette Linn, was invited to introduce the scheme and collect views from attendants. It is hoped that the Government would heed good advice and offer practical support to applicants so that vacant spaces could be well utilised and the development of the CAS sectors could be enhanced.



Policies on revitalising industrial buildings ("IB") were introduced once again in the 2018 Policy Address. Details of the latest proposals were announced by the Government in December last year at a Panel on Development meeting. Under the new revitalization measures, which have addressed my long-standing demands and those of the [CAS] sectors, owners of IB units do not need to apply for any temporary waiver or pay any waiver for operating designated cultural, arts and creative works, permissible under the respective land use plans, in their IB premises.

The Government also proposed incorporating a new condition that applicants should designate 10% of the floor area for specific uses prescribed by the Government, e.g. CAS uses, upon completion of conversion works of their IB units. As these units are converted and refurbished, the revenue to be generated is expected to be higher. The Government should consider raising the above designated floor area percentage so as to provide more room for the development of the CAS sectors. In addition, a mechanism should be established that CAS groups, which have long been struggling or will face new challenges to survive owing to the IB revitalisation policy, should be given priority to rent the above-mentioned designated IB premises. As to whether there is a possibility to widen the permissible uses of buffer floors to cover telecommunications exchange centres and computer/data processing centres so as to facilitate conversion of lower floors of IB into non-industrial uses, as long as such "non-industrial uses" are not clearly defined, it is not unpredictable that owners of such IB units would incline to convert them to restaurants, for instance, to make higher profits. If that was the case, members of the CAS sectors would not be very much benefited, hence performance venues or educational spaces would still be lacked. I will continue to follow up on the implementation of the new policies and request that more IB units should be allocated to CAS groups for them to flourish.



Five relaxation measures were launched by the relevant Central authorities to further facilitate Hong Kong films and film practitioners entering the Mainland market. These measures are:

- (a) to remove the restriction on the number of Hong Kong people participating in Mainland film productions;
- (b) to remove the restriction on the percentage of artistes and requirement of Mainland-related plots in motion pictures jointly produced by the Mainland and Hong Kong (Mainland-Hong Kong co-productions);
- (c) to waive the fees for establishing Mainland-Hong Kong co-production projects;
- (d) to allow Hong Kong films and film practitioners to apply for nomination for awards in Mainland film festivals; and
- (e) to allow Hong Kong film companies to apply for incentives for distributing and promoting outstanding Mainland motion pictures and Mainland-Hong Kong co-productions in Hong Kong, Macao and overseas.

The local film industry has been facing a lot of difficulties in both production and distribution when making entry into the Mainland market. Development of local film practitioners and of the local film industry has been inevitably hindered. Upon the industry's prolonged request and backed by the HKSAR Government, the Central Government announced the above relaxation measures with a view to enhance creativity and flexibility in Hong Kong-Mainland co-productions. It is believed that the local film industry would have more opportunities to take part in Mainland's film production and reach new heights.

Following the launch of these relaxation measures, I have joined several representatives of the film industry to meet with the concerned Central authorities in Beijing to learn more about the details of the measures and further express our demands. We suggested that: the scope of these beneficial measures should be expanded to include Hong Kong's TV and online programme productions; the process to approve the publishing of Hong Kong's TV and film productions in the Greater Bay Area should be shortened; tax experts should be invited to give talks in Hong Kong explaining China's taxation regulations applicable on Hong Kong's TV and film practitioners working on the Mainland; one-off approvals should be granted to members of Hong Kong's entertainment industry who intend to take part in commercial performances in multiple locations/cities on the Mainland, etc. All these suggestions were well acknowledged by the concerned Central authorities. It is hoped that the Government would, in addition to following up on the implementation of the five major relaxation measures, make an effort to address the above suggestions to benefit members of the industry without further delay.



Review of the Film Development Fund

According to the 2018 Policy Address, \$1 billion will be injected into the Film Development Fund ("FDF"). Specific measures include expanding the scope of the FDF and enhancing the First Feature Film Initiative ("FFFI") by increasing the number of winning teams from three to a maximum of six. I welcome and support these measures. As a matter of fact, a number of productions published under the FFFI have been well received, proving the initiative effective in nurturing new talents. It is worth mentioning that the Hong Kong Film Development Council ("HKFDC") has played a crucial role in promoting the FFFI. As the number of winning teams will have doubled, it is hoped that the HKFDC will continue to offer adequate support to all the winners, allowing them to achieve their best results.



I also urge that the Government should step up measures to support filmmakers working in the post-production sector, enabling them to stay competitive in the industry. Specifically, the strengths of local film practitioners in post-production as well as in special effects design should be highlighted and promoted so that post-production works of both local and foreign film projects can be carried out in Hong Kong, eventually repositioning Hong Kong as the base for post-production.



Lifeguards employed by LCSD

Member of G6 were invited to meet from the Hong Kong Government Lifeguards General Union and the Hong Kong and Kowloon Life Guards' Union in January 2019 to listen to their demands. They relayed to me that lifeguard services at public swimming facilities have been frequently affected in recent years owing to inadequate seasonal lifeguards. Remuneration, training, grade structure and job duties are some of the factors that contribute to the difficulty in recruiting seasonal lifeguards.

To this end, I have posed a written question to the Secretary for Home Affairs at a LegCo meeting inquiring about certain matters, including the staffing establishments concerning civil service lifeguards and seasonal lifeguards, frequency of suspension of lifeguard services owing to an insufficient number of lifeguards on duty, and measures to be taken to review work guidelines given an incident that took place earlier where a seasonal lifeguard was drowned while undertaking a diving task.



According to the Secretary's written reply, there were numerous cases that swimming pools had to be partially closed in the last two years owing to an insufficient number of lifeguards on duty. The case of Chai Wan Swimming Pool was the worst as the pool had to be partially closed on 357 days in a period of two years. This is a matter of considerable concern. The overall vacancy rate of seasonal lifeguards remains between 17% and 22%, while that of civil service lifeguards is 2%. There is evidently a difficulty in recruiting seasonal lifeguards and that needs to be addressed proactively.



Entertainment Special Effects (Fees) (Amendment) Regulation 2019

Under the current the Entertainment Special Effects (Fees) Regulation ("Regulation"), the existing fees have been in force since May 2013. Six years have gone but, based on a cost estimate conducted by CreateHK, the costs of twenty-six items chargeable under the Regulation have not been fully recovered under the existing charging standard. The Government has therefore proposed to adjust upward the relevant fees by 11.1% to 14.4% with the aim of recovering the costs. Upon a consultation process, members of the industry have found the fee adjustment in general acceptable; but I still urge that the Government should consider providing subsidy by way of FDF so that members of the industry would be able to cope with the fee adjustment.



Promoting the habit of reading

Our Office has supported the Hong Kong Publishing Professionals Society ("HKPPS") to conduct the Survey on Hong Kong People's Reading Habits four years in a row. Similar to the last three year's figures, about 70% of respondents indicate that they have the habit of reading paper books. As stated by these, respondents who define themselves as habitual readers, their average reading time per week is three hours, the average number of books read per week is two and the average number of books purchased per year is five. This shows that the reading habits of Hong Kong people have remained more or less the same in the last four years. Among the 30% of respondents who indicate that they do not read paper books, nearly 50% of them respond that they do not have the habit of reading at all, while the majority of the rest state that they "do not have the time or are too busy to read". Moreover, nearly 80% of respondents state that they have no knowledge about "Discover & Share the Joy of Reading", a reading promotion campaign launched by the Government.

To learn more about the reading habits of parents and children, hence, to promote the culture of reading, our Office supported the HKPPS to conduct the Survey on the Reading Habits of Parents and Children and released the results in July. According to the survey results, 90% of responded parents would spend time reading with their children and the average time so spent per week is two hours, i.e. seventeen minutes per day. Apart from sharing reading time, responded parents would actively take part in reading programmes organised by their children's schools. They would also visit bookshops with their children to buy books for leisure and ask them to read extracurricular materials every week. When being asked the reasons why they fail to facilitate their children to read, most respondents take the boxes next to "my child/children are very busy with their schoolwork and have no time to read", followed by "my child/children show no interests in reading", "my child/children are occupied with a lot of extracurricular activities" and "my child/children prefer spending time on their mobile phones or other digital gadgets", among a list of eleven items.



Promotion of reading requires a comprehensive, continuous and joint effort by different parties. However, the Government has failed to provide targeted support to promote reading in Hong Kong. I urge that the Government should promptly address the long-standing demands of the publication industry by, for example, granting subsidy for implementing the Public Lending Right programme and supporting industry members to participate in the Hong Kong Book Fair. I also urge that the Government should raise the amount of subsidy for the "Discover & Share the Joy of Reading" campaign so that organisers of activities promoting parents-children reading could benefit from the campaign.



At the meetings of the Panel on Constitutional Affairs and the Bills Committee on Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2019, I have made multiple requests to the Government that the Hong Kong Printers Association ("HKPA") should be included in the Sports, Performing Arts, Culture, and Publication ("SPCP") Functional Constituency ("FC"). I have also arranged for the Undersecretary for Constitutional & Mainland Affairs, Mr Chan Shui Fu, and representatives of the HKPA to meet so that members of the printing industry had the opportunity to relay their concerns and opinions directly to the Government.

As a matter of fact, the printing and publishing sectors are two pillars of Hong Kong's creative industry. They have a wide range of business and are crucial to Hong Kong's socioeconomic development. Although there are close ties between the publishing and printing sectors, the current system is neglectful of the latter. Members of the printing sector lack proper channels to communicate their thoughts to the Government effectively. I hope that the legislation could be amended in no time so that the printing sector would be included in the SPCP FC, allowing the FC to be more representative.



In April this year, the Government proposed the Fugitive Offenders and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Legislation (Amendment) Bill 2019 ("Bill") with a view to bring the suspect of the Taiwan homicide case to face trial, help the deceased and the deceased's family to get justice and plug the loopholes in the existing legislation.

Members of the public and the [CAS] sectors have shown concerns about the Bill ever since it was proposed. Members of the [CAS] sectors are most concerned whether the freedom of speech, press and artistic expression and creation in Hong Kong would be affected if an amendment to the legislation was made. It is a fact that a lot of people from the [CAS] sectors are currently undertaking cultural and artistic works on the Mainland. It is not uncommon for them to co-organise with Mainland parties events and activities of these kinds. Filmmakers in particular have long been working and making investments in China. Given the differences between Hong Kong's and China's [judicial] systems, they are worried that they might fall into a trap as they are not familiar with China's system and be extradited to the Mainland for trial for possible offences relating to their previous works. They are even more concerned that a chilling effect would be created

and as a result obstruct the development of Hong Kong's CAS sectors in the long run. Some have raised concern about the possibility that political prosecution could be made by the Central government against them, putting their personal safety at stake.

In this connection, I have conducted a consultation session where representatives of the Department of Justice and the Security Bureau attended upon invitation. Participants expressed their views on the Bill and the questions they raised were answered. I consolidated their questions afterwards in a letter that I sent to the Security Bureau demanding its reply in detail.



However, explanation given by the Government was not having too much of an effect to gain the trust of the general public, resulting in a number of mass protests. In the small hours on 10th June, violent incidents broke out following the massive demonstration that took place on 9th June. On 12th June, protesters tried to charge police cordon lines with violence with the aim of breaking into the LegCo Complex in clashes with the police. In my opinion, the police had a duty at that time to use appropriate force to disperse the protesters in order to quickly restore order. It was a pity that protesters and police officers who were on duty unfortunately suffered injuries during the dispersion.



To respond to the demands of the public, Chief Executive ("CE") Carrie Lam announced, in a press release on 15th June, a suspension of the Bill, admitted that there were deficiencies in the Government's work and apologised to the people of Hong Kong. Following that, the Police Force reiterated that the acts of some members of the public on 12th June would not be classified as a riot. However, things have not been cooled down as assemblies and demonstrations took place for several weekends in a row since June, urging the five key demands be responded by the Government. A lot of these demonstrations ended up with violent clashes. The 1st July demonstration

in particular was where aggressive protesters broke into the LegCo Complex afterwards and made serious damage to the building. LegCo meetings as a result could not be held and the work of the LegCo was brought to a halt. Incidents like surrounding of the Police Headquarters, storming of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government and other violent acts targeting police stations and MTR stations in many different districts, suggest an escalation of violence that make the situation worrying.

