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工作報告  
LegCo Work Report

2022 ↗  
2024



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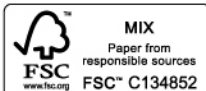
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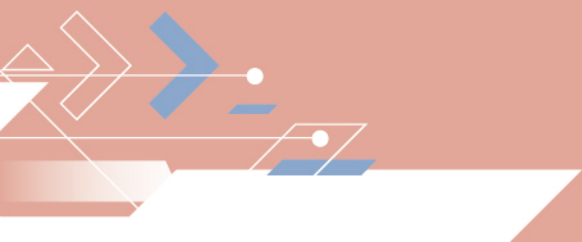
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## 容我細說 >>> More than Words

第七屆立法會是香港特別行政區完善選舉制度後的首屆立法會，在「愛國者治港」原則底下，立法會運作井然有序，經濟發展和民生事項均能穩步向前。應屆任期中，我們已先後通過了完善地區治理的《2023年區議會（修訂）條例》，以及按照《基本法》第23條成立的《維護國家安全條例》，不但讓香港特別行政區完成了憲制責任，亦進一步維護了國家安全，讓社會環境更加穩定，對經濟民生均十分有利。

在和諧穩定的議政環境下，立法會審議效率大大提高，當中我較為關注法律、科技和人口政策等議題，並曾先後出任立法會司法及法律事務委員會、資訊科技及廣播事務委員會的副主席，於立法會層面跟進法律和創科業界發展情況。此外，我亦曾製作《香港人口政策與措施倡議書》，促請政府為人口老化做好全盤計劃，於生育、勞動力、安老、醫療等各方面均做好準備，並提出適切可行的建議，為香港人口政策出言獻策。

隨香港踏入由治及興的新階段，我相信香港定能繼續在「一國兩制」下，憑藉「背靠祖國，聯通世界」的優勢，推動香港邁向「八大中心」，穩步向前發展。我亦必定繼續秉承初心，善用立法會議員的身份繼續為市民服務，積極解決各項民生問題。



The Seventh Legislative Council, the first term of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region following the improvement of the electoral system, has functioned under the principle of “patriots administering Hong Kong” with remarkable stability and order. This has allowed us to make steady progress in economic development and improving people's livelihoods. In the current term, we have passed the District Councils (Amendment) Ordinance 2023, which enhances district governance, and the Safeguarding National Security Ordinance established in line with Article 23 of the Basic Law. We have not only fulfilled the constitutional responsibility of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, but also have further safeguarded national security, and brought about a more stable social environment, which is very favourable to the economy and people's livelihood.

In a harmonious and stable political environment, the efficiency of the Legislative Council's work has been greatly enhanced. I am particularly concerned about issues such as law, technology and population policy, and have served as Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council Panel on Administration of Justice and Legal Services and the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting, overseeing the development of the legal and innovation and technology sectors at the Legislative Council level. In addition, I have prepared the Advocacy Paper for Hong Kong's Population Policies and Measures, urging the Government to develop a comprehensive plan for population ageing, and to be well-prepared for aspects such as childbearing, the labour force, elderly care, healthcare, and more, as well as putting forward appropriate and feasible proposals to provide advice on Hong Kong's population policy.

As Hong Kong embarks on a new phase of development from order to prosperity, I believe that Hong Kong will continue to develop steadily into "eight centres" under the principle of "One Country, Two Systems" and with the advantage of enjoying strong support of the Motherland and being closely connected to the world. I will remain committed and continue to serve the public in my capacity as a Member of the Legislative Council and actively address various livelihood issues.









# 推動落實全面人口政策 ▶▶

Promote the implementation of population policies







## 提交《香港人口政策與措施倡議書》予政府

Submission of the Advocacy Paper for Hong Kong's Population Policies and Measures to the Government

眾所周知人口老化日益嚴重，然而政府並未制定長遠而全面的人口政策，就此，我在2023年4月與立法會議員梁毓偉、香港青年聯會主席楊政龍合作就人口議題進行問卷調查，共收到961份有效問卷，繼而製作了《香港人口政策與措施倡議書》（《倡議書》），並向政府提出多項建議，促請政府及早制定全盤人口政策，做好研究工作掌握社會結構變化，為未來社會變化做好應對準備。

《倡議書》中的問卷調查主要圍繞工作發展、生育政策、退休計劃3個範疇，而我們針對問卷調查結果製定了多項建議，並向政府遞交了《倡議書》，最終成功爭取政府接納不少箇中意見，並在2023年《施政報告》中有所回應。

As we all know, the ageing of the population is becoming increasingly serious. However, the Government has yet to develop a long-term and comprehensive population policy. In this regard, I conducted a questionnaire survey on population issues in collaboration with Legislative Council Member Leung Yuk-wai and Chairman of the Hong Kong United Youth Association Yeung Ching-loong in April 2023, and a total of 961 valid questionnaires were received. Subsequently, we drafted the Advocacy Paper for Hong Kong's Population Policies and Measures ("Advocacy Paper"), putting forward a number of proposals to the Government, urging it to promptly establish a comprehensive population policy and conduct research to understand the changes in social structure, so as to prepare for social changes in the future.

The questionnaire survey in the Advocacy Paper mainly focused on three areas: work development, fertility policy and retirement planning. Drawing insights from the survey results, we crafted a series of proposals and submitted the Advocacy Paper to the Government. Eventually, we succeeded in securing the Government's acceptance of many of the proposals expressed in the Advocacy Paper, with responses featured in the 2023 Policy Address.



## 出任立法會研究人口政策和措施小組委員會副主席

Serving as Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council Subcommittee to Study Population Policy and Initiatives

除了製作人口政策倡議書，我亦於2024年6月出任了立法會研究人口政策和措施小組委員會副主席，向政府商討香港短、中、長期的人口政策措施，藉以照顧香港不斷變化的人口結構，促請政府為生育、青年發展、勞動力、安老等連串社會問題做好準備，制定全面政策，做到有效對應。

委員會建議政府檢視香港未來人口結構分佈，並持續進行研究和評估，了解社會發展需要，既要大力鼓勵生育，同時亦要優化現行教育制度，完善STEAM和人工智能教育的執行細節。此外，委員會亦促請政府做到積極老齡化(Active ageing)，協助長者保持身心健康，藉以舒緩因人口老化而帶來的醫療需求上升問題。

Apart from producing the Advocacy Paper, I also served as the Deputy Chairman of the Subcommittee to Study Population Policy and Initiatives in June 2024 to discuss with the Government Hong Kong's population policies and measures in the short, medium and long term, with a view to addressing Hong Kong's changing demographic structure, and urging the Government to be well-prepared for and formulate a comprehensive policy on a wide range of social issues, such as childbearing, youth development, labour force and elderly care, so as to effectively cope with these issues.

The Subcommittee suggested that the Government review the future distribution of Hong Kong's population structure and conduct continuous studies and assessments to identify the development needs of the society. Furthermore, the Subcommittee proposed initiatives to encourage childbirth, improve the existing education system and refine the implementation details of STEAM and artificial intelligence education. In addition, the Subcommittee also urged the Government to implement "Active Ageing" and help the elderly maintain their physical and mental health, so as to alleviate the rising healthcare demand brought about by the ageing population.







## 成功爭取2萬元「新生嬰兒獎勵金」

Successfully securing the HK\$20,000 Newborn Baby Bonus

我們提出的建議涵蓋生育、讀書、就業、退休、安老等多個範疇，當中有部份建議已獲政府採納，例如在鼓勵生育政策方面，我們促請政府全面刺激生育率，如增加托兒服務配套、提供生活津貼、擴大稅務優惠等，當中成功爭取政府設立2萬元「新生嬰兒獎勵金」，這是新民黨爭取多時的措施，亦是我在《倡議書》中再次提出的建議，十分欣喜獲政府接納。而更是有關政策反映政府改變了過往對生育政策「積極不干預」的態度，願意在《施政報告》提出多項鼓勵生育的措施，值得支持。

Our proposals cover a wide range of areas, such as childbearing, education, employment, retirement, and elderly care. Some of our proposals have been adopted by the Government. For example, regarding encouraging childbirth, we urged the Government to comprehensively stimulate the birth rate by means such as increasing the provision of childcare services, providing living allowances, and extending tax benefits. Among them, we successfully secured the setting up of the HK\$20,000 Newborn Baby Bonus by the Government, a measure that the New People's Party had been striving for a long time and is also a part of my proposals in the Advocacy Paper. I am very glad that it was accepted by the Government. More importantly, the relevant policy reflects that the Government has shifted from its previous attitude of "positive non-interventionism" towards the fertility policy and is willing to put forward a number of measures to encourage childbirth in the Policy Address, which is deserving of support.







## 成功爭取《施政報告》推動生育科技 促請加大對年輕父母的經濟支援

Successfully securing the promotion of reproductive technology in the Policy Address and calling for more financial support for young parents

除了2萬元獎勵金，我亦大力促請政府善用生育科技。因香港人日趨遲婚，女性第一次活產生育的年齡中位數已由1991年的28.1歲上升至2021年的32.6歲，我建議政府研究善用生育科技和輔助生育服務。我隨新民黨遞交予政府的2023年《施政報告》建議書中，明確提出向接受輔助生殖科技的婦女提供5萬元資助；而《倡議書》亦促請政府加強推廣卵子和精子冷藏服務，並提供適量津貼，冀政府能夠重視和善用生育科技。

Apart from the HK\$20,000 bonus, I also strongly urged the Government to effectively utilise reproductive technology. As people in Hong Kong are marrying later in life, and the median age of women giving birth for the first time has risen from 28.1 in 1991 to 32.6 in 2021, I suggested that the Government study the effective use of reproductive technology and assisted reproduction services. The proposal to the 2023 Policy Address that I submitted to the Government with the New People's Party clearly stated that a subsidy of HK\$50,000 should be provided to women accepting assisted reproductive technology. In the Advocacy Paper, I also urged the Government to step up the promotion of egg and sperm freezing services and provide appropriate subsidies, in the hope that the Government could emphasize and make effective use of reproductive technology.







## 推動「積極老齡化」 優化跨境安老服務 Implementing "Active Ageing" and promoting ageing in the Greater Bay Area

長者人口增加是不可逆轉的事實，因此妥善照顧長者亦是香港人口政策中重要的一環，我們促請政府推動「積極老齡化」（Active Ageing），即因應長者的身體機能狀況，提供不同的措施和服務，目標是讓長者保持健康、積極參與社會事務，提升其生活質素。我們建議政府採納有關概念，及早做好相關對應策略和配套，例如在房屋、交通的設計上需要照顧長者；在社區層面促進跨世代交流，如建立長者與年輕人交流的社區；增建更多樂齡設施等，同時鼓勵長者多自我增值，如出任義工、專門為長者提供學額等。

而鑑於近年中央政府全力支持粵港澳大灣區建設，為香港安老問題提供多一個選擇。就此我在《倡議書》中提出須積極推動跨境安老服務，當中包括探討建立跨區域的安老服務平台、整合區內資源和設施互補共享等。而針對現時選擇跨境安老的長者不多，我建議政府檢討使用量不高的原因，並研究如何提供更多誘因，一方面吸引更多私人企業到大灣區營辦以香港長者為主要客戶的護老機構；另一方面做到便利長者往返香港與內地，最終成功爭取政府在2023年《施政報告》中提出增加跨境安老的選擇，以及擴闊「長者院舍照顧服務券計劃」服務券適用範圍。

As the increase in the elderly population is an irreversible fact, providing proper care for the elderly has become a crucial component of Hong Kong's population policy. We urged the Government to promote "Active Ageing", which involves offering tailored measures and services based on the physical and functional conditions of the elderly, with a view to allowing them to maintain good health, actively participate in social affairs and enhance their quality of life. We suggested that the Government adopt relevant concepts and formulate relevant strategies and supporting measures as early as possible, such as taking the elderly into account in the design of housing and transport; and promoting cross-generational exchanges at the community level, for example, by establishing communities for exchanges between the elderly and young people; adding more age-friendly facilities; and at the same time, encouraging more self-enhancement of the elderly, for example, by volunteering and providing school places specifically for the elderly.

With the full support of the Central Government for the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in recent years, there is now an additional option for addressing the elderly care issue of Hong Kong. In this regard, I proposed in the Advocacy Paper that cross-boundary elderly care services should be actively promoted, including exploring the establishment of a cross-boundary platform for elderly care services, integrating resources and sharing facilities in the Greater Bay Area. As there are not many elderly people choosing cross-border elderly care at present, I suggested that the Government review the reasons and explore ways to provide more incentives to incentivize private enterprises to provide care and attention services in the Greater Bay Area with Hong Kong elders as their main clients; and make it more convenient for elders to commute between Hong Kong and the Mainland. As a result, I successfully secured the Government's response of providing more choices for cross-boundary elderly care and expanding the scope of applicability of Residential Care Service Voucher Scheme for the Elderly, as stated in the 2023 Policy Address.







## 爭取普及樂齡科技

Striving for the adoption of gerontech

因應香港長者人口持續攀升，加上安老院舍及業界人手不足，我十分關注政府於樂齡科技的應用和推廣。近年已有一些安老護理服務開始引入嶄新技術，例如智能監測系統、電子病歷系統、智慧護理設施等，藉此減少照顧長者所需要的人手，同時提升服務質素。我促請政府為樂齡審技產業建立完善的生態系統，全力針對長者需要研發相應的科技，及早改善安老服務。

此外，除了科技研發，我建議政府建立一個樂齡科技平台推廣產品，透過平台提供樂齡科技相關的資訊、培訓和支援，目標是教育長者及其家人、照顧者習慣使用樂齡科技，並透過平台得以更便利、更深入地了解和使用樂齡科技產品，進一步普及樂齡科技，藉此提高長者生活品質和自主性。

Given the growing elderly population in Hong Kong and the manpower shortage in residential care homes for the elderly (RCHEs) and the sector, I am very concerned about the adoption and promotion of gerontech by the Government. In recent years, some elderly care services have started to introduce new technologies, such as intelligent monitoring systems, electronic medical record systems, and intelligent care facilities, with a view to reducing the manpower required to care for the elderly while enhancing service quality. I urged the Government to establish a comprehensive ecosystem for the gerontech industry, and to make every effort to develop corresponding technologies based on the needs of the elderly, aiming to enhance elderly care services promptly.

In addition to technology research and development, I suggested that the Government establish a gerontech platform to promote products and provide gerontech-related information, training and support with a view to educating the elderly, their family members and carers to get accustomed to the use of gerontech, and to enable them to conveniently and deeply understand and use gerontech products, so as to promote the adoption of gerontech, and enhance the quality of life and autonomy of the elderly.







## 助力經濟復甦 ▶▶

# Provide support to ensure the economic resurgence of Hong Kong



### 聯同酒店、餐飲、零售、中小企等業界代表召開記者招待會

Holding a press conference with representatives from hotels, restaurants, retailers, SMEs, etc.

疫情後經濟復甦不似如期，我特此在2024年暑假前夕聯同酒店、餐飲、零售、中小企等代表召開了記者招待會，共同向政府出言獻策，期望能夠配合政府各項盛事活動和最新旅遊措施，發揮香港作為國際大都會和美食之都的獨特魅力，協助政府做到「無處不旅遊」，在暑假旅遊旺季振興經濟。

我建議政府製定中長期的旅遊發展策略，建立「旅遊大數據平台」和設立「AI旅遊專員」，利用大數據分析旅客消費行為，善用AI協助旅客度身訂造行程，提供全面的交通資訊、時間預算、須知事項、協助訂位或購票等，同時與各行各業保持溝通，及早提供盛事活動資訊，讓業界能夠相配合，做到串聯效應，達至「搶旅客」的效果。

As the economic recovery following the pandemic has not met expectations, I held a press conference on the eve of the 2024 summer holidays with representatives from hotels, restaurants, retailers, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), etc., to provide advice and suggestions to the Government, aiming to cooperate with the Government in various mega events and the latest tourism initiatives, leveraging Hong Kong's unique charm as an international metropolis and gastronomic hub. Through these efforts, we sought to support the Government in pursuing the concept of "Tourism is everywhere in Hong Kong", so as to revitalise the economy during the peak summer tourist season.

I suggested that the Government formulate a medium-to-long-term tourism development strategy, establish a "big data platform for tourism" and set up an "AI Officer for Tourism" to utilise big data to analyse tourists' consumption behaviour, make good use of AI to help tourists tailor their itineraries, provide comprehensive transport information, time estimation, essential details, and assistance in booking reservations or ticketing. At the same time, the Government should maintain communication with various trades and industries and provide them with information on mega events in a timely manner so that the tourism industry can coordinate to achieve a synergistic effect and "attract tourists".



## 新民黨就空置商舖進行問卷調查 New People's Party conducting a questionnaire survey on vacant shops

年前疫情改變了不少市民和旅客的消費模式，加上疫後經濟復甦不似預期，不少商舖無奈結業，新民黨在2024年5月至6月期間就此進行問卷調查，發現商場、街市的空置率比預期中高，其原因在於租金貴、人流少，部份商舖隨之結業，導致市民感不夠方便而不再前往消費，形成惡性循環。新民黨就問卷調查結果召開了記者招待會，公布問卷詳情，並提出合適建議，促進政府加大扶助相關商戶的力度，助力經濟復甦。

The pandemic changed the consumption patterns of many citizens and tourists. As the economic recovery after the pandemic was not as expected, many shops have been forced to close down. The New People's Party conducted a questionnaire survey on this issue during May to June 2024 and found that the vacancy rate of shopping malls and markets was higher than expected due to the high rents and reduced foot traffic. Some shops have closed down, causing the public to stop going there because of the inconvenience. The New People's Party held a press conference on the results of the questionnaire survey to announce the details of the questionnaire and put forward appropriate suggestions to urge the Government to step up its efforts in helping the relevant merchants, so as to help the economy to recover.

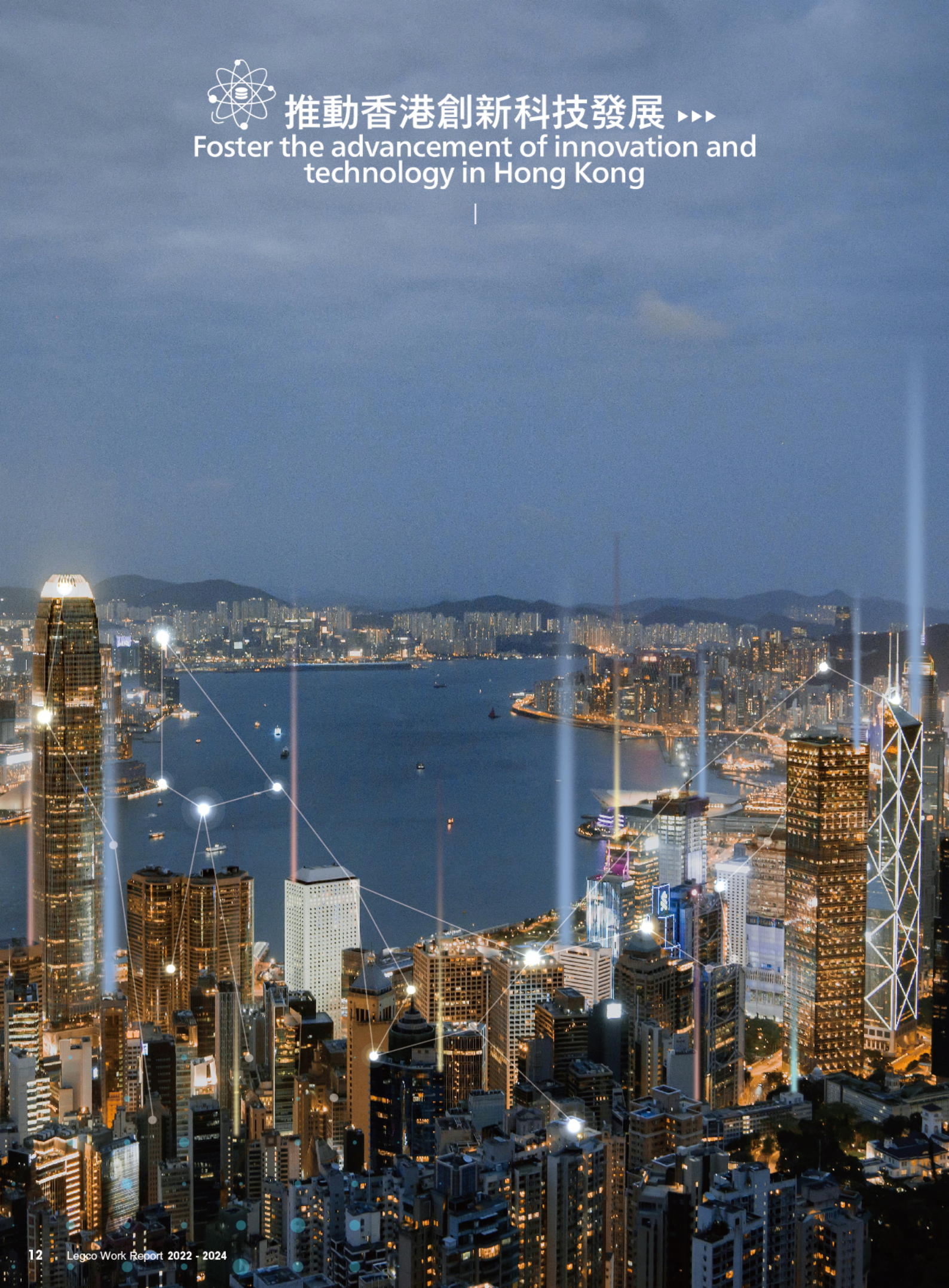






# 推動香港創新科技發展 ▶▶▶

Foster the advancement of innovation and technology in Hong Kong







## 出任立法會資訊科技及廣播事務委員會副主席

Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting

我素來關注香港創新科技領域發展，在2024年起出任立法會資訊科技及廣播事務委員會副主席，並在2023年獲委任為創新科技與產業發展委員會委員，以及在2024年獲委任為科技园公司董事局成員。早前我在立法會提出議案要求特區政府跟進國家主席習近平「提高治理水平」的指示，促請政府在不同領域均能善用科技、提升效率，必須簡化和更新政府和法庭各項程序，並加強人工智能發展，開放大數據，全力推動數字政府、智慧城市的發展。

我經常在立法會向政府提出與科技發展相關的質詢，如曾在2024年1月17日就多個政府電子系統如電子選民登記冊、「易通行」、「康體通」等均出現故障情況，我特此跟進並促請政府提升相關人員的技術水平，以及研究就事故施加懲罰機制，確保政府電子系統能穩定運作；我亦於2023年5月10日就ChatGPT或其他人工智能聊天機器人的使用情況提出質詢，要求政府於中小學教育中加入人工智能的部份，讓學生能及早接觸人工智能，推動香港人工智能發展。

除了在立法會跟進，我亦多次實地考察，包括參觀長沙灣全環控水耕研發中心、數碼港綠芝園公司及未來農場科技、東莞華為小鎮、深圳大疆公司等，又出席粵港澳科技創新發展論壇，以及與香港科技大學交流，探討如何吸引海外學生來港從事科研議題等等，務求吸取各地經驗，掌握科技最新發展，繼而向政府提出合適建議。

I have long been concerned about the development of the innovation and technology sector in Hong Kong. I served as the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting in 2024 and was appointed as a member of the Committee on Innovation, Technology and Industry Development in 2023. I was also being appointed as the member of the Board of Directors of the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation in 2024. Earlier on, I moved a motion in the Legislative Council requesting the HKSAR Government to act on President Xi Jinping's directive of "Improve Governance", urging the Government to leverage technology and enhance efficiency in different areas, streamline and modernise the various procedures of the Government and the courts, strengthen the development of Artificial Intelligence, facilitate big data openness, and fully promote the development of a digital government and a smart city.

I often raise questions related to technology development to the Government in the Legislative Council. For example, following the failure of several government electronic systems such as the Electronic Poll Register, HKeToll and SmartPLAY at the end of last year, I pursued the matter and urged the Government to improve the technical level of the relevant personnel and study the penalty mechanism for incidents to ensure the stable operation of government electronic systems on 17th Jan 2024; I also raised questions on the use of ChatGPT or other AI chatbots, advocating for the integration of AI into primary and secondary education, so as to enable students to have early exposure with AI and promote the development of AI in Hong Kong on 10th May 2023.

In addition to following up on the issue in the Legislative Council, I also conducted a number of site visits, including visits to the Controlled Environment Hydroponic Research and Development Centre in Cheung Sha Wan, Farm66 and Future Farm Technology in Cyberport, Huawei Ox Horn Campus in Dongguan, and DJ Innovations in Shenzhen. I attended the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Technology Innovation and Development Forum and had exchanges with the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology on how to attract overseas students for scientific research in Hong Kong, so as to learn from the experience of various places, keep abreast of the latest development in technology, and make appropriate recommendations to the Government.

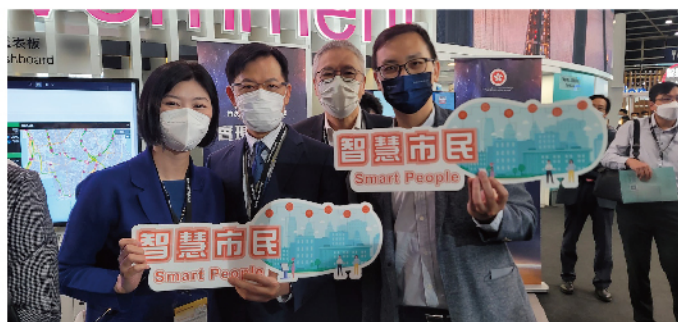




## 推動智慧政府 Promoting smart government

目前政府在善用科技方面仍有待改善，不少部門仍沿用數十年前的程序和方式，故此我多次在不同渠道和場合促請政府善用科技，目標是簡化程序，做到有效提升服務效率，以及有效處理市民投訴。便利市民使用，可加快查詢所需服務。我十分感謝政府在2023年《施政報告》中所有回應，指出將推動數字政府及智慧城市的「百項方案」，包括使用區塊鏈技術處理多種電子證書和牌照、增加更多自動泊車停車場等。

我曾在資訊科技及廣播事務委員會跟進政府的一站式個人化數碼服務平台「智方便」介面不便、設計老化、對長者不友善的問題，建議政府加入非登入時亦能使用部份功能，以及改善介面，方便市民使用。就此，感謝政府接納了我的意見，並於2023年10月為「智方便」大更新，除了加入了我提出的非登入使用功能外，亦簡化了登記程序，以及推出一些便利長者使用的功能。



At present, the Government has room to improve on the use of technology in its operation, and many departments are still relying on the same procedures and methods from decades ago. Therefore, I have repeatedly urged the Government through various channels and on various occasions to make good use of technology for streamlining procedures, effectively enhancing service efficiency, and addressing public complaints. It will be convenient for the public to use and can speed up the enquiry of the required services. I am very grateful to the Government for all the responses in the 2023 Policy Address, which pointed out that it will launch over a hundred digital government initiatives to promote digital government and the smart city. In addition to 1823, it also included the use of blockchain technology to handle a wide range of electronic certificates and licences, and the addition of more automated car parks.

I addressed concerns regarding the inconvenient interface, outdated design, and lack of user-friendliness for the elderly of the Government's digital service platform, 'iAM Smart,' at the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting and suggested that the Government include functions that can be accessed even when not logged in, and improve the interface for the convenience of the public. In this regard, I would like to thank the Government for taking on board my views and launching a major update of 'iAM Smart' in October 2023. In addition to incorporating the non-login functions proposed by me, the Government also streamlined the registration procedures and introduced some user-friendly functions for the elderly.





## 提出《政府治理水平現代化》議案 Motion on Modernising the Government Governance

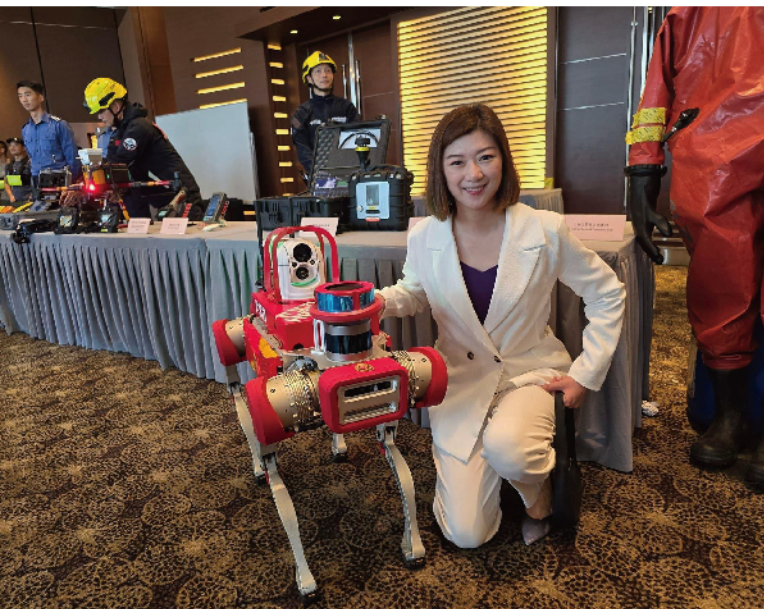
我在2023年2月8日的立法會大會上提出《政府治理水平現代化》議案，當中要求政府善用科技提升治理水平、改善民生。我指出政府過往經常被批評效率低，各項政策由宣布到落實均花費不少時間，不但衍生額外開支，亦影響政策成效，因此我促請政府精簡程序，做到知人善用、協調好不同政府部門，以及有效處理市民投訴。

我發言時提及，立法會政府帳目委員會的報告指政府經常分工不清，以及未有善用科技支援而導致效率下降，例如持續進修基金只有6%的申請者使用網上申請，其餘均採用紙本申請，效率甚低，累積個案亦不斷增加，我敦促政府善用科技縮減審批程序，並加強監督工作。

At the Legislative Council meeting on 8 February 2023, I introduced the motion on “Modernising the Government’s Governance”, in which I urged the Government to leverage technology to enhance governance and improve people’s livelihood. I pointed out that the Government had often been criticised for its inefficiency in the past, particularly the lengthy process from policy announcement to implementation, which not only incurred additional expenses but also affected the effectiveness of the policies. Therefore, I urged the Government to streamline its procedures, optimise manpower and resources, coordinate the work of different government departments, and deal with complaints from the public in an effective manner.

In my speech, I mentioned that the report of the Legislative Council Public Accounts Committee, highlighting the Government’s lack of clear division of labour and underutilisation of technological support, resulting in a decrease in efficiency. For example, a mere 6% of the applicants for the Continuing Education Fund applied online, while the majority used paper-based applications, which was very inefficient and increased the number of accumulated cases, so I urged the Government to utilise technology to streamline the approval procedures and step up its supervision.

I also addressed the issue of frequent complaints due to unanswered calls on 1823, and advocated for the Government to use AI to enhance response efficiency, assist in triage, and expedite the handling of problems faced by the public. Eventually, we succeeded in securing all the responses from the Government in the 2023 Policy Address, which pointed out that it will launch over a hundred digital government initiatives to promote digital government and the smart city, including the expanded use of AI chatbots in the 1823 enquiry service, to fully embracing AI technologies.



## 推動人工智能發展 Promoting AI

近年人工智能發展迅速，我十分關注其在港應用和發展，並在2023年5月10日在立法會就風靡全球的人工智能聊天機器人ChatGPT提出的書面質詢中，要求政府交代人工智能在香港的應用情況，以及隨人工智能發展對各行業的影響，並要求政府加強人工智能的研究和教育工作，在中小學加入教授使用人工智能的課程，教導年輕人正確使用人工智能，及早接觸和認識人工智能，從而推動香港創科發展。

With the rapid advancement of AI in recent years, I am very concerned about its application and development in Hong Kong. I submitted a written question at the Legislative Council on ChatGPT on 10th May 2023, a globally popular AI chatbot, requesting the Government to give an account of the application of AI in Hong Kong and the impact of AI development on various trades and industries, as well as to step up the research and education on AI by incorporating programmes on the use of AI in primary and secondary schools to educate young individuals on the proper use of AI and enable them to have early exposure with and learn about AI, thereby foster innovation and technological growth in Hong Kong.





## 推動香港司法及法律業界發展 ▶▶

Enhance the development of Hong Kong's judicial and legal professions

### 2022-2023年出任立法會司法及法律事務委員會副主席

Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council Panel on Administration of Justice and Legal Services from 2022 to 2023

我在2022-2023出任立法會司法及法律事務委員會副主席，負責監察及研究與司法及法律事務有關的政策事宜，兩年來委員會一共舉行了19次會議，曾討論如何促進法治、推廣法律科技的運用、縮短法庭輪候時間等事宜，亦處理了多項法律修訂，當中《2023年刑事訴訟程序(修訂)條例草案》小組委員會由我出任主席，負責完善與《香港國安法》相關的上訴程序。

I served as the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council Panel on Administration of Justice and Legal Services from 2022 to 2023. My role involved supervising and examining policy issues relating to the administration of justice and legal services. Over the past two years, the Panel held a total of 19 meetings, at which it discussed topics such as how to promote the rule of law, the adoption of legal technology, and reducing court waiting time, and dealt with a number of legislative amendments. Among them, the Bills Committee on Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2023, chaired by me, is responsible for refining the appeal procedures relating to the Hong Kong National Security Law.



## 捍衛及推廣法治 Defending and promoting the rule of law

立法會司法及法律事務委員會其中一項工作為協助律政司全方位捍衛及推廣法治，因某些司法管轄區經常抹黑香港法治，藉此抹黑《香港國安法》，等同無視國際公義。就此，我一直在委員會上促請特區政府說好香港法律及司法制度的故事，務求抗衡外國干預香港內部事務。

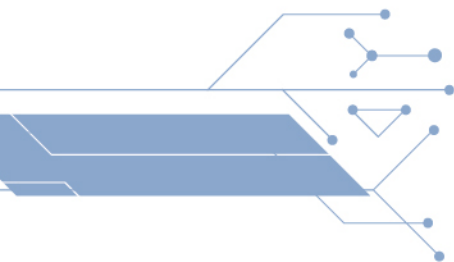
我亦建議律政司善用外訪機會進行法治教育，對惡意抹黑進行澄清，除了應駁斥那些針對香港法治及《香港國安法》的惡意批評，更應當向各地政商界推廣香港法律制獨特優勢。

此外，我亦一直促請律政司應當積極加強推廣法治。一方面是有調查顯示年輕人對法治信心減退，以及年輕人在維護守法價值方面觀念薄弱，可見律政司應當加強宣傳和教育工作。然而，律政司雖有在網絡上推展法治教育活動，但部份資料過時，亦有部份資料只有英文版本，導致市民反應並不熱烈。我促請律政司研究和落實更有效向市民宣傳法治的措施，致力讓香港市民認識香港普通法制度，以及更深入認識《香港國安法》。

One of the responsibilities of the Legislative Council Panel on Administration of Justice and Legal Services is to support the Department of Justice in defending and promoting the rule of law on all fronts. There are jurisdictions that often smear the rule of law in Hong Kong and thereby discredit the Hong Kong National Security Law, which is tantamount to disregarding international justice. In this regard, I have been urging the HKSAR Government through the Panel to tell a good story about Hong Kong's legal and judicial systems to counter foreign interference in Hong Kong's internal affairs.

I also suggested that the Department of Justice leverage overseas visits to educate on the rule of law and to dispel any malicious smears. Beyond simply refuting malicious criticisms against the rule of law in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong National Security Law, the Department of Justice should promote the unique strengths of Hong Kong's legal system to the political and business sectors worldwide.

I have persistently urged the Department of Justice to enhance its efforts in promoting the rule of law. On the one hand, the Department of Justice should ramp up its publicity and education campaigns, as surveys have indicated a decline in young people's confidence in the rule of law and a limited understanding of the importance of law-abiding behaviour. While the Department of Justice has been promoting the rule of law education programmes online, some of the information is outdated and available only in English, resulting in a lukewarm response from the public. I urged the Department of Justice to explore and implement more effective measures to promote the rule of law to the public and ensure that people in Hong Kong are well-informed about Hong Kong's common law system and have a better understanding of the Hong Kong National Security Law.







## 支持《維護國家安全條例草案》

Endorsing the Safeguarding  
National Security Bill

就《基本法》第二十三條（23條）立法的《維護國家安全條例草案》經已在2024年3月19日獲立法會三讀通過，我對此表示全力歡迎和支持，為23條立法是香港的憲制責任，而維護國家安全更是人人有責，我對《條例草案》能夠順利通過深感高興，亦對自己能夠參與其中深感榮幸和驕傲。

《條例草案》立法期間，外國反華政客多次借機攻擊和抹黑，就此我多次撰文反駁和接受傳媒訪問，協助政府澄清有關抹黑和不實言論，並重申外國國安法其實大多比香港更為嚴厲，對人權和自由的限制更大，而且動輒判囚終身，然而外國政客卻總是寬己嚴人、雙重標準，妄顧事實地抹黑香港。相比之下，香港的《條例草案》既參考了外國的先例和經驗，亦有按香港的普通法制度慣例和法理起草，加上充份的公眾諮詢，是非常適合香港、有效平衡各方的《條例草案》。

我亦多次公開解釋《條例草案》通過後對香港的好處，如社會環境能夠更趨和諧穩定，市民的人權和自由亦進一步受到保障，往後香港定能集中精力發展經濟、改善民生。特別是對香港素來發展蓬勃的金融商貿業而言，穩定的社會環境能夠增加投資者的信心，繼而更願意來港營商、投資，甚至定居，對鞏固香港國際金融中心的地位有莫大作用。

總括而言，為了維護國家安全，我一直全力支持和推進《維護國家安全條例草案》立法工作，除了在立法會內履行立法會議員應有責任，亦曾以大律師身份就相關法律條文向政府給予意見，對外亦致力加強向市民宣講和解說，全面協助相關立法工作順利完成。



The Safeguarding National Security Bill, aimed at legislating to implement Article 23 of the Basic Law (BL23), has been passed by the Legislative Council after the third reading on 19th Mar 2024. I fully welcome and endorse the passage of the Bill, as enacting legislation to implement BL23 is the constitutional responsibility of the HKSAR, and safeguarding national security is a collective responsibility. I am delighted with the successful passage of the Bill, and I feel very honoured and proud to have been part of this process.

During the legislative process of the Bill, foreign anti-Chinese politicians repeatedly seized the opportunity to attack and tarnish Hong Kong. In response, I wrote several articles to counter these attacks and participated in media interviews to assist the Government in clarifying the false accusations. I reiterated that most of the national security laws in foreign countries are, in fact, stricter than those in Hong Kong, imposing even greater restrictions on human rights and freedoms, with life imprisonment being a common penalty. However, foreign politicians have always been lenient towards themselves while being stringent towards others, employing a double standard to smear Hong Kong without considering factual evidence. In contrast, the Bill was drafted with reference to overseas precedents and experience, aligning with the practices and legal principles of Hong Kong's common law system. Through adequate public consultations, the Bill is very suitable for Hong Kong and has effectively struck a balance among various stakeholders.

I also consistently explained in public the benefits to Hong Kong following the passage of the Bill, such as fostering a more harmonious and stable social environment, thereby enhancing the protection of human rights and freedoms of the public. This will enable Hong Kong to focus on economic development and the improvement of people's livelihood in the future. Specifically, for Hong Kong's thriving financial and business sectors, a stable social environment can instill confidence in investors, making them more willing to conduct business, invest, and even settle in Hong Kong, which is crucial for solidifying Hong Kong's status as an international financial centre.

In conclusion, I have wholeheartedly supported and actively promoted the legislative efforts for the Safeguarding National Security Bill to protect national security. In addition to fulfilling my duties as a member of the Legislative Council, I also advised the Government on the relevant legal provisions in my capacity as a barrister. Externally, I dedicated myself to educating and explaining to the public so as to comprehensively facilitate the smooth completion of the relevant legislative work.





## 出任《刑事訴訟程序(修訂)條例草案》小組委員會主席 處理《香港國安法》上訴機制修訂

Serving as Chairman of the Bills Committee on Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill and handling the amendments to the appeal mechanism under the Hong Kong National Security Law

司法及法律事務委員會早前處理了《2023年刑事訴訟程序(修訂)條例草案》、《2023年法律執業者(修訂)條例草案》、《法院(遙距聆訊)條例草案》等立法建議諮詢工作和相關法律修訂事宜。

當中《刑事訴訟程序(修訂)條例草案》小組委員會由我出任主席，負責處理兩項修訂，一是就高等法院原訟法庭在有陪審團的刑事審訊中作出的無須答辯判定提出上訴，二是原訟法庭根據《香港國安法》第四十六條，在沒有陪審團的情況下由3名法官組成的審判庭審理危害國家安全犯罪案件時，所作出的無罪裁決或命令，以案件呈述方式提出上訴。

修例前的上訴程序，原訟法庭法官若作出無須答辯判定，並指示陪審團宣告被告人無罪，控方並無法定程序可以上訴，有機會造成不可逆轉的司法不公。由我出任主席的小組委員會負責處理了相關的法律空隙，藉此維護公義，加強司法公正，確保司法效率。

The Panel on Administration of Justice and Legal Services earlier handled the consultation on legislative proposals and related legislative amendments in respect of the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2023, the Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Bill 2023, and the Draft Courts (Remote Hearing) Bill.

Among them, the Bills Committee on Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, chaired by me, was tasked with handling two amendments, namely, appealing against a no-case-to-answer ruling made in a criminal trial with a jury by the Court of First Instance of the High Court, and appealing by way of case stated against a verdict or order of acquittal made by a three-judge panel in criminal cases concerning offences endangering national security without a jury under Article 46 of the Hong Kong National Security Law.

Prior to the amendments, the lack of a statutory appeal procedure in cases where a no-case-to-answer ruling resulted in a directed acquittal by a judge of the Court of First Instance could potentially lead to irreversible miscarriages of justice. The Bills Committee, under my chairmanship, addressed the relevant legal lacunae to uphold justice, enhance judicial fairness, and ensure judicial efficiency.





## 支持鞏固香港作為國際法律及爭議解決服務中心

Supporting the consolidation of Hong Kong as an international centre for legal and dispute resolution services

隨香港融入國家發展大局，香港與「一帶一路」各國、粵港澳大灣區各城市的連繫日益頻密，當中亦有不少商機，然而鑑於當中涉及不同的司法管轄區，因此需要不少法律服務。我促請政府從中加強推廣香港法律，善用香港法律的多年專業服務經驗，以及「一國兩制」帶來的優勢，能夠成為內地與國際之間橋樑。

近年世界各地積極推動調解服務，不但能夠減輕法庭工作量，亦能節省當事人的時間和金錢，是有效解決紛爭的「多贏方案」。因此，我積極跟進香港調解服務的發展情況，例如推廣家事調解，因香港離婚訴訟處理需時，最長可達2至3年，影響贍養費、探視權，利用家事調解可以縮短時間，故此我促請政府加強「香港國際法律人才培訓學院」的培訓工作，並針對不同類型的案件提供培訓，培育更多能處理專門類型案件的調解員。

此外，國家於2022年與多國簽署《關於建立國際調解院的聯合聲明》，決定成立國際調解院，並將其總部落戶香港。我支持有關安排，並一直密切跟進國際調解院的落實和籌辦情況，促請政府跟進國際調解院與其他國際法院的對接情況，而除了需培訓更多調解員，亦需研究於國際調解院安排常設職位，協助全面處理調解相關事宜，做到普及和推廣調解服務。

As Hong Kong integrates into the overall national development, numerous business opportunities arise from its growing ties with the "Belt and Road" countries and cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, which require a lot of legal services in view of the different jurisdictions involved. I have urged the Government to strengthen the promotion of Hong Kong law and capitalize on the region's extensive expertise in this field, along with the benefits conferred by the "One Country, Two Systems" principle, so as to serve as a bridge between the Mainland and the rest of the world.

In recent years, mediation services have gained prominence globally, not only reducing the workload of the courts but also saving time and money for the parties involved, offering a "multi-win solution" for resolving disputes effectively. Therefore, I have been actively following up on the development of mediation services in Hong Kong, such as the promotion of family mediation. As divorce proceedings in Hong Kong can take up to two to three years, affecting alimony and visitation rights, which can be shortened through family mediation, I urged the Government to strengthen the training provided by the Hong Kong International Legal Talents Training Academy and provide training for different types of cases, to cultivate more mediators capable of handling specialised types of cases.

In addition, China signed the Joint Statement on the Future Establishment of the International Organization for Mediation with various countries in 2022 and decided to establish the International Organization for Mediation with its headquarters located in Hong Kong. I have supported the relevant arrangements and have been closely following up the implementation and organisation of the International Organization for Mediation. I have urged the Government to follow up on the integration between the International Organization for Mediation and other international courts. Apart from expanding mediator training, it is also necessary to study the arrangement of permanent posts in the International Organization for Mediation to assist in the comprehensive handling of mediation-related affairs, and to promote and popularize mediation services.







## 爭取在港設立體育爭議解決機制

Striving for the establishment of a sports dispute resolution mechanism in Hong Kong

隨體育產業持續快速增長，體育爭議如運動員選拔、參賽資格、合約爭議、禁藥爭議等亦隨之增加，是體育業界當前面對的一大挑戰。而鑑於香港目前擁有一些具備體育專業知識的仲裁員和調解員，加上香港較完善的法律框架，以及司法機構對調解和仲裁的支援，就此我促請政府參考其他國家或地區的經驗，設立專門解決體育爭議的制度或機構，善用自身優勢和資源，支援香港體育業界蓬勃發展。

With the continuous rapid growth of the sports industry, sports disputes such as athlete selection, eligibility, contractual disputes, and doping disputes have also increased, posing a major challenge to the sports industry. Given that Hong Kong currently has a considerable number of arbitrators and mediators with expertise in sports, the relatively well-developed legal framework and the judicial support for mediation and arbitration, I have urged the Government to learn from the experience of other countries or regions and set up a dedicated system or organisation for resolving sports disputes and make the best use of its own advantages and resources to support the development of a vibrant sports industry in Hong Kong.







# 推動香港融入粵港澳大灣區發展 ▶▶

## Facilitate Hong Kong's integration into the Greater Bay Area development project



### 參加立法會大灣區訪問團

Joining the Legislative Council Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area Inspection Delegation

2023年4月，行政長官李家超率領特區政府及立法會大灣區訪問團到訪深圳、東莞、佛山、廣州四個大灣區內地城市，我亦有隨團參與為期四天的考察，其中東莞在創新科技、智慧城市、環保和文化藝術等領域都有卓越成就，是訪問團的重點考察城市，我們參觀了東莞—香港國際機場物流園、華為終端總部、現代牙科技術有限公司、華陽湖國家濕地公園、鯁魚洲文創園等地。

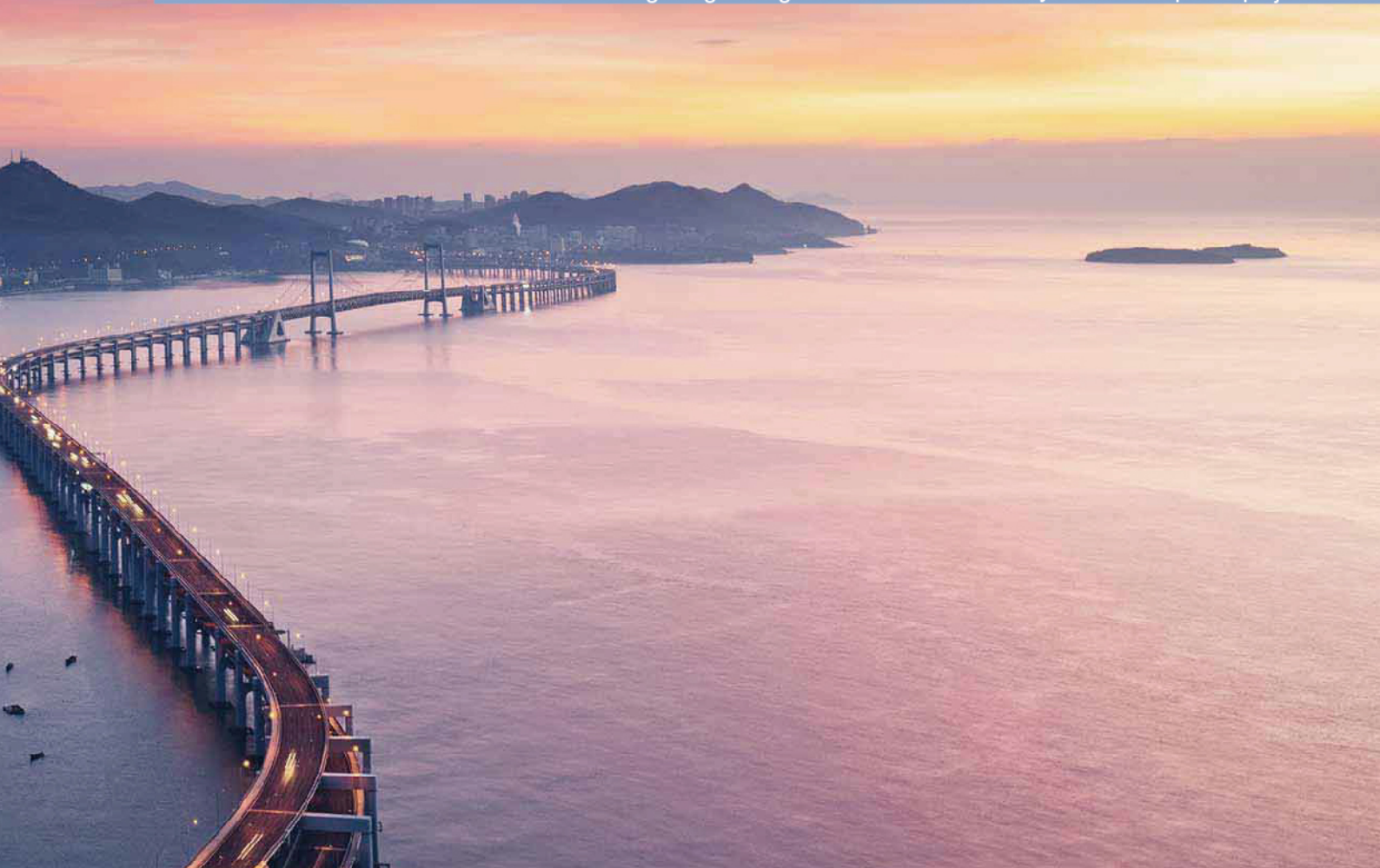
考察期間，我認識到東莞市人民政府與香港機場管理局合作充份發揮東莞—香港國際機場物流園，做到有效節省貨物處理時間和營運成本，其跨關境安檢前置是全球首個直達空側的「海空貨物聯運」模式，提供了極大的便利和效率；至於現代牙科技術有限公司，我們考察了領先全球的義齒及牙科器材生產和供應商，其生產技術和培訓體系同樣十分值得借鏡學習。

我們亦考察了華陽湖國家濕地公園和鯁魚洲文創園，認識到東莞在生態保育和文化創意方面的努力和成果。園內亦有藝術展覽和文化創意企業，我們了解到東莞文化創意產業方面的發展，可見東莞在推動國家生態文明建設和整治水污染的經驗，是香港的優良仿效對象。

除了實地考察，我們亦與內地官員交流，了解和分享彼此的經驗，攜手推進大灣區高質量發展，讓香港更好融入國家發展大局。我在考察團獲取了其他城市的寶貴經驗，並將這些經驗帶回香港，推動香港與大灣區其他城市高水平合作和高質量發展。







In April 2023, the Chief Executive, Mr John Lee Ka-chiu, led a delegation from the HKSAR Government and the Legislative Council to visit four Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area: Shenzhen, Dongguan, Foshan and Guangzhou. I had the privilege of participating in this four-day visit with the delegation. Dongguan, with its outstanding achievements in the areas of innovation and technology, smart city, environmental protection, culture and arts, was the key city for the delegation. We visited HKIA Dongguan Logistics Park, Huawei Terminal Headquarters, Modern Dental Technology (Dongguan) Company Limited, Huayang Lake National Wetland Park, and Jianyuzhou Cultural and Creative Park.

During the visit, I learnt that the cooperation between the Dongguan Municipal People's Government and the Airport Authority Hong Kong has fully utilised the HKIA Dongguan Logistics Park to effectively reduce cargo handling time and operating costs. The world's first sea-air intermodal transshipment model directly connecting a logistics park to an airport's airside allows advanced security screening of export cargo and provides great convenience and efficiency. As for Modern Dental Technology (Dongguan) Company Limited, a leading global dental prosthetic device manufacturer and provider, its production technology and training system are also worth emulating.

We also visited the Huayang Lake National Wetland Park and Jianyuzhou Cultural and Creative Park, where we learnt about Dongguan's efforts and achievements in ecological conservation and cultural creativity. The parks also host art exhibitions and cultural and creative enterprises. We learnt about the development of Dongguan's cultural and creative industries. It is evident that Dongguan is experienced in advancing national ecological civilisation in the country and tackling water pollution, which is an excellent role model for Hong Kong to learn from.

Apart from on-site visits, we also exchanged views with Mainland officials to understand and share each other's experience, with a view to joining hands to advance the high-quality development of the Greater Bay Area and better integrate Hong Kong into the overall development of the country. I have gained valuable experience from other cities during the visit and will take such experience back to Hong Kong, so as to elevate cooperation and facilitate high-quality development between Hong Kong and other cities in the Greater Bay Area.





## 出任立法會促進粵港澳大灣區發展事宜小組委員會主席

Serving as Chairman of the Legislative Council Subcommittee on Promoting Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area

為促進香港與粵港澳大灣區（大灣區）其他城市共同發展，我在2022年向立法會提出成立促進粵港澳大灣區發展事宜小組委員會，並由我出任委員會主席，致力研究大灣區內便利香港居民在內地生活的各種便利措施、檢視服務業從業員等於大灣區創業及發展的政策，以及探討經濟、科技、司法、金融服務、教育、交流和民心互通等方面的策略以促進香港參與大灣區發展。

小組委員會合共舉行了8次會議，就安老、福利、醫療服務方面，我們建議將部份「可攜式福利」擴至內地，讓香港居民可以在內地享有原有福利，如長者生活津貼、綜援等，同時建議政府協助安老業界落戶大灣區，或參考澳門做法，向符合國家資格的內地私人院舍購買服務，讓香港長者選擇入住。醫療方面，我們提出推動廣東省的慢性病患提出支援計劃恆常化、擴大醫療券的適用範圍、改善醫療人員、藥物及醫療器械的流通。



扶持專業界別發展方面，我們就法律服務、運輸物流、文化藝術交流、金融服務等多個不同範疇提出建議，就我自己的法律專業方面，我促請政府鼓勵香港法律執業者應考大灣區律師執業考試，並爭取「港資港法」的適用範圍由前海擴至整個大灣區，這項建議亦獲政府接納，在2023年的《施政報告》明確指出將擴大範圍，讓更多大灣區企業可使用香港法律和爭議解決服務。

此外，創新科技亦是促進大灣區發展的引擎之一，我們促請政府加快落馬洲河套區港深創科園的建設工程和招商引資工作，亦要加強本地科技產業培育，善用香港在金融服務業的優勢，利用國際金融平台服務大灣區的創科產業，並運用共同投資模式，吸引海內外資金和有潛力的初創企業來港設立業務。而教育方面亦可以與內地合作，加強本地STEAM教育的產學研結合和企業孵化元素，為創新科技產業培育更多人才。

最後，委員會在各範疇均提出多項推動香港與大灣區其他城市融合發展的建議，當中也有不少獲政府接納。而除了委員會，我亦多次透過與政府官員會面、到內地實地考察等繼續跟進大灣區發展事宜，讓香港能在不同範疇跟與大灣區有效對接，做到與其他城市優勢互補、融合發展，推動香港在大灣區建設中作出貢獻。







To further bolster the joint development efforts between Hong Kong and other cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (the Greater Bay Area), I proposed to the Legislative Council the establishment of a Subcommittee on Promoting Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area in 2022, where I assume the role of Chairman. The Subcommittee is committed to studying various facilitation measures for Hong Kong residents living in the Greater Bay Area, reviewing policies which will enable service industry practitioners, etc. to establish businesses and pursue development in the Greater Bay Area, as well as exploring adoption of strategies in the areas of economy, technology, judicial matters, financial services, education, exchanges and people-to-people ties, to facilitate Hong Kong's participation in the development of the Greater Bay Area.

The Subcommittee held a total of eight meetings. In addressing the areas of elderly care, welfare and healthcare services, we proposed to extend some of the “portable welfare benefits” to the Mainland, so that Hong Kong residents can enjoy the original benefits, such as the Old Age Living Allowance (OALA) and the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme, in the Mainland. We also suggested that the Government assist the elderly care service industry in conducting operations in the Greater Bay Area, or follow the practice of Macao by purchasing services from private residential care homes in the Mainland that meet the national eligibility criteria for Hong Kong elderly to stay. On the healthcare front, we proposed to promote the regularisation of the support scheme for chronic disease patients residing in Guangdong Province, expand the scope of application of healthcare vouchers, and improve the circulation of healthcare professionals, medicines and medical devices.

In supporting the development of professional sectors, we put forward proposals in various areas such as legal services, transport and logistics, cultural and artistic exchanges, and financial services. Regarding my legal profession, I urged the Government to encourage Hong Kong's legal practitioners to sit for the Greater Bay Area Legal Professional Examination and to strive for the extension of the applicability of the “allowing Hong Kong-invested enterprises to adopt Hong Kong law” from Qianhai to the whole Greater Bay Area, which was accepted by the Government and clearly stated in the 2023 Policy Address that the scope will be expanded to allow more enterprises in the Greater Bay Area to use Hong Kong's legal and dispute resolution services.

In addition, innovation and technology is also one of the engines for promoting the development of the Greater Bay Area. We have urged the Government to expedite the construction works of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park in the Lok Ma Chau Loop, attract investments, enhance the nurturing of local technology industries, leverage Hong Kong's edge in the financial services industry, use the international financial platform to support the innovation and technology industry in the Greater Bay Area and adopt the co-investment model to attract capital and potential start-ups from the Mainland and overseas to set up businesses in Hong Kong. On the education front, we can also cooperate with the Mainland to strengthen the integration of industry, academic and research sectors and business incubation elements in local STEAM education so as to nurture more talents for the innovation and technology industry.

Finally, the Subcommittee put forward several recommendations across various areas to foster the integrated development of Hong Kong and other cities in the Greater Bay Area, with many being accepted by the Government. Apart from the Subcommittee, I continued to follow up on issues relating to the development of the Greater Bay Area through meetings with government officials and site visits to the Mainland, with the aim of facilitating effective connectivity between Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area, collaborating on strengths with other cities, and facilitating integrated development, and promoting Hong Kong's contribution to the development of the Greater Bay Area.



# 用好香港優勢 提升灣區營商環境



議會內外  
容海恩

今年是中央公布《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》五周年，五年來粵港澳大灣區建設成果豐碩。中央為推動大灣區更好發展，進一步深化粵港澳合作，不斷出臺新政策舉措，例如《粵港澳大灣區國際一流營商環境建設三年行動計劃》（《三年計劃》）、《前海深港現代服務業合作區總體發展規劃》（《前海總規》）和《橫琴粵澳深度合作區總體發展規劃》（《橫琴總規》）等，旨在加強香港與大灣區其他城市的連結，持續優化營商環境，為整個大灣區帶來更廣泛的發展機遇，深化共同發展。

港各界別企業提供了更多的高機，同時也為香港居民提供了更多的就業和生活選擇；而《橫琴總規》則在就業、創業、住房、教育、醫療、文體、社會保障等多方面推動澳門與其他大灣區城市形成更為緊密的關係。筆者認為，香港有責任亦有條件在大灣區內積極發揮自身優勢。首先，香港擁有成熟的金融體系和國際化的營商環境，享有「一國兩制」的制度優勢、「八大中心」定位，更擁有「背靠祖國、聯通世界」的得天獨厚優勢條件，是國際企業踏足內地市場，特別是粵港澳市場的首選之地。因此，香港需要用好自身在金融、商業方面的優勢和豐富經驗，為外國企業進入內地市場、灣區企業進軍國際市場提供支持和專業服務，貢獻國家。

但除了金融服務，香港擁有豐富的人才資源和國際化的教育體系，特區政府可致力促進大灣區內人才流動，讓各行各業均能受惠於大灣區的發展。概括而言，筆者認為，特區政府可以做到「三個結合」，包括「宏觀着眼與微觀着手相結合」、「目標導向與問題導向相結合」、「一體推進與示範引領相結合」，藉此更好地推動《三年計劃》的落實，引領帶動大灣區各城市全面合作。

《三年計劃》提出了7大項、24條具體措施，目標是在3年內讓大灣區與國際通行的規則相銜接，因目前粵港澳在社會、法制、稅制等方面均不相同，需要加強互聯互通的工作，而《三年計劃》正正能夠針對目前營商環境而提出相應優化措施，藉此提升發展的協同性、包容性，繼而建造市場化、法治化、國際化的營商環境。

## 促進大灣區內人才流動

至於《前海總規》則為深圳前海合作區定下四大戰略定位，分別為全面深化改革創新試驗平台、高水平對外開放門戶樞紐、深港深度融合發展引領區、現代服務業高質量發展高地，旨在發展金融、國際貿易、專業服務和高新技術、現代海洋等產業，吸引國內外企業落戶。《前海總規》為香

具體而言，特區政府可以從以下四方面著手：一是宣傳解讀，如組織有關部門和專家在港進行現場宣傳，營造大灣區一流營商環境的良好輿論氣氛和社會討論；二是組織實施，透過細化《三年計劃》的重點任務，明確箇中時間進度和主體責任，確保政策落地見效；三是示範先行，充分發揮香港的開放平台和示範作用，善用優勢與大灣區其他城市共同拓展經濟

合作空間；四是統籌協調，即密切跟進《三年計劃》的落實情況，並積極協調和解決過程中遇到的困難。

此外，特區政府可透過深化大灣區城市之間共同發展為市民帶來更優質的生活、更開闊的生活空間。當中除了為港人爭取更多到大灣區創業就業的機會，亦需要推動生活上的便利。按香港廣東青年總會在去年9月至10月期間所進行的《香港青年大灣區發展指數2023—學業篇》問卷調查，1000名受訪者中有逾70%有意到內地升學或進修，亦有66%受訪者表示願意到大灣區內地城市發展，同時有42%已在廣東讀書的香港青年表示有意在5年內回港發展，可見香港人在內地流動的潛力很高。

## 研究推出更多便利措施

筆者認為，特區政府可與內地有關部門商討，研究推出更多便利措施，優化通關流程和作業方式，如爭取更多24小時口岸、落實更多「合作查驗、一次放行」的運作模式，同時加強交通配套，以及推進港澳居民來往內地進行遊、公共服務和互聯網方面的便利化應用等，讓市民可以便捷地在香港和大灣區其他城市之間工作、學習和娛樂，建立「一小時生活圈」。

總而言之，《三年計劃》、《前海總規》、《橫琴總規》均可進一步推動大灣區的發展，將為香港帶來更多發展機遇。筆者期望，香港能夠發揮好獨特優勢，深化與大灣區其他城市的聯繫和合作，繼續讓市民能夠感受到粵港澳發展帶來的好處，實現更美好生活。

新民黨副主席、立法會議員、執業大律師

# 新在聚 質港焦 生發數 產力展字 力展技術



容海恩

香港特區立法會議員  
香港科技园公司董事局成員

創新科技是全球發展的大趨勢，世界各地均不斷投入資源在創新科技上，亦積極爭奪相關人才，從而因自身創科實力。近日筆者有幸獲特區政府委任為香港科技园公司董事局成員，對此筆者深感榮幸和高兴。

筆者最近積極聯絡和到訪科技园公司轄下的不同企業，了解他們當前的運作情況，以及所面對的困難和挑戰。通過實地調研，筆者發現特區政府近年積極推動香港創科發展，然而離業界蓬勃發展，變化可謂一日千里。特區政府除了應密切留意業界需要，亦須把握發展新質生產力，推動各行各業現代化，才能推動數字經濟高質量發展。

新質生產力几乎可涵蓋不同行業和範疇，筆者認為數字技術是當中較為通用的技術，既是形成新質生產力的重要支撐之一，亦是香港發展新質生產力的著力點。香港可透過數字技術推動發展人工智能、量子信息、區塊鏈等前沿技術。一旦這些技術被廣泛用於各行各業，不啻是金融服務、輔助醫療、商業營銷、智能駕駛、智慧政府等不同領域，均能助力開辟經濟增長新空間。

此外，數據亦將是關鍵的生產要素，筆者建議特區政府大力發展大數據產業，有系統地處理數據生成、採集、儲存、加工、分析和應用，並積極研究和排擠分析技術的應用，讓企業能夠從龐大的數據備中中提取有效信息，從而輔助企業生產決策，優化產品和服務質量。有了數據基礎，下一步則是宏觀地做到優化資源分配，提升各行業的效能，有利社會和企業發展。

總括而言，發展新質生產力的關鍵就是創新，筆者相信在一「一國兩制」下，香港發展新質生產力有其獨特優勢。未來我將與科技园公司其他董事局成員合作，除了致力完善園區基礎建設、加強产学研合作、拓展國際交流，亦會進一步推動香港整體創科發展，推動發展新質生產力，實現通過科技改善社會、改善民生。



大灣區之聲

2024年1月27日《大公報》

# 預算案重視創科發展方向正確



議論風生  
容海恩

財政司司長陳茂波日前發表以「穩中求進、共拓繁榮新願景」為題的2023/24年度財政預算案，當中收納了不少新民的建議，筆者對此表示歡迎。現時香港正處於經濟復甦初期，預算案既能開關啟窗，亦能刺激經濟，同時兼顧香港長遠發展，有不少吸引人才和資金來港的措施，可謂相當全面。其中值得留意預算案於創新科技方面著墨不少，事實上香港創科稍為落後於鄰近地區，現屆特區政府投放更多資源推動創科發展，建是完全認同和支持。

## 建「研發院」要快馬加鞭

筆者早前曾於立法會提出「政府治理水平現代化」的議案，指出政府未能善用科技，至今仍有不少部門沿用數十年前的程序和方式處理問題，並建議政府在制度的安排和設計上加入不同範疇的科技應用，藉以提升效能，落實「智慧政府」。筆者感謝政府對此有正面回應，如預留2億元為一站式平台「智方便」升級，期望升級後的「智方便」能夠協調好各部門的資訊，減省不必要的程序，進一步便利市民使用。

預算案大力推動香港建設國際創科科技中心，如推動生命健康科技、建立人工智能超算中心、微電子研究院等，這些措施不但值得支持，實際上更要快馬加鞭。曾有業界人士形容，香港創科落後外圍約10年，例如近日風靡全球的

ChatGPT已足見人工智能技術對社會未來發展的重要性，因此加強人工智能、量子科技等前沿科技領域的研究是勢在必行。筆者促請政府善用自身優勢，除了致力加強與內地和外圍的科研合作，以及把握內地的市場和粵港澳大灣區的區域優勢外，亦應當致力做好科研成果商品化，才算是確實推動創科科技發展。

至於人口政策方面，特區政府可以更積極進取。筆者一直促請政府制定完善的鼓勵生育政策，以對應香港人口老化問題，並曾就此在立法會直接向政府提出質詢，惟是次預算案中，鼓勵生育政策只有將子女基本免稅額及子女出生課稅年度的額外免稅額，由現時12萬元增至13萬元，措施略嫌保守，而基於此舉只減少了政府1億元稅收。筆者認為免稅額仍有上調空間，並建議設立累進制，讓父母生育愈多子女便能享有愈多的免稅額，做到有效減輕家庭負擔，冀政府考慮。

雖然鼓勵生育措施有所不足，但筆者仍欣賞政府將老齡化社會推行不少措施，當中包括提高離職65歲或以上僱員作自願性MPF供款的稅務優惠，鼓勵企業聘用年長僱員，同時優化國家公老服務，如恆信化「長者社區照顧服務券試驗計劃」、擴大醫院管理局轄下的「離院長者綜合支援計劃」等，政府又將兩項低收入照顧者生活津貼恆常化，並加大金銀和設立照顧者支援專線，加強對照顧者的支援。

若政府欲推動居家安老和支援照顧者，應當一併支援照顧者的僱員，例如外傭。事實上不少長者因身體抱恙而未能照顧自己，長者照顧長者的情況亦比

皆是，因此不少家庭均會聘用外傭幫助照顧，惟是次預算案並沒有提出相關措施，冀政府能夠再研究外傭免稅額的可行性，全面支援居家安老。

## 確保政策落實到位

最後是筆者自身的法律專業方面，預算案再次提及將全力鞏固香港在「十四五」規劃下作為亞太國際法律及爭議解決服務中心的策略性地位，將深化內地的民商司法互助機制，以及爭取落實及推廣粵港澳大灣區內進用的線上調解平台等，這些政策無疑充分發揮了香港「背靠祖國、聯通世界」的獨特優勢，加上亞洲—非洲法律協會組織香港區仲裁中心、國際調解院籌備辦公室已先後落戶香港，若政府能投放更多資源，香港法律界的國際地位必定更加鞏固。

不過遍地糾紛同樣需要處理，筆者過往在不同場合均推動調解服務，冀透過調解加快處理各類糾紛，故此筆者建議在十八區設立爭議解決服務中心，透過地區調解服務處快速處理市民在日常生活中遇到的難題和投訴，從而減輕市民的怨氣，是達至「治理水平現代化」的其中一環。

總括而言，雖然預算案有部分項目略有不足，但整體能夠照顧不同界別、不同階層的需要，相信能夠做到政府「穩中求進」的目標，筆者期望政府能夠繼續聆聽議員和市民的聲音，從而調整政策細節，確保政策能夠精準到位，推動香港邁向「共拓繁榮新願景」。

新民黨副主席、立法會議員、執業大律師

2023年2月24日《大公報》



## 來論 | 支持盡快完成23條立法 進一步堵塞國家安全漏洞



文/容海恩

「一國兩制」是香港繁榮穩定的基石，在「一國」的前提下，維護國家安全是香港特別行政區應盡的義務，當中《基本法》第23條（23條）立法更是特區政府的憲制責任。行政長官李家超日前出席今年首次立法會「行政長官互動交流答問會」時以「《基本法》第23條立法」為題，強調23條是香港回歸26年來尚未履行的責任，應盡快完成。筆者十分支持23條盡快立法，讓23條結合人大「5·28」決定和香港國安法，構成完善制度與機制，進一步堵塞國家安全上的漏洞，為香港帶來更穩定的法治和商務環境。

特首在會上指出危害國家安全的風險是真實的，外部勢力仍每日虎視眈眈，隨時伺機待發，因此必須盡快立法。筆者對此十分認同，香港經歷過2019年的港版「顏色革命」和「黑暴」，社會動盪不安，危害到市民的生命財產安全，反映香港一直存有國家安全的風險，只是過去並未清晰可見，然而在「黑暴」過後，國家安全漏洞浮現，因此立法工作可謂刻不容緩。

雖然香港實施香港國安法後，香港社會已大致恢復穩定，然而香港國安法並不能取代基本法第23條本地立法，因香港國安法只涵蓋4類罪行，23條則針對更全面範圍的危害國家安全的行為，當中除了分裂國家及顛覆國家政權罪外，其餘幾類罪行均是香港國安法未能處理，特區政府應自行立法禁止任何叛國、煽動叛亂及竊取國家機密的行為、禁止外國的政治組織或團體在香港進行政治活動、禁止香港政治組織或團體與外國政治組織團體建立聯繫。故此，筆者十分欣喜23條的立法工作「已經在衝線的直路上」，期望立法工作能夠順利展開，盡快堵塞國家安全的相關漏洞。

筆者留意到政府將就23條立法設立「解說專隊」和「應變反駁隊」，前者負責向地區、商界和國際社會解說；後者則負責敵對勢力網上文宣。事實上，外國反華勢力仍不時藉機抹黑香港，相信在23條立法期間定必仍有外國反華勢力造謠生事，故意挑起紛爭。就此，政府可透過「解說專隊」和「應變反駁隊」向公眾清楚說明23條的立法原意和作用，以及澄清外國勢力的惡意抹黑和不實指控，減少市民對23條的誤解。

此外，筆者認為23條立法應該配合國家維護安全的政策，如全國人大常委會去年通過新修訂的《反間諜法》，完善了間諜行為的定義，律政司司長林定國亦表明23條會涵蓋間諜罪、竊取國家機密或其他相關罪行。筆者期望政府立法時亦多考慮內地如何處理，與國家有所配合，同時兼顧香港普通法背景，參考其他地區如何處理間諜罪。

總括而言，筆者相信23條立法、人大「5·28」決定和香港國安法結合起來將是更完善的制度與機制，能夠加強維護國家安全，為香港帶來更穩定的法治和商務環境，既能讓香港社會各界更聚焦民生事務，亦能進一步推動經濟復甦和發展。筆者期望政府盡快完成23條立法，藉此讓市民重拾對香港的信心，帶動社會各界共同維護社會繁榮穩定，確保「一國兩制」行穩致遠。

（作者為新民黨副主席、立法會議員、執業大律師）

▲ 2024年1月26日《點新聞》

## 釋法釐清立法原意 有效維護國家安全



以法  
論事 容海恩

十三屆全國人大常委會第三十八次會議依據國家憲法和香港國安法賦予的權力，審議並表決通過《全國人民代表大會常務委員會關於〈中華人民共和國香港特別行政區維護國家安全法〉第十四條和第四十七條的解釋》，釐清香港特區法院批准壹傳媒創辦人黎智英聘用英國大律師Tim Owen，為其涉及的涉嫌違反香港國安法案件作辯護的裁決，有否符合香港國安法的立法原意和目的的問題。

筆者認同和支持全國人大常委會就國安法第十四條和第四十七條作出解釋，因社會各界均擔心聘用海外律師處理涉及國家安全的案件時會洩露機密。是次釋法不但能為國家安全提供安全網，亦反映了香港特別行政區國家安全委員會承擔了維護國家安全的法定職責，進一步明確國安委在解決國家安全問題上的特殊地位和職責，不但對社會發展帶來積極影響，更是駁斥了西方的污蔑攻擊。

是次釋法具有必要性、正當性和合法性，於維護國家安全有重大意義，在選擇律師和法院審訊兩個層面均提供了安全網。就選擇律師方面，若當事人聘用在香港沒有全面執業資格的海外律師或大律師處理涉及國家安全的案件時，則需取得行政長官發出的證明書。事實上，任由海外律師處理國家安全相關的案件，明顯違反香港國安法的立法原意，亦無法確保海外律師不受外國勢力施壓和操控。因此，在律師選擇方面加設門檻是絕對合適，確保參與的律師有認可資格，亦是保障國家安全的第一個安全網。

第二個安全網在於法院審訊方面，釋法後任何級別的法院在審理國家安全案件時，亦需取得行政長官的證明書，這不止局限於被控香港國安法的案件，而是只要案件中有任何證據或材料涉及國家安全或國家秘密，均需取得相關證明書認證，讓證明書對法院亦有約束力。

這權利和義務在於控辯雙方及法官身上，也直接說明執業律師和大律師的義務去提醒法庭將涉及有關的證據和處理認定問題。而兩個安全網加起來，安全系數將大大提高，絕對有效保障香港和國家安全。

是次釋法非常完善和清晰，令市民明白國家安全的重要性，亦有效平衡各方考慮，是律師是否符合相關資格、是否具備處理國家安全的知識等，同時指示了國家安全在法院上應如何應用，讓法院具有足夠指引處理涉及國家秘密、國家安全的事項上應如何處理，在程序上和公義上均能釋除市民大眾的憂慮。

最後，筆者在此強調，是次釋法旨在說明香港國安法條文的立法原意，並沒有針對任何具體的司法判決，可見無損基本法賦予特區法院的獨立審判權和終審權，亦即是無損司法體系及其獨特地位。因此，釋法有助特區法院依法審理國家安全案件，亦能完善維護國家安全的制度保障。

筆者將繼續堅定不移維護香港國安法，支持行政長官和相關政府部門、法院正確理解和履行職責，共同維護國家安全，讓「一國兩制」行穩致遠。 新民黨副主席、立法會議員、執業大律師

▲ 2022年12月31日《大公報》

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Fung | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Fund manager to identify potential winners in life science sounds on best opportunities in life science

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP18: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
HK poised to become an I&T hub, more efforts needed to retain talents: HKSTP chairman

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP20: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Peter Yau | Cyberspace: Key to creating impetus for HK's I&T development

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP19: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Beating the inflation, HKHS strives to provide decent, affordable homes for HK people: James Chan

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP22: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Dennis Yip | Dedicated to Love and Joy: I&T ecosystem in HK: Dennis Yip

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP24: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Joseph Chek | HK poised to connect mainland, world together: Joseph Chek

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP25: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Ekinho Hsieh | Economic center of gravity moving from West to East

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP26: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Dennis Yuen | I&T excellence in products: Commercialization key for HK's I&T development: Alfred Shi

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP7: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Andrew Yao | Arts and tech should go hand in hand, as well-round talent needed in job market

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP28: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Joseph Chek | HK poised to connect mainland, world together: Joseph Chek

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP29: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Yui Yui | Boom in Metatechnology can benefit all humans

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP30: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Alfred Shi | From research to products: Commercialization key for HK's I&T development: Alfred Shi

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP31: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Richard Hsieh | Medtech from startups to global S&A edges and I&T expertise together

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP32: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Mark Mack | China's Digital Silk Road brings mobile technology to B&B countries

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP33: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Dijoushan Ambassador | As regional gateway, HK and Djibouti should cooperate to unlock immense potential

**獨家專訪節目**  
Exclusive Program  
【獨家專訪】容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
EP35: 容來熙 | 容來熙 | 容來熙與香港電訊的傳奇故事 (大公文匯)  
Hui Kiu-Ying | On post-COVID recovery: Hong Kong's integrated competition still important







# 參與立法會事務

## Members' Participation

### 事務委員會 Panels

司法及法律事務委員會會議 Meetings of Panel on Administration of Justice and Legal Services	(2022 -2023 副主席) (2024 委員) (2022-2023 as Deputy Chairman) (2024 as member)
工商及創新科技事務委員會會議 Meetings of Panel on Commerce, Industry, Innovation and Technology	(2022 委員) (2022 as member)
經濟發展事務委員會會議 Meetings of Panel on Economic Development	(2022-2024委員) (2022-2024 as member)
資訊科技及廣播事務委員會會議 Meetings of Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	(2022-2023 委員) (2024 副主席) (2022-2023 as member) (2024 as Deputy Chairman)

### 小組委員會 Subcommittees

與全面實施旅遊業新規管制度相關的7項附屬法例小組委員會 Subcommittee on Seven Pieces of Subsidiary Legislation Relating to the Full Implementation of the New Regulatory Regime of the Travel Industry	(2022 委員) (2022 as member)
與落實新會計專業規管制度有關並於2022年5月6日在憲報刊登的3項附屬法例小組委員會 Subcommittee on Three Pieces of Subsidiary Legislation Relating to the Implementation of the New Regulatory Regime for the Accountancy Profession Gazetted on 6 May 2022	(2022 委員) (2022 as member)
《2022年電車條例(修訂車費)(修訂)公告》小組委員會 Subcommittee on Tramway Ordinance (Alteration of Fares) (Amendment) Notice 2022	(2022 委員) (2022 as member)
促進粵港澳大灣區發展事宜小組委員會 Subcommittee on Promoting Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area	(2022-2023主席) (2022-2023 as Chairman)
資深司法任命建議小組委員會 Subcommittee on Proposed Senior Judicial Appointment	(2023 委員) (2023 as member)
研究人口政策和措施小組委員會 Subcommittee to Study Population Policy and Initiatives	(2024 副主席) (2024 as Deputy Chairman)
研究制訂長遠青年政策和發展藍圖小組委員會 Subcommittee to Study the Formulation of Long-term Youth Policy and Development Blueprint	(2022-2023 委員) (2022-2023 as member)

### 質詢 Questions

在行政長官答問會/ 行政長官互動交流答問會中提出 Asked at Chief Executive's Question and Answer Sessions/ Chief Executive's Interactive Exchange Question and Answer Sessions	2
口頭質詢 Oral questions	7
補充質詢 Supplementary questions	29
書面質詢 Written questions	17

### 不擬具立法效力的議案 Motions not intended to have legislative effect

裁定可以提出的議案 Motions ruled admissible	2
裁定可以提出的修正案 Amendments ruled admissible	4



## 法案委員會 Bills Committees

《2022年仲裁及法律執業者法例(與仲裁結果有關的收費架構)(修訂)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Arbitration and Legal Practitioners Legislation (Outcome Related Fee Structures for Arbitration) (Amendment) Bill 2022	(2022 委員) (2022 as member)
《商業租戶短期保護措施(2019冠狀病毒病疫情)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Temporary Protection Measures for Business Tenants (COVID-19 Pandemic) Bill	(2022 委員) (2022 as member)
《維持生命治療的預作決定條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Advance Decision on Life-sustaining Treatment Bill	(2024 委員) (2024 as member)
《2022年打擊洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集(修訂)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing (Amendment) Bill 2022	(2022 委員) (2022 as member)
《2023年建築物管理(修訂)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Building Management (Amendment) Bill 2023	(2024 委員) (2024 as member)
《2022年版權(修訂)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Copyright (Amendment) Bill 2022	(2022 委員) (2022 as member)
《2023年刑事訴訟程序(修訂)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2023	(2023 主席) (2023 as Chairman)
《家事訴訟程序條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Family Procedure Bill	(2023 委員) (2023 as member)
《2022年稅務(修訂)(家族投資控權工具的稅務寬減)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Inland Revenue (Amendment)	(2023 委員) (2023 as member)
《2022年稅務(修訂)(指明外地收入徵稅)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Inland Revenue (Amendment) (Taxation on Specified Foreign-sourced Income) Bill 2022	(2022 委員) (2022 as member)
《2023年保險業(修訂)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Insurance (Amendment) Bill 2023	(2023 委員) (2023 as member)
《2022年國際組織(特權及豁免權)(修訂)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on International Organizations (Privileges and Immunities) (Amendment) Bill 2022	(2022 主席) (2022 as Chairman)
《內地民商事判決(相互強制執行)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Mainland Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters (Reciprocal Enforcement) Bill	(2022 委員) (2022 as member)
《2022年專業會計師(修訂)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Professional Accountants (Amendment) Bill 2022	(2022 委員) (2022 as member)
《2024年社會工作者註冊(修訂)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Social Workers Registration (Amendment) Bill 2024	(2024 副主席) (2024 as Deputy Chairman)
《2022年僱傭(修訂)條例草案》委員會 Bills Committee on Employment (Amendment) Bill 2022	(2022 主席) (2022 as Chairman)



## 立法會政府帳目委員會

## Legislative Council Public Accounts Committee

我是立法會政府帳目委員會成員，負責跟進審計署署長就審核政府及屬於公開審計範圍內的其他機構的帳目，以及其相關報告，迄今已處理了多個不同政府帳目。

As a member of the Legislative Council Public Accounts Committee, I am responsible for following up with the Director of Audit on the audit of the accounts of the Government and other organisations within the scope of public audit, including their related reports, and have so far dealt with several different government accounts.

## 政府帳目委員會曾跟進的項目列表

## List of projects followed up by the Public Accounts Committee

路政署：公共行人路的保養 Highways Department: Maintenance of Public Footpaths	建造業創新及科技基金 Construction Innovation and Technology Fund
啟德區域供冷系統 District Cooling System at Kai Tak Development	香港設計中心 Hong Kong Design Centre
康樂及文化事務署：運動場的設置和管理 Leisure and Cultural Services Department: Provision and Management of Sports Grounds	資助學校校舍的保養和改善工作 Maintenance and Improvement of School Premises for Aided Schools
車輛的簽發牌照及檢驗服務 Licensing and Examination Services for Vehicles	公共圖書館的管理 Management of Public Libraries
沖廁沖供應的管理 Management of Flushing Water Supply	地政總署向公眾提供的地圖產品及空間數據服務 Provision of Map Products and Spatial Data Services to the Public by the Lands Department
保障僱員根據勞工法例所享有的權益及福利 Safeguarding Employees' Rights and Benefits under Labour Laws	學生健康服務 Student Health Service
香港心理衛生會 The Mental Health Association of Hong Kong	大埔濾水廠擴展工程 Expansion of Tai Po Water Treatment Works
青年學院 Youth College	食物業處所的發牌工作 Licensing of Food Premises
香港出口信用保險局 Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation	公共租住屋邨的升降機及自動梯保養和現代化工程 Maintenance and Modernisation of Lifts and Escalators in Public Rental Housing Estates
簽發駕駛執照服務 Licensing Services for Drivers	在公共租住屋邨提供無障礙設施 Provision of Barrier-free Facilities in Public Rental Housing Estates
安達臣道發展工程計劃的管理 Management of the Development at Anderson Road Project	回收基金 Recycling Fund
科技券計劃 Technology Voucher Programme	食物業處所的規管工作 Regulatory Control of Food Premises
持續進修基金 Continuing Education Fund	再工業化及科技培訓計劃 Reindustrialisation and Technology Training Programme
地區康健中心計劃 District Health Centre Scheme	香港中文大學：由外間機構營運的校園設施 The Chinese University of Hong Kong: Campus Facilities Operated by External Entities
香港聯合國教科文組織地質公園 Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark	香港海關便利商貿和推廣經濟發展的工作 Customs and Excise Department's Efforts in Facilitating Trade and Promoting Economic Development
政府產業署對一般用途聯用辦公大樓和聯用設施的管理 Management of Joint-User General Office Buildings and Facilities by the Government Property Agency	緊急牙科服務和長者牙科護理支援 Emergency Dental Services and Elderly Dental Care Support
屋宇署的小型工程管理工作 Management of Minor Works by the Buildings Department	資優教育 Gifted Education
社會福利署為露宿者提供的社會福利支援服務 Provision of Social Welfare Support Services to Street Sleepers by the Social Welfare Department	香港郵政：業務發展 Hongkong Post: Development of Business
屯門公路重建及改善工程 Reconstruction and Improvement of Tuen Mun Road	提供和監察復康巴士服務 Provision and Monitoring of Rehabus Services
一手住宅物業銷售監管局對一手住宅物業銷售事宜的規管 Regulation of Sales of First-Hand Residential Properties by the Sales of First-Hand Residential Properties Authority	漁農自然護理署為農業提供的支援措施 Support Measures for Agricultural industry by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
醫療輔助隊的管理 Administration of the Auxiliary Medical Service	新圍污水處理廠的改善工程和管理 Upgrading and Operation of San Wai Sewage Treatment Works
平等機會委員會的管理 Administration of the Equal Opportunities Commission	鄉郊保育辦公室的工作 Work of the Countryside Conservation Office



# 影像回顧 ▶▶

## A Visual Review





