

立法會
Legislative Council

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**Report of the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting
for submission to the Legislative Council**

Purpose

This report gives an account of the major work of the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting ("the Panel") during the 2016-2017 session of the Legislative Council. It will be tabled at the Council meeting of 5 July 2017 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

The Panel

2. The Panel was formed by a resolution passed by the Council on 8 July 1998 and as amended on 20 December 2000, 9 October 2002, 11 July 2007 and 2 July 2008, for the purpose of monitoring and examining Government policies and issues of public concern relating to information technology ("IT"), telecommunications, broadcasting, film services and creative industry. The terms of reference of the Panel are in **Appendix I**.

3. The Panel comprises 24 members. Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT and Hon Charles Peter MOK were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the ITB Panel respectively. The membership list of the ITB Panel is in **Appendix II**.

Major work

Innovation and technology

Wi-Fi Connected City Programme

4. The Panel welcomed the Administration's initiative in building Hong Kong as a Wi-Fi connected city. Members suggested that the Administration should publicize information about the distribution and locations of free public Wi-Fi hotspots through free mobile applications or in collaboration with other organizations such as the Hong Kong Tourism Board or other mobile application developers. The Administration informed the Panel that a mobile app which facilitated the public and inbound visitors in locating the "Wi-Fi.HK" hotspots in Hong Kong was available.

5. Some Panel members had asked the Administration to promote wider private sector participation in the "Wi-Fi.HK" programme. The Administration advised that most private organizations preferred to deliver service in their own brands rather than subsuming their service under the "Wi-Fi.HK" brand.

6. As regards the pilot project on public-private collaboration to provide free Wi-Fi service at government venues, the Administration had informed the Panel that, in addition to the 180 venues on which such service was being provided, it had initially identified around 1 000 to 2 000 new government venues for rolling-out of the public-private collaboration model.

7. Panel Members have suggested that the Administration should follow up with major public transport operators, including MTR Corporation ("MTRC") on the possibility of participating in the "Wi-Fi.HK" programme. The Administration advised the Panel that as a first step, the Administration would provide free Wi-Fi service at public transport interchanges through public-private collaboration. In the case of MTRC, however, the corporation was already providing free Wi-Fi service but it was constrained by the existing contract that it would not participate in the "Wi-Fi.HK" programme.

8. Members also expressed concerns about the slow Internet connection speed at certain public Wi-Fi hotspots, especially those at popular tourist areas, and whether the technologies of the free public Wi-Fi services would be kept up-to-date. The Administration agreed that more regular reviews of the services should be conducted to determine the technology and equipment that should be adopted for the delivery of public Wi-Fi service which met the changing public needs.

Innovation and Technology Fund on Better Living and digital inclusion

9. The Panel noted that the Finance Committee ("FC") approved the setting up of the Innovation and Technology Fund for Better Living ("ITFBL") at its meeting held on 28 June 2016. With an initial injection of \$500 million, ITFBL would provide funding support to projects that make use of innovative ideas and technologies to improve people's daily lives by (a) making life more convenient; (b) making life healthier and more comfortable; (c) making life safer and (d) improving the general well-being of specific groups (such as the elderly or groups with specific needs). Members also noted that the Administration has implemented various digital inclusion initiatives over the past few years to help underprivileged groups, elderly, persons with disabilities and students from low-income families leverage technology, enhance their quality of living and connection with the society.

10. During the current session, the Administration briefed members on the progress of the implementation of ITFBL and the work on digital inclusion.

11. Panel members were particularly concerned about the Administration's efforts in promoting digital inclusion among vulnerable groups and communities with special needs. In particular, some members suggested that the Administration should invite social service organizations and universities to explore the needs and problems faced by elderly people so as to advise ITFBL applicants to tailor their projects to address more accurately the needs of the elderly.

12. The Administration advised the Panel it had launched the Information and Communications Technology Outreach Programme for the Elderly, and had also provided funding support for non-profit social service organizations to development mobile apps that addressed the needs of community groups with special needs. The Administration had also appointed two members with strong social service background to serve in the Assessment Panel of ITFBL. These members could give advice on the needs of the vulnerable groups when the Assessment Panel considered the

relevant applications.

13. Some Panel members suggested that people from low income groups or community with special needs might not be able to benefit from the projects funded by ITFBL if they did not have access to a mobile phones and telecommunications services in the first place. They suggested that the Administration should subsidize these people to buy mobile phones and subscribe to mobile communications services. The Administration explained that using ITFBL to subsidize low income or vulnerable groups to buy mobile phones might not be cost-effective because, at a ceiling of \$5 million per application, the number of beneficiaries would likely be small. However, the Administration would explore whether other resources or other means of support could be made available to help low income people to acquire mobile phones and to make use of the services and products developed under ITFBL.

14. The Panel held the view that promoting digital inclusion was one of the Administration's major policy initiatives for many years, but the Administration still had not had a thorough understanding of the situation. The Panel suggested that the Administration should devote more efforts and resources to address the issue and map out a clear strategy on promoting digital inclusion.

Information security and implementation of a centrally managed messaging platform

15. During the session, the Administration briefed the Panel on the Administration's information security programmes and the implementation of a centrally managed messaging platform. Some members expressed concern about the public awareness of cyber security risks, including the public's ability to identify phishing websites and malware. Members suggested that the Administration should make better use of social media in raising public awareness on information security. Members also enquired about the Administration's measures to raise public awareness on cyber security matters and to tackle cyber-attacks within the Government.

16. The Administration informed the Panel that relevant and regularly updated information on the latest cyber security threats, such as ransomware attacks, was disseminated among small and medium enterprises and the general public through the Cyber Security Information Portal, newspapers and electronic media. Seminars, workshops and solution showcases for information technology staff and users were organized to enhance their awareness of the latest security vulnerabilities and update their knowledge of information security technology. Similar public publicity and education

activities had been launched to remind businesses to strengthen cyber security measures and protect their information systems as well as data assets. As regarding preventing cyber-attacks within the Government, Panel members noted that the Administration performed regular malware scans and would continue to explore the latest technologies, such as big data analytics, to improve network monitoring and malware detection for making prompt response and strengthening precautionary measures.

17. During the session, the Administration briefed members on the implementation of a Centrally Managed Messaging Platform ("CMMP") in the Government. This CMMP will replace the existing decentralized email system of bureaux and departments, and is expandable to support integration of other collaboration tools such as instant messaging and file sharing. Such platform would enable bureaux and departments to make use of the latest technologies and tackle the increasing cyber security risks timely and effectively.

18. Panel members generally supported the Administration's proposal and expected that the new CMMP would help enhance communication between the community and the Government. The Administration informed the Panel that the first phase of CMMP implementation, which would take three years to complete, would cover all policy bureaux and the Department of Justice. Apart from savings in terms of floor space and electricity cost, the proposed CMMP would achieve better system utilization by adopting cloud technology and enhancement to system security.

Cyberport in nurturing the Information and Communications Technology Ecosystem in Hong Kong

19. During the session, Members were briefed on the work of the Cyberport in nurturing the Information and Communications Technology ("ICT") ecosystem in Hong Kong. Members were aware that the Cyberport was set up to foster the growth of ICT enterprises and facilitate the development of Hong Kong into a global hub for innovation and technology. Members were informed that Cyberport was committed to nurturing technology start-ups and talents, creating business opportunities for the industry and driving ICT adoption.

20. On nurturing talents, some members suggested that Cyberport should channel to local tertiary institutions any opinion and ideas received from the industry related to the range of knowledge expected of local students in pursuing a career in technology, and these institutions could take them into consideration when developing their curricula. Members also suggested that Cyberport's Mainland/overseas internship programmes should be expanded

so that more young people could benefit from gaining working experience in the ICT industry.

21. On attracting investment to technology start-ups in Cyberport, members suggested that sharing sessions should be organized regularly so that companies which had successfully received investment from major corporations could share the experience with other start-ups.

22. The Panel were informed that Cyberport had engaged local education institutions on identifying training needs. The number of internship places had also been increased in response to market demand. Furthermore, Cyberport had also introduced the Cyberport University Partnership Programme under which university students would be sponsored to join FinTech training camps in overseas universities. The Panel was also informed that Cyberport had organized training and experience-sharing sessions to assist its start-ups to attract investments from large corporations and to build investment networks.

23. Panel members visited the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation ("HKSTPC") on 3 March 2017, and visited Cyberport on 16 May 2017 to gain understanding of the Administration's efforts in promoting the development of innovation and technology in Hong Kong. The Panel also held a joint meeting with the Panel on Commerce and Industry and the Panel on Development on 6 March 2017 to receive the Administration's update on the development of the Hong Kong/Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park in the Lok Ma Chau Loop