Members of the cultural, arts and sports sectors have reflected that prolonged and intense demonstrations affected their usual activities and some of the performing and arts events have been delayed or cancelled. For further investigation, I have launched a questionnaire survey to find out more of the situation and urge the Government to help the sectors tide over the difficult times.

Indeed, the law amendment exercise has caused a rift in the society. The CE Carrie Lam has announced a full withdrawal of the bill on 4th September in order to fully allay public concerns and to provide an important basis for a dialogue. The Government has, in my opinion, showed sincerity for seeking dialogue. Although, it will take some efforts in order to regain society's trust to the administration, I still hope that everyone can put

aside prejudices and forsake the use of violence, in order not to worsen the situation. On one hand, the Government should learn from this bitter lesson by strengthening communications with various stakeholders and humbly listening to its people. Views should be collected from the public as extensively as possible before a policy is launched so that people's aspirations and concerns could be shared and addressed. On the other hand, members of the society should always act peacefully and non-violently when expressing their views so that the rule of law could be upheld in Hong Kong.



活動花絮



出席 2018 年亞運會香港體操隊祝捷晚宴



出席 2018 年度香港傑出運動員選舉



出席 2019 奧運日



出席 WBSC 鳳凰盃香港國際女子棒球錦標賽



出席打擊「黃牛飛」措施記者會



出席首部劇情計劃週年聚會暨頒獎禮



出席香港創意協會第四屆週年會議及晚宴



出席香港戲院商會第六十八屆春節聯歡晚會



出席國際創意及科技產業總會週年晚宴



出席第二屆香港出版雙年獎啟動禮



出席第五屆電影專業培訓計劃開學禮



於全國人大政協交流分享會擔任演講嘉賓

活動花絮



參加香港澳門各界 慶祝國家改革開放 40 周年訪問團



參與香港亞洲流行音樂節 2019



參與香港電影作曲家協會成立典禮



參與第62 屆體育節開幕禮



參與粵曲晚會及粵劇折子戲晚會



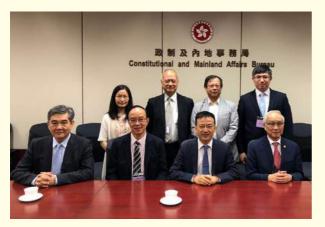
參觀香園圍公路



就 2019-20 年度財政預算案 向財政司司長提交意見



發佈香港各世代大學學歷勞工住屋承擔能力 研究報告



與印刷業界約見政制及內地事務局



參與心肺復甦法及自動體外心臟去纖顫機 簡介活動



舉辦善用空置校舍簡介會



觀賞《舞包山》

活動花絮



「亞太大灣區傳統武術搏擊聯盟」 成立典禮致詞



出席 2019 全港健美錦標賽暨 第十屆華南地區健美邀請賽



出席 GEF 閃耀之星頒獎禮



出席新青年論壇 DV 頭活動頒獎禮



出席第十屆亞洲跳繩錦標錦標賽開幕禮



出席聯合出版集團己亥年春茗



出席跳繩錦標賽香港代表團授旗儀式



參與香港中外文化藝術交流協會活動



出席香港游泳教練會成立35周年暨頒獎禮



出席香港珠海社團總會會慶盆菜晚宴



出席香港演藝學院校園新翼開幕典禮午宴



出席香港體育學院春節午宴

·馬逢國· 立法會議員辦事處 OFFICE OF HON. F.K. MA

008

office address

Rm713, Legislative Council Complex, 1 Legislative Council Rd., Central, H.K.

office tel.

2668 4101

office fax.

2668 4104

office e-mail box fkmaoffice@gmail.com

office website

fkma.hk