



EUNICE YUNG
容海恩
立法會議員
2016

2020

工作報告
LegCo Work Report

容海恩議員辦事處：

容海恩議員辦事處 (立法會)

地址：立法會綜合大樓805室
電話：2877 2717
傳真：28772727
電郵：info@euniceyung.hk

容海恩議員辦事處 (上水)

地址：上水新康街73號2樓A室
電話：2868 1588/2503 5299
傳真：2209 4870

容海恩議員辦事處 (大埔)

地址：大埔汀角路29號至35號
榮暉花園商場24A舖
電話：2677 9811 / 2677 9766
傳真：2677 9363

容海恩議員辦事處 (馬鞍山)

地址：馬鞍山富寶花園商場一樓F59號舖
電話：2407 1007
傳真：2407 2790

容海恩議員辦事處 (將軍澳)

地址：將軍澳毓雅里9號慧安商場一樓B62號
電話：2403 6068 / 2403 6078
傳真：2403 6768

容海恩議員辦事處 (沙田)

地址：沙田大圍新翠邨新月樓地下112室
電話：3707 1871
傳真：3460 4717

容海恩議員辦事處 (大圍)

地址：大圍海福花園商場地下19號舖
電話：2253 1316 / 2253 1317
傳真：2253 1318



新民黨
New People's Party





容我細說 ▶▶▶ More than Words

2016年，我走進議會是為了以理性的心聆聽所有人的訴求，希望憑藉自己的專業法律知識，將市民的聲音帶進議會，為社會注入正能量，為正在撕裂、碎片化的香港尋求出路。

過去4年，我在議會內積極就領展、港鐵、劏房、土地規劃、婦女權益、嬰幼兒服務、問題教材、青年發展等不同範疇發聲。

去年社會持續動盪，不斷升溫的暴力事件嚴重影響經濟、民生，立法會大樓亦遭暴徒闖入，大肆搗亂及破壞，為立法會留下一段最令人傷心、最黑暗、無法忘記的悲痛歷史。頃刻，市民普遍希望香港能夠早日止暴制亂，社會回復平靜，經濟、民生重回正軌，而中央制訂《港區國安法》正是香港回復穩定的重要關鍵。

加上疫情反覆及中美間的角力，令香港的民生及經濟陷入困境，百業受影響，不少家庭手停口停。為此，我促請政府盡快成立抗疫基金，為不同行業的僱主、僱員、自僱人士提供援助，並建議《財政預算案》推出多項紓解民困措施，希望在這個艱難時刻，政府能夠為市民帶來「及時雨」，透過「撐企業、保就業」，為未來重振經濟作準備。

我也關注到不少家庭一直面對很多問題，包括財政、管教子女、夫妻關係等，令他們飽受巨大壓力和精神困擾，情緒容易出現不穩定，疫情下更為嚴重，進一步影響他們的精神和心理健康。我促請政府多關顧市民的身心靈健康，為有需要的市民提供適切的輔導和支援，協助他們培養正面的思維和態度，提升整體社會的正能量。

我期盼香港能夠盡快走出困局，社會回歸平靜，民生回復安穩，香港重新出發，我定會不忘初心，繼續為市民服務，與大家一起攜手跨過逆境。





In 2016, I entered the Legislative Council (LegCo) with an aspiration to listen to everyone's demands with a rational attitude. By leveraging my legal expertise, I hoped to bring the voice of residents into the legislature, inject positive energy into the society, and find a way out for a city that is being torn apart and fragmented.

Over the past four years, I have actively made my voice heard in the LegCo on different aspects such as Link, MTR, subdivided flats, land planning, women's rights, infant and children services, school teaching materials and youth development.

Last year, the ongoing social unrest and escalating violence severely undermined the economy and people's livelihood. Violent mob also broke into the LegCo Complex and wreaked havoc, leaving behind the saddest, darkest and unforgettable chapter in the LegCo history. At this juncture, there was a broad consensus among the people to stop the violence and curb the disorder as soon as possible, restore a peaceful society and put the economy and people's livelihood back on track. Undoubtedly, The Central Government's promulgation of the National Security Law is the key to restore Hong Kong's stability.

Coupled with the erratic pandemic and the tension between China and the United States, the people and economy of Hong Kong are both suffering— thousands of businesses have been hit hard with many families losing their livelihoods. To this end, I called for the government to set up an anti-epidemic fund as soon as possible to provide assistance to employers, employees and self-employed people in different sectors, and to roll out various relief measures through the Budget, hoping to bring much-needed relief to the people during this difficult time and pave the way for future economic recovery by supporting enterprises and safeguarding jobs.

I am also concerned by a number of issues faced by many families, including finance, childcare and conjugal relations, which have placed them under great pressure and mental distress. Already prone to emotional instability, they are facing a harder time amid the epidemic that further hurts their mental and psychological health. I called for the government to pay more attention to the physical and mental well-being of the public by providing appropriate counseling and support to those in need, as well as helping them cultivate positive thinking and attitudes to drive positivity in the entire society.

I hope Hong Kong will step out of the predicament as fast as it can, regaining its calm and peace, and securing livelihoods for the people, so that Hong Kong will start afresh. Adhering to my aspiration, I will continue to serve the public and work together with you to navigate through the adversity.





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統計數字 >>>

Statistics

地區工作 District Services



處理市民求助個案
Handle public genial enquiries

超過 **10000宗**
more than 10000 cases



提供法律諮詢
Provide Legal Advice

超過 **5000宗**
more than 5000 cases



舉辦地區活動 (工作坊 / 講座 / 興趣班)
Organization of district activities (Workshops / Seminars / Interest classes)

超過 **5000次**
more than 5000 times

立法會事務 Legislative Council Matters



立法會會議質詢
(口頭 / 書面 / 補充質詢)
Questions raised at Council meetings
(Oral / Written / Supplementary questions)

53項 items



已提交並裁定可以提出的具立法效力的議案
Motions intended to have legislative effect
has been submitted and ruled admissible

2項 items



提出不擬具立法效力的議案及修正案
Motions and amendments not intend
to have legislative effect

6項 items



齊心抗疫 >>>

Together We Fight the Virus

自從2019年反修例風波引發連串大型示威遊行活動，及後更演變成大大小小的暴力衝突，對香港整體經濟，以致市民的日常生活都造成巨大傷害和影響。持續近半年的暴力事件，已令香港元氣大傷，還來不及復元，香港又遭受蔓延全球的新型冠狀病毒疫情影響，整體經濟進一步陷入谷底，消費市道持續淡靜，企業經營困難，商戶被迫停業、結業，失業率上升，各階層市民都生活在水深火熱中。

新冠肺炎疫情來勢洶洶，全港的防疫抗疫物資均嚴重短缺，不單只市民要爭相以高價搶購口罩及消毒物品等，醫院、診所的防疫和保護物資亦非常緊張。我在2020年1月質詢政府，會否參考澳門特區政府的做法，由中央統一購入口罩，再派發給市民，以及會否在政府的口罩儲備中撥出部分派發給有需要市民。可惜當時政府未有即時以行動回應，其後於5月才宣布，向市民派發可重用口罩。我於1月中率先在立法會要求行政長官及問責團隊帶頭減薪，與市民共渡時艱。

The anti-extradition bill movement since 2019 triggered a series of large-scale demonstrations, which then evolved into violent clashes of all scales, causing tremendous damages and impact on Hong Kong's overall economy and people's daily lives. While Hong Kong was still reeling from the violent events that lasted for nearly half a year, the city was hit by the novel coronavirus that has since spread globally, sinking the overall economy even further and extending the chill on consumer spending. As businesses struggle, shops have been forced to shut down and shutter, leading to a spike in the unemployment rate. All walks of life are suffering badly.

As the novel coronavirus ravages, there was a serious shortage of anti-epidemic supplies in Hong Kong. Not only were the residents had to scramble masks and disinfectants at high prices, but hospitals and clinics were also running low on anti-epidemic and protection supplies. In January 2020, I asked the government whether it would refer to the practice of the Macau SAR Government, which made centralised acquisition of masks for public distribution, and whether it would allocate part of the government's mask reserve to people in need. Unfortunately, the government did not act immediately in response and only announced in May that it would distribute reusable masks to the public. In mid-January, I took the lead in the LegCo in requesting the Chief Executive and the principal officials to take a pay cut and weather the storm with the public.





我和新界東團隊努力在本地和海外搜羅口罩及消毒液等防疫物資，再送贈給有需要的市民、前線清潔工和大廈管理員、非牟利團體、社福機構、醫院及學校等。此外，我亦要求公務員事務局局長為政府僱員提供足夠防疫物資，加強保障公共衛生及安全。

持續多月的暴力事件及新冠肺炎疫情，重挫香港經濟，各行各業和全港市民都在逆境中掙扎求存。我聯同新民黨主席葉劉淑儀議員多次約見行政長官、政務司司長、財政司司長及相關局長，促請政府盡快設立多輪的「防疫抗疫基金」及其他支援措施，幫助各行各業和市民渡過難關。而我提出的部分建議，包括向市民派發現金1萬元、向已獲編配駿洋邨單位的受影響準租戶提供現金津貼等，都獲得政府接納。

The New Territories East team and I made great efforts to source anti-epidemic supplies such as masks and disinfectants locally and overseas, and then gave them away to people in need, frontline cleaners and property management personnel, non-profit organizations, social welfare institutions, hospitals and schools. In addition, I also demanded the Secretary for the Civil Service to provide government employees with sufficient anti-epidemic supplies to strengthen the protection of public health and safety.

The months-long violence and the novel coronavirus outbreak have dealt a devastating blow to Hong Kong's economy, with businesses across all sectors and the entire population struggling amid the adversity. I, together with Mrs. Regina Ip Lau Suk-ye, the Chairperson of the New People's Party, have met with the Chief Executive, the Chief Secretary for Administration, the Financial Secretary and relevant secretaries in multiple occasions, urging the government to set up multiple rounds of "Anti-epidemic fund" and other support measures to help all sectors and the public to ride out the storm. Some of my suggestions, including the cash payout of HKD10,000 and cash allowances to affected prospective tenants who have been allocated units in Chun Yeung Estate, have been accepted by the government.





對抗黑暴

Stand Against the Violence



特區政府於2019年提出修訂《逃犯條例》，就移交逃犯及刑事事宜相互法律協助安排，與其他司法管轄區合作，加強打擊跨境罪行。然而，反對派以各種卑劣手段，不斷抹黑和扭曲條例草案的內容，製造白色恐怖。

由2019年6月起，反對派舉辦了超過1,200場大型遊行示威活動，期間激進示威者的暴力行為越演越烈，最後發展成連場「黑暴」，嚴重破壞社會秩序和穩定。期間警方共拘捕近9,000人，超過1,700人已被落案起訴。暴力程度的不斷升級，加上示威衝突頻繁、影響廣泛，而本港在數月內亦發生多宗爆炸品案，警方在多處檢獲大量可用作製造土製炸彈的化學原料、槍械和子彈，對市民生命和財產造成極大威脅，情況令人十分擔心。



Since June 2019, the opposition has organised more than 1,200 large-scale demonstrations during which radical protesters acted increasingly violent, eventually evolving into a strand of brutality that severely disrupted social order and stability. During this period, the police arrested nearly 9,000 people, and more than 1,700 have been charged. The situation was very worrying as the level of violence continued to escalate, coupled with frequent and widespread demonstrations and conflicts. Meanwhile, there were a number of explosives discoveries in Hong Kong within few months, with the police seizing a large quantity of raw chemical materials for improvised explosive devices as well as firearms and bullets at various locations, posing a grave threat to the lives and property of the people.

In 2019, the SAR Government proposed to amend the Fugitive Offenders Ordinance to cooperate with other jurisdictions in stepping up the fight against cross-border crimes in relation to the arrangements for surrender of fugitives and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. However, the opposition discredited and distorted the content of the bill by every despicable mean to create white terror.



黑衣暴徒目無法紀，肆意破壞、縱火、掙汽油彈、堵塞道路交通、佔領大學校園等，嚴重影響市民日常出行和商戶經營，立法會大樓亦曾遭暴徒闖入及嚴重破壞。在這段期間，警方多次發現及檢獲不同類型的危險品、爆炸品及槍械，實在令人擔心本土恐怖主義正在香港滋生。「黑暴」嚴重影響香港經濟和市民日常生活，市民普遍希望政府能夠早日止暴制亂，讓香港社會和經濟回復平穩。

對於美國國會企圖藉通過《香港人權與民主法案2019》威嚇香港，阻礙特區政府止暴制亂，我曾聯同葉太約見新任美國駐港總領事史墨客先生（Hanscom Smith），並請其向美國國會領袖轉交新民黨意見書，反對美國國會通過該法案。美國國會此舉等同於箝制香港整體經濟發展，是百害而無一利，加上美國國會主要聽取反對派部分人士的解說，對香港現況和整體發展的掌握並不全面，若單憑這些極少數、片面的聲音便決定通過有關法案，對香港實在不公平。

Lawless black-clad thugs not only carried out wanton destruction and arsons, but also threw petrol bombs, blocked road traffic and occupied university campuses, seriously disrupting the routine commute of residents and business operations. The LegCo Complex was once broken into and severely damaged. During this period, the police have repeatedly discovered and seized different types of dangerous items, explosives and firearms, prompting a very real concern over the emergence of domestic terrorism in Hong Kong. Brutality has severely disrupted Hong Kong's economy and people's daily lives. There was a broad public consensus hoping that the government can stop the violence and curb the disorder as soon as possible, restoring stability to the society and economy of Hong Kong.

Regarding the US Congress's attempt to intimidate Hong Kong and impede the SAR Government's efforts in stopping the violence and curbing the disorder through the passage of the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act 2019, Mrs. Ip and I met with the newly appointed U.S. Consul General in Hong Kong, Hanscom Smith, and invited him to convey the opinion of the New People's Party to the US Congress leaders on opposing the passage of the bill by the US Congress. This was a move to clamp down on Hong Kong's overall economic development which would do no good but only harm. Besides, as the US Congress mostly listened to the interpretations of certain opposition members, it does not have a comprehensive grasp of Hong Kong's current situation and overall development. It would be really unfair to Hong Kong if the decision to pass the bill was based on those tiny minority and one-sided voices.





全國人大常委會於2020年6月30日通過《港區國安法》，有關法律已列入《基本法》附件三。

鑑於香港特區面臨的國家安全風險日見突顯，中央從國家層面制訂香港特區維護國家安全的法律，以堵塞香港在國家安全方面的漏洞，實有必要性和迫切性。《港區國安法》針對分裂國家、顛覆國家政權、恐怖活動和勾結外國或境外勢力危害國家安全四類犯罪行為，為香港特區防範、制止和懲治危害國家安全的違法分子，作出了明確的規定和提供了清晰的法律基礎，有助維護國家安全。

我認同中央在國家層面立法是要堅持「一國兩制」的運作，貫徹「高度自治」的原則，保障香港長遠的穩定繁榮，依法保護絕大多數奉公守法的市民一直所享有的權利和自由。

然而，美英等西方國家部分政客，藉詞中方制訂《港區國安法》是違反《中英聯合聲明》，破壞香港「高度自治」，又裝腔作勢使出「法案牌」、「制裁牌」、「護照牌」，干預中國和香港的內部事務。

全面開展國家安全教育是有效推行《港區國安法》的重要一環。過去一年，持續的社會動盪，明顯看到有反中央、反政府，甚至鼓吹「港獨」的勢力通過不同渠道滲透校園，反對派長期利用政治問題擾亂香港教育系統，致使校園內外亂象叢生，學生深受其害。可以說，為香港教育撥亂反正、正本清源已到了刻不容緩的地步！



The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress passed the National Security Law for Hong Kong on 30 June 2020, strange characters which has since been listed in Annex III of the Basic Law.

In view of the ever-growing risks on national security facing the Hong Kong SAR, it is indeed of necessity and urgency for the Central Government to formulate the Hong Kong SAR's national security law at the national level to plug the loophole in this regard. The National Security Law addresses four types of criminal acts including secession, subversion of state power, terrorist activities and collusion with foreign or external forces to endanger national security. It provides clear provisions and legal basis for the Hong Kong SAR to prevent, curb and punish lawbreakers who endanger national security, thus safeguarding national security.

I agree that the Central Government, with the national-level legislation, aims to adhere to the operation of "One Country Two Systems" and implement the principle of "High Degree of Autonomy", ensuring Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity while protecting according to law the rights and freedom that the vast majority of law-abiding residents are always entitled to.

However, some politicians in the West, such as those of the United States and Britain, argued that China's enactment of the National Security Law constituted a breach of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and undermined Hong Kong's "High Degree of Autonomy". In a series of political posturing, they played the bill passage, sanction and passport status cards to interfere in the internal affairs of China and Hong Kong.

Promoting national security education in a comprehensive manner is vital to the effective implementation of the National Security Law. Over the past year, ongoing social unrest has clearly reflected that forces against the Central Government and the Hong Kong Government, or even advocating "Hong Kong Independence" were penetrating into campuses through various channels. The opposition camp has long made use of political issues to disrupt the Hong Kong education system, causing chaos inside and outside campuses, where students have fallen victim. It could be said that it is imperative to put things right for Hong Kong's education at source!



市政衛生 >>> Community and Hygiene & 3

房委會於2005年透過領匯房地產投資信託基金(領展前身)拆售180項非住宅物業，當中包括零售及停車場設施。領展一直以「賺到盡」模式管理，包括不斷翻新商場、瘋狂加租，迫使小商戶自動離場，其後更自2014年起，陸續將轄下物業轉售予其他業主。多個屋邨商場舖位空置情況嚴重，不少市民需要跨區買餸和購置日用品。

很多市民亦不滿公眾街市的設施老舊不足、環境衛生情況未如理想，希望政府能夠加強街市的管理工作。為此，我曾多次提出，要求政府全面檢討公營街市的設施和管理模式，在各區街市推行更多切實可行的改善措施，以及推動多元化的攤檔組合等。期間，我成功推動政府落實推行「街市現代化計劃」，當中包括為大圍街市安裝冷氣及進行改善工程。

In 2005, the Housing Authority divested 180 non-residential properties through Link Real Estate Investment Trust, including retail and parking facilities. Squeezing every penny out of its tenants has always been the management doctrine of Link. With constant renovation of shopping malls and frantic rent hikes, small-sized merchants have been forced to quit Link's properties. It has also successively sold its properties to other owners since 2014. The vacancy rate of shopping malls in various housing estates are staggering that many residents have to travel long distances for food and groceries.

Many are also dissatisfied with public wet markets, where facilities are inadequate, aging and in poor hygiene conditions, hoping the government will strengthen wet market management. I have repeatedly demanded the government to conduct a comprehensive review on the facilities and management models of public markets, and to roll out more practical improvement measures at markets across all districts and promote a diversified portfolio of stalls. During this period, I have contributed successfully to the implementation of the Market Modernisation Programme by the government, which included the installation of air-conditioning and improvement works at the Tai Wai Market.





我在2016年11月23日的立法會會議上動議「力促市場健康競爭，制衡領展獨大局面」議案，要求政府正視各區社區設施和服務不足的問題，加強現有街市管理、提升其服務水平，以及考慮在各區興建新型綜合大樓，滿足當區居民的實際需要。同時，我促請競爭事務委員會就領展的經營或個別市政服務的提供展開研究，甚至全面調查領展有否違反《競爭條例》。議案獲得立法會跨黨派支持並通過。

新界東多區市民一直面對街市、地區設施及停車場不足問題，我們團隊長期爭取在大圍興建綜合市政大樓，以應付區內人口增加對社區設施和服務持續增長的需求。政府於2018年決定在大圍村南路大圍遊樂場現址興建大圍綜合政府大樓，縱使市民強烈要求綜合政府大樓內應設有公眾街市，但擬議的政府大樓內並未有這規劃，未能全面回應居民訴求。

At the LegCo meeting on 23 November 2016, I moved the motion "Vigorously promoting healthy market competition to counteract the market dominance of Link REIT", demanding the government to face up to the problem of insufficient community facilities and services across all districts, strengthen the management and improve services of existing markets, and consider construction of new complex buildings across all districts to meet the actual needs of local residents. At the same time, I urged the Competition Commission to carry out research on Link's operation or the provision of certain municipal services, and even conduct a comprehensive investigation into whether Link has violated the Competition Ordinance. The motion was supported by different parties and passed in the LegCo.

Residents in New Territories East have long been facing insufficient markets, community facilities and parking lots. Our team has long strived to build a complex municipal building in Tai Wai with a view to cope with the growing demand for community facilities and services driven by the expanding local population. In 2018, the government decided to build the Tai Wai Government Complex at the current site of Tai Wai Playground at Tsuen Nam Road in Tai Wai. Despite a strong public call for a public market to be included in the Government Complex, the government failed to fully address the residents' demand with no market planned for the proposed building.



土地房屋 >>>

Land and Housing

特區政府近年積極探求如何增加土地及房屋供應，我和新民黨過去曾向政府提出多項建議，包括在大嶼山西南的珠海桂山島填海，再由中央撥地予香港發展及建屋。據報道，中央正研究有關建議，希望能夠盡快落實，以紓解本港積存已久的房屋供應短缺問題。

房屋問題困擾著香港不同階層的市民，基層市民面對的住屋問題尤其嚴重，他們不單只要承受沉重的租金負擔、人均居住面積細小，同時更要面對居住環境惡劣、樓宇結構安全等問題。面對基層住戶的住屋困難和問題，政府有需要加大力度，為他們提供更多支援，改善和提升居住環境和質素；至於業主亦責無旁貸，應主動改善出租單位的環境衛生。為此，我曾向扶貧委員會反映，爭取關愛基金盡快推出「為低收入劏房住戶改善家居環境援助計劃」，讓有需要市民早日受惠。

The SAR Government has actively explored ways to increase the supply of land and housing in recent years. The New People's Party and I have put forward a number of suggestions in the past, including reclamation on Guishan Island in Zhuhai, which lies southwest of Lantau Island and could become available to Hong Kong for development and housing upon allocation by the Central Government. It was reported that the Central Government is studying the relevant proposal, which would hopefully be carried out as soon as possible to alleviate the longstanding housing shortage in Hong Kong.

Housing issues have plagued people of different classes in Hong Kong, particularly the grassroots. They not only bear heavy rents for small living area per person, but also have to face problems such as poor living conditions and structural safety of buildings. In face of the housing difficulties and problems of grassroots, the government needs to step up its efforts to provide them with more support, to improve and enhance the environment and quality of living. Landlords should also share the responsibility to proactively improve the environmental hygiene of rental units. For this purpose, I have expressed my views to the Commission on Poverty that the Community Care Fund should launch the Assistance Programme to Improve the Living Environment of Low-income Subdivided Unit Households as soon as possible so that residents in need could benefit from it.





除了居住環境外，租金壓力大，亦是基層住戶面對較嚴峻的住屋問題。本港劏房需求長期殷切，對業主而言是很吸引的市場。然而，劏房戶往往欠缺議價能力，在沒有法例規管的情況下，經常遭濫收水電費，甚至無理加租、逼遷，我認為政府應立法重設租務管制，將租金加幅限制於合理水平，並為劏房單位設獨立水錶和電錶，以及考慮推出業主約章，鼓勵業主採取適切措施，改善其出租單位 / 處所的環境衛生和結構安全，加強保障租住人士。

我曾多次與古洞北及粉嶺北居民，以及關注新界東北新發展區發展的團體會晤，聽取他們對受影響住戶的賠償、安置和對搬遷受影響動物的意見。為增加土地及房屋供應，我建議政府彈性處理土地規劃，包括與鄉議局探討丁屋的建築限制，例如是否容許丁屋可以興建更多樓層，增加市區以外的單位供應。同時，政府可以考慮引進更多機構和團體參與社會房屋共享計劃，加快興建步伐，讓更多有需要的基層人士能夠早日遷入居住。



Apart from living environment, heavy rental pressure is another more severe housing problem faced by grassroots households. Subdivided housing is an attractive market to landlords given its longstanding robust demand in Hong Kong. Lacking bargaining power, however, residents of subdivided units often suffer from overcharging of utility bills, and even unreasonable rent increases and forced evictions in the absence of legal regulation. I believe that the government should re-establish tenancy control through legislation and limit rent increases to a reasonable level, and install separate water meters and electricity meters for subdivided units. It should also consider the launch of Landlord Charter to encouraging landlords take appropriate measures and improve the environmental hygiene and structural safety of their rental units/premises, thus better protect the tenants.

I have met with residents of Kwu Tung North and Fanling North, as well as groups concerned about the development of the New Development Areas in North East New Territories, to listen to their opinions on the compensation and resettlement of affected households and relocation of affected animals. In order to increase the supply of land and housing, I suggest the government to handle land planning with flexibility, which may include a discussion with Heung Yee Kuk on the construction restrictions of small houses, such as whether small houses are allowed to build more floors to increase the supply of flats outside urban areas. At the same time, the government may consider introducing more institutions and organizations to participate in the Community Housing Movement and speed up the pace of construction so that more grassroots in need can settle down as soon as possible.



樓宇安全

Building Safety

近年發生多宗升降機意外，我先後兩次去信並約見機電工程署署長，要求政府採取一切可行措施，提升全港升降機的安全水平，包括完善現有對承辦商的監管機制、加強人手培訓，以及為業主提供全面和專業的支援。同時，我曾在發展事務委員會上建議政府成立特別支援小組，協助業主聘請合資格承辦商進行升降機改善工程。而我同葉太亦協助了曾發生升降機致命意外的上水名都的業主，與機電署聯繫，加快推展更換屋苑升降機的工作。

我曾協助多個業主立案法團及個別業主，處理與樓宇維修工程相關的問題。雖然政府已成立滲水辦處理樓宇滲水投訴，但不少人反映政府處理滲水問題成效不彰，不但測試方法落後，更未有果斷行使部門的法定權力，導致調查延誤。加上滲水辦涉及食環署和屋宇署兩個部門的人員，但未有分清權責，影響滲水辦的整體運作。我曾在立法會上對滲水辦處理投訴的速度太慢表達關注，希望局方全面檢討滲水辦的運作，並採取有效措施，加快處理滲水個案，提升滲水辦的整體表現。

There have been a number of lift accidents in recent years. I wrote to and met with the Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services twice, calling for the government to enhance the safety of lifts across Hong Kong by taking all feasible measures, which include improvement on the existing regulatory regime for contractors, strengthening manpower training, and provision of comprehensive and professional support to homeowners. Meanwhile at the meeting of Panel on Development, I suggested the government to set up a special support task force to assist homeowners in commissioning qualified contractors to carry out lift improvement works. Mrs. Ip and I also assisted the owners of Sheungshui Town Center, where a fatal lift accident took place, in liaising with the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department to accelerate the replacement of lifts in the housing estate.

I have assisted many owners' corporations and individual owners in dealing with issues related to building maintenance works. Although the government has set up the Joint Office for Investigation of Water Seepage Complaints (JO) to handle complaints on water seepage in buildings, many people reflected that it is not effective in handling water seepage problems – not only its testing methods are outdated, but it has also failed to exercise the statutory authority of the departments decisively, leading to delays in the investigation. There was no clear separation of powers and responsibilities in the JO as it involved staff from the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and the Buildings Department, hindering the JO's overall operation. I once expressed my concern in the LegCo over the JO's low efficiency in handling complaints, hoping that the bureau will undergo a comprehensive review on the operation of the JO and take effective measures to speed up the handling of water seepage cases, thereby improve the overall performance of the JO.



一直以來，有不少市民向我投訴，部份新落成私人樓宇的質素欠佳，入伙不久便出現設施損壞情況，包括單位內地台現空心磚、大廈外牆及單位內的排水管漏水、單位內窗邊滲水等，令他們飽受長期的「執漏」工程困擾。為此，我在立法會上質詢發展局局長，要求政府交代有何機制和措施加強監管私人住宅發展項目的施工質素，維護小業主的應有權益。

因應政府計劃就第344章《建築物管理條例》作出修訂，包括將「大型維修工程」分為三級定義、將通過「大型維修工程」的決議的業主大會法定人數，由業主人數的10%提高至20%等。有見部分居民和業主立案法團對樓宇維修及管理的認識和了解不足，我舉辦了多次相關的地區講座，收集居民意見，再向民政事務局和民政事務總署反映。



I have been receiving complaints from many residents on poor quality of some newly completed private buildings, where defects and damages would emerge soon after moving in, including hollow floor tiles inside flats, leakage of exterior and in-flat drainage pipes and leaking windows. They have been plagued by the endless remedial works. For this, I have questioned the Secretary for Development in the LegCo, urging the government to explain what mechanisms and measures are in place to strengthen the supervision of the construction quality of private residential development projects to safeguard the rights and interests of individual homeowners.

In response to the government's planned amendment of the Building Management Ordinance (Cap. 344), including a three-tier system for "large-scale maintenance projects" and an increase of the quorum of the owners' meeting for passing the resolution of "large-scale maintenance projects" from 10% to 20%. In light of the inadequate knowledge and understanding of some residents and Owners' Corporations on building maintenance and management, I have organised community talks to collect residents' opinions and convey them to the Home Affairs Bureau and Home Affairs Department.



交通運輸 Transportation

新界東居民長期受交通擠塞問題困擾，政府應善用科技，改善交通擠塞，讓市民出行更方便。我聯同多位議員、新界東居民及駕駛者成立了「解決新界東塞車大聯盟」，發起汽車遊行，促請政府在北區雞嶺及大頭嶺迴旋處進行改善工程，紓緩交通擠塞。我亦去信運輸及房屋局，要求政府檢討並調整大老山隧道收費，希望透過調低收費，吸引更多駕駛者使用大老山隧道，減少獅子山隧道和城門隧道的負荷。

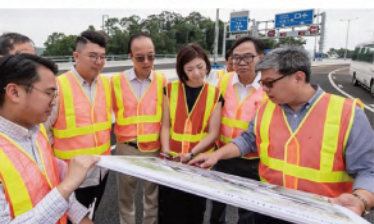
新界將會有四個新發展區，政府應及早籌劃以加強新界與市區的交通接駁系統。雖然早在2000年的《鐵路發展策略2000》已提出興建北環線，行政長官在2019年《施政報告》才宣布要加快落實該項目，但至今卻只聞樓梯響，項目的詳細規劃、設計和工程時間表未有定案。我促請政府加快落實並開展北環線的建造工程，透過擴大現有鐵路網絡，有效疏導新界的擠塞情況。

即將全線開通的沙中線，相信將可大大紓緩新界東的交通擠塞問題。我關注新界東各區與高鐵及沙中線開通後的連接，以及多條巴士路線可能因屯馬線啟用而被削減的問題，就此，我多次要求運輸署署長及早與巴士公司商討，減少對居民的影響。

New Territories East residents have long been plagued by traffic congestion and the government should make good use of technology to unclog the traffic and enable more convenient commuting. Together with a number of LegCo members, New Territories East residents and drivers, I co-established the New Territories East Traffic Congestion Resolution Coalition and by organizing car parades, we urged the government to carry out roundabout improvement works at Kai Leng and Tai Tau Leng in the North District to relieve traffic congestion. I also wrote to the Transport and Housing Bureau, calling for the government to review and adjust the toll rate of the Tate's Cairn Tunnel. The aim was to attract more drivers to the Tate's Cairn Tunnel with a lower toll rate, thus reducing the burden on the Lion Rock Tunnel and Shing Mun Tunnels.

With four new development areas planned in New Territories, the government should start planning early in order to ramp up the transportation connections between New Territories and urban areas. While the construction of the Northern Link had been proposed under the Railway Development Strategy 2000 as early as 2000, the Chief Executive only announced in the 2019 Policy Address that the implementation of the project would be expedited. But so far it has been just all talk without action, lacking finalised detailed planning, design and schedule. I urge the government to expedite the implementation of the Northern Link construction, which will effectively relieve congestion in New Territories through expansion of the existing railway network.

It is believed that the Shatin to Central Link, which is about to be fully opened, will greatly alleviate traffic congestion in New Territories East. My concerns include the connection between various districts across New Territories East and the High Speed Rail and Shatin to Central Link after the opening, as well as the potential reduction of multiple bus routes due to the opening of the Tuen Ma Line. On numerous occasions I have asked Commissioner for Transport to have discussion with bus companies in advance to reduce the impact on residents.





西貢區居民持續增加，對區內交通造成極大負荷。我曾在不同時段，到清水灣、匡湖居和蠔涌一帶地區視察交通情況，並聯同居民代表約見運輸署反映居民意見及提出改善建議，包括要求就多條往來市區的專線巴士和小巴路線增加班次、增設中途站和分段收費、延長服務時間等。

除港鐵將軍澳線外，將軍澳隧道是將軍澳居民往來市區的主要通道。隨著將軍澳人口持續增長，現有的鐵路和道路系統幾近不敷應付，繁忙時段，將軍澳隧道經常出現擠塞，居民飽受煎熬。過去，我多次提出，希望政府能夠盡快完成將軍澳—藍田隧道的工程及通車，以紓緩將軍澳區的擠塞情況。然而，有關工程同樣出現延誤及超支，工程造價逾150億元，較原來預算超支八成，完工期亦由原先預計的2020年，延遲至2021年年中。

The sustained rise in the population of Sai Kung District is mounting a heavy burden on the district's transport infrastructure. I have visited Clear Water Bay, Marina Cove and Ho Chung during different hours across the day to inspect traffic conditions. I have also arranged meetings with the Transport Department alongside resident representatives to reflect their opinions and put forward suggestions for improvement, including demands to increase the frequencies of multiple bus and minibus routes traveling to and from urban areas, introduce additional stops with stage fare, and extend service hours.

Except for the MTR Tseung Kwan O Line, the Tseung Kwan O Tunnel is the main route for residents in the area to travel to and from urban areas. With the rising population of Tseung Kwan O, the existing railway and road systems can hardly cope with the demand. Residents are suffering a lot from the frequent peak hour jams in the Tseung Kwan O Tunnel. In the past, I have repeatedly expressed my hope that the government could complete and open the Tseung Kwan O - Lam Tin Tunnel as soon as possible to relieve the congestion in Tseung Kwan O. However, the project has not been spared from delays and overspending, with the cost exceeding HKD 15 billion, 80% higher than the original budget. Completion has also been postponed to mid-2021, instead of 2020 as originally estimated.



醫療福利 ▶▶ Healthcare and Welfare

每逢流感季節，公立醫院急症室的輪候時間屢創新高，內科病房亦出現迫爆情況。其中，威爾斯親王醫院急症室平均輪候時間超過8小時，而將軍澳醫院內科病床佔用率更高達120%。此外，新界東醫院內科和專科門診新症平均輪候時間亦不短，例如內科新症輪候時間為83星期，骨科和婦科的輪候時間分別為79星期和64星期。再者，疫情為本港公共醫療體系帶來非常沉重的負擔，醫護人手、醫療物資和設施都變得更加緊張，非緊急服務需要暫停，醫療系統瀕臨爆煲。

為疏導醫院急症室輪候時間及專科門診檢查排隊時間過長，我多次提出，公營醫院應全面推展夜診服務，甚至二十四小時門診服務，以分流急症室的人流。同時，醫管局可考慮將有限度醫生註冊計劃擴展至普通科醫生，以增加前線醫生的手。長遠而言，政府應投放更多資源，推動基層醫療，除了醫生和護士，團隊還需包括中醫師、營養師、物理治療師、藥劑師等專職醫療人員，為市民提供一站式日常醫療服務。

In every flu season, the waiting time in the Accident and Emergency (A&E) Department of public hospitals always hit record highs with general medical wards fully packed with patients. Among them, the average waiting time for the A&E Department of Prince of Wales Hospital exceeds 8 hours, and the occupancy rate of general medical wards of Tseung Kwan O Hospital stands as high as 120%. In addition, the average waiting times for new cases of medical and specialist outpatient clinics in hospitals in New Territories East are long. For example, the waiting time for new medical cases is 83 weeks, and that for orthopedics and gynecology is 79 weeks and 64 weeks respectively. Furthermore, the pandemic has put a very heavy burden on Hong Kong's public healthcare system with tighter staffing, supplies and facilities. Non-emergency services have to be suspended and the healthcare system is on the verge of collapsing.

In order to ease the long waiting time for A&E Department and specialist outpatient examinations, I have repeatedly pointed out that public hospitals should roll out night clinic services across the board and even 24-hour outpatient services to divert patients from the A&E Department. At the same time, the Hospital Authority may consider expanding the Limited Registration Scheme to general practitioners to increase the manpower of frontline doctors. In the long run, the government should allocate more resources to promote of primary care. In addition to doctors and nurses, primary care teams should also comprise specialised medical personnel such as Chinese medicine practitioners, dietitians, physiotherapists and pharmacists to provide the public with one-stop daily medical services.





長者福利方面，政府將申領長者綜援的門檻由60歲提高至65歲，引起市民強烈不滿，立法會跨黨派議員亦齊聲反對。我在2019年1月要求行政長官收回有關安排，政府不應該收緊長者福利，令貧窮長者的貧困情況進一步惡化。然而，政府堅持在同年2月落實有關安排，於是要求政府向60-64歲申請健全成人綜援的人士，提供每月特別津貼，以補回長者綜援及健全成人綜援每月逾千元差額。有關醫療券的使用，我多次提出，要求政府容許長者醫療券可累積使用，取消醫療券的使用年期限制。

隨著老年人口持續增加，香港已逐漸由高齡化社會變為高齡社會。我多次建議政府適時更新安老服務單位的家具及設備，並吸納更多配合長者實際需要的科技產品和設備，讓更多安老院舍和護理中心可以申請社會福利署的獎券基金購置相關科技產品和設備，為長者提供更完善的照顧服務及減輕前線護理人員的工作壓力。

For elderly welfare, the government raised the age threshold of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) for elderly from 60 to 65, arousing strong discontent among the public, together with unanimous opposition from LegCo members across the political spectrum. In January 2019, I demanded the Chief Executive to withdraw the arrangement as the government should not tighten elderly welfare and further aggravate poverty among the elderly. Yet the government insisted on implementing such arrangement in February 2019, I therefore called for the provision of a special allowance to applicants aged 60 to 64 for CSSA for able-bodied adults to cover the difference between CSSA payments for elderly and able-bodied adults of over HKD1,000 per month. Regarding the use of health care vouchers, I have repeatedly demanded the government to allow accumulative use of health care vouchers for elderly and scrap the validity restriction on such vouchers.

The world's population is ageing, Hong Kong is experiencing growth in the number and proportion of older persons in our population. I called for the government to update the utilities and equipment of elderly homes to adopt more appropriate technologies as to provide them a better personal health and independent living conditions. Furthermore, elderly centers and elderly home are encouraged to apply for grant from Lotteries Fund recognized by the Social Welfare Department for the adaption of new technologies as to provide a more comprehensive care system and to reduce caregivers' burden.



教育爭議

Controversies on Education

教育問題已成為本港其中一個「嚴重問題」，社會上有不少評論直指香港教育的不是，包括有老師在課堂中「散播政治觀點」、有教育協會「煽動學生不要上課」、教育局沒有就通識科教材制訂標準和進行監管，亦沒有規定校方須將通識科教材送審，直到最近才開始實施「自願送審」，以及不滿國民教育至今仍未能在港全面推行等。

不少家長擔心，子女容易被該等內容偏頗、失實、具誤導性、極端政治化的教材荼毒，窒礙兒童及青少年培養正面的思辯能力，甚至影響中國傳統「德智體群美」五育觀無法正確承傳給下一代，希望教育局嚴正跟進。

Education has been subject to heavy criticism in the community and become one of Hong Kong's "serious problems", with teachers "spreading political opinions" in the classrooms and education association "inciting students not to attend classes". The Education Bureau has also failed to formulate standards and regulate textbooks for Liberal Studies, while schools are not required to submit Liberal Studies materials for review – a "voluntary submission for review" has only been implemented recently. The failure to fully roll out National Education in Hong Kong to this day has also upset people. Many parents worry that their children could easily be poisoned by such biased, untrue, misleading and extremely politicised teaching materials, which would hinder children and young people from developing skills in positive critical thinking and independent thinking, and even impede the passing on of traditional Chinese education ideals of "ethics, intellect, physique, social skills and aesthetic" to the next generation, hoping that the Education Bureau will follow up seriously.





我在2019年10月去信教育事務委員會主席葉劉淑儀議員，要求在委員會下成立研究幼稚園、中小學教科書及教材編製小組委員會，審視現行校本管理政策對教科書及教材編製和監管的影響。教育事務委員會在2020年1月3日通過成立該小組委員會，但受到反對派議員阻撓，在本屆立法會會期結束前，在反對派的阻撓下，小組委員會召開四次會議仍未能選出主席，亦無法就教材問題展開討論。反對派議員根本不想正視和討論這些極具爭議的教材問題，他們完全是政治掛帥，罔顧學生福祉，護短之心，昭然若揭。

中學文憑試歷史科試題的爭議，引起社會各界關注考評局現行的考卷出題機制是否完善，以及教育局有否做好監管工作。事實上，近年發生多次問題試題事件，不少人認為是考評局和教育局沒有正視及害怕觸碰有關問題，以免招惹不必要的批評和指責，結果令到問題一直累積。

香港教育問題近年不斷湧現，而且已到了不能再置諸不理的地步，否則我們的下一代將會成為最終的受害者。香港教育到了撥亂反正的時候，不容再等。

In October 2019, I wrote to the Chairman of Panel on Education, Hon Mrs. Regina Ip Lau Suk-ye, requesting for the establishment of the Subcommittee to Study the Development of Textbooks and Teaching Materials for Kindergartens, Primary and Secondary Schools under the Panel to review the impact of the current school-based management policy on the compilation and regulation of textbooks and teaching materials. The Panel approved the establishment of the subcommittee on 3 January 2020. However, due to the obstruction of opposition members, the subcommittee has failed to elect a chair after holding four meetings and was unable to discuss any of the issue of teaching materials before the current legislative session ends. The opposition has no will to address these highly controversial teaching material issues as they are driven completely by political motives and disregard the well-being of students. It goes without saying that they are defending their despicable agenda.

The controversy over the history exam paper of the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education has raised questions on the integrity of the existing question-setting mechanism of the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority (HKEAA) and whether the Education Bureau has fulfilled its supervisory role. In fact, problematic exam papers have not been rare in recent years – many have since believed the problem has piled up because the HKEAA and the Education Bureau failed to face the problem squarely, or were even afraid to touch such issue to not attract unnecessary criticism and accusations.

The proliferation of educational issues in Hong Kong in recent years has come to a point that requires immediate action, otherwise our next generation will become the ultimate victims. There is no time to waste in putting Hong Kong's education back on the right track.



婦女兒童 ▶▶ Women and Children

立法會通過將法定產假延長至14周的《2019年僱傭(修訂)條例草案》。我多次在議會上表示，希望盡快落實延長法定產假至14周，所以我支持政府在審議該法案時採取折衷做法，並強烈譴責反對派以政治凌駕民生，犧牲婦女應有權益。

為紓緩母親產後的短期開支需要並鼓勵生育，我曾多次提出，要求政府向每名產後母親提供20,000元現金津貼，以支援產後家庭及初生嬰兒的開支，希望減輕家庭的壓力。

The LegCo passed the Employment (Amendment) Bill 2019 which extended the statutory maternity leave to 14 weeks. I have repeatedly pointed out in the LegCo that the extension of statutory maternity leave to 14 weeks should be implemented as soon as possible, I supported the government's compromise proposal in deliberating the bill, and strongly condemned the opposition for putting politics above the people's livelihoods and sacrificing women's rights.

In order to meet the short-term spending needs post-delivery and encourage childbirth, I have demanded the government on numerous occasions to provide each postpartum mother with a cash allowance of HKD20,000 to cover expenses of the postpartum family and newborn baby to hopefully relieve pressure on the family.



我亦要求政府加強初生至3歲幼兒的照顧服務，多區都缺乏獨立資助幼兒中心，輪候時間長，我希望政府改善現時嚴重失衡的供求情況，進一步增加社區託兒服務，為雙職家庭提供更多支援。同時，改善幼兒工作人員的人手比例，包括參考芬蘭、澳洲及南韓等國家，將幼兒工作人員的人手比例降低至1：4的水平，推動社區幼兒服務的正規化和專業化，讓幼兒能夠在優質的環境中成長。

作為首位在任期間懷孕的立法會議員，我特別關心公共場所內幼兒護理和哺乳設施是否足夠，以及在職孕婦和產後婦女的應有權益，同時亦曾參與有關工作家庭友善政策的圓桌會議，推動政府和企業制訂更多家庭友善政策，希望能夠在職場上普及推廣。

I also urged the government to strengthen care services for children from newborn to three years old in light of the lack of independent subsidised child care centres in various districts and the long queue for a place. I hope the government could rectify the current serious supply-demand imbalance and further increase community childcare services to better support families with working parents. Staffing level for childcare services should also be improved, such as lowering the staffing ratio of childcare workers to 1:4 with reference to the practices of Finland, Australia, South Korea and other countries, as well as facilitating the formal and professional development of community childcare services, so that children can grow up in a quality environment.

As the first incumbent LegCo member to get pregnant, I have been particularly concerned about the adequacy of childcare and breastfeeding facilities in public places, as well as the rights and interests of working pregnant women and postpartum women. I have also participated in a roundtable meeting on family-friendly policies in workplaces, forging the government and enterprises to develop more family-friendly policies that will hopefully be promoted to more workplaces.



青年發展 ▶▶▶ Youth Development

年輕人對社會事務的關注和參與討論的程度均較以往大幅提升，他們對特區政府的管治和施政都有強烈意見，而學業、就業和置業等問題為他們帶來不少困擾，部分青年甚至對前景感到無助、絕望。青年是香港的未來，面對他們對政府的怨氣和不滿持續升溫，特區政府必須正視並設法紓解有關問題，包括與青年建立良好、互信的溝通基礎和橋樑，聆聽和了解青年的需要和訴求，為他們創造更多發展機會，讓青年成為香港長遠健康發展的新動力。

2022年杭州亞運會將電競納入正式比賽項目，可見電競產業極具發展潛力。我聯同本地遊戲及電競業界先後舉行兩次記者會，要求政府制訂政策、增撥資源，加強本地遊戲開發的人才培訓，為中小企提供更多支援。我已將相關的訴求提交行政長官和財政司司長。財政司司長隨即在2018年度財政預算案中撥出一億元發展電競。其後我們約見了數碼港行政總裁，就推動本港電競發展交換意見，推動年輕人向上流動。

Young people nowadays are much more interested and engaged in social affairs than ever. They have strong opinions on the governance and administration of the SAR Government, while facing hardship in issues such as academics, employment and housing. Some are even feeling helpless and desperate about the prospects. Young people are the future of Hong Kong and in light of their growing grievances and dissatisfaction with the government, the SAR Government must address and try to ease their concerns, including establishing a favourable and trusted basis and channels for communication with young people, listening to and understanding their needs and demands, creating more development opportunities, and empowering young people to become the new driving force for the long-term and healthy developments of Hong Kong.

The 2022 Hangzhou Asian Games will officially incorporate e-sports as part of the games, highlighting the great potential to develop the e-sports industry. I, together with the local games and e-sports industry, have held two press conferences calling for the government to formulate policies and allocate additional resources to ramp up training of local games development talents and provide more support to SMEs. Such demands have been submitted to the Chief Executive and the Financial Secretary. The latter then allocated HKD 100 million in the 2018 Budget to grow the e-sports sector. We subsequently met with the CEO of Cyberport and exchanged views on promoting the development of e-sports in Hong Kong and upward mobility of young people.



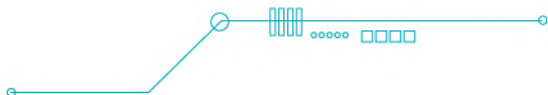


大灣區發展為本港青年帶來不少發展機遇，我曾跟隨立法會到大灣區考察，又聯同本港青年專業人士前往北京、上海、深圳大亞灣、雲南、青島等地考察，了解當地實際發展狀況。我在2018年5月30日的立法會會議上提出修訂議案，促請政府爭取在CEPA框架下，進一步開放讓本港不同領域的專業人士和企業有更多機會到廣東省發展，有關修正案獲得立法會跨黨派的支持及通過。

在疫症期間，我敦促政府要留意畢業生的就業情況，以及盡量增加工作崗位，為中學及大專畢業生創造更多就業機會。

The development of the Greater Bay Area brings a lot of opportunities for Hong Kong's youth. I visited the Greater Bay Area as part of a LegCo delegation, in addition to trips to Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Daya Bay in Shenzhen, Yunnan, Qingdao and other places with Hong Kong's young professionals to have a first-hand understanding of local developments. By moving an amendment motion at the LegCo meeting on 30 May 2018, I urged the government to strive to unlock more opportunities for Hong Kong's professionals and enterprises from different sectors to expand into the Guangdong Province under the CEPA framework. The amendment was passed with bipartisan support.

Amid the epidemic, I have urged the government to pay attention to the employment situation of graduates and make the best efforts in adding positions to create more job opportunities for secondary school and college graduates.



重振經濟 ▶▶

Reviving the Economy

持續半年的反修例暴力事件和新型肺炎疫情，雙重打擊香港經濟，政府應大刀闊斧推出「救市」措施。為刺激本地經濟，我曾聯同新民黨建議政府，在財政儲備中撥出款項，向全港600多萬名18歲或以上香港居民派發個人消費券，預計涉及公帑約617億元。無論政府推出消費券或直接向市民派錢，目的同樣是要紓解民困，刺激經濟。

旅遊業是其中受創最嚴重的行業之一，我建議財政司司長在《財政預算案》中撥款2.8億元，向全港約1,700間旅行社派發15萬元現金資助，以解燃眉之急。此外，我曾去信經濟發展事務委員會主席，要求就動用旅遊業賠償基金援助旅行社事宜進行討論。至於，同樣大受打擊的還有零售業和飲食業等，我曾協助他們與業主商討有關減租及轉營的可能性，協助他們想辦法在疫境中自救，保住業務及員工飯碗。

The half-year long anti-fugitive offenders bill violence, coupled with the outbreak of the novel coronavirus, have dealt double blows to the Hong Kong economy, under which the government should take bold measures to "rescue the market". In order to stimulate the local economy, the New People's Party and I have suggested the government to allocate funds from its fiscal reserve and distribute personal consumption vouchers to over six million Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above, with an estimated cost of approximately HKD 61.7 billion. Whether the government is handing out consumption vouchers or cash, the measure serves the same purpose of bringing relief to the people and stimulating the economy.

Tourism is one of the hardest hit industries. I thus suggested the Financial Secretary to set aside HKD 280 million in the Budget and offer HKD 150,000 cash subsidy to each of about 1,700 travel agencies in Hong Kong to meet their urgent needs. In addition, I wrote to the Chairman of the Panel on Economic Development requesting a discussion on the use of the Travel Industry Compensation Fund to support travel agencies. As for the retail and catering industries which have also been hit hard, I have assisted tenants to negotiate with landlords about the possibility of rent reduction and conversion, helping them find ways to keep themselves afloat in the pandemic, thus safeguarding their businesses and employees' jobs.





積極鞏固香港自身的競爭優勢，同時加強在基礎建設，以及創新科技的投資，為發展增添動力，是特區政府未來需要聚焦的工作。我認為，科技發展與應用是香港經濟長遠發展的主要出路，包括金融科技、樂齡科技、物流科技、旅遊科技、漁農科技等。至於疫情下，本地口罩生產說明了香港是有條件、有需要、有前景，重新推動本地工業發展，政府應積極研究及推動高增值的「再工業化」，協助傳統工商企業引進科技，推進升級轉型，讓香港經濟未來有更多元化的發展。

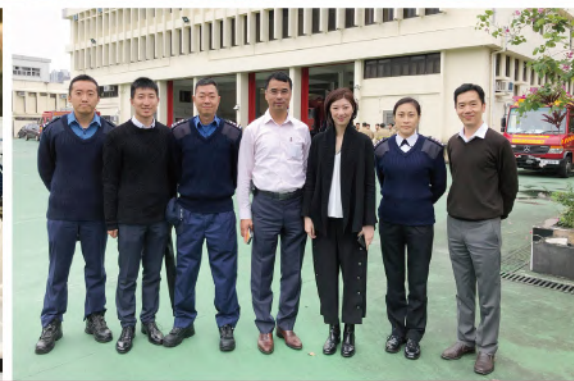
In the future, the SAR Government have to focus on efforts to proactively consolidate Hong Kong's competitive advantages while stepping up investment in infrastructure and innovative technology to add drivers for development. In my opinion, development and application of technologies is the primary way out for Hong Kong's long-term economic development, including fintech, gerontechnology, logistics technology, tourism technology, as well as fisheries and agriculture technology. The local production of masks in response to the pandemic is a testament that Hong Kong has the conditions, need and prospect to relaunch development of local industries. The government should actively study and promote high value-added "re-industrialisation", assist traditional industrial and commercial enterprises in introducing technology and facilitating upgrade and transformation, thus enabling a more diversified economic development of Hong Kong.



影像回顧

A Visual Review





影像回顧 ▶▶▶ A Visual Review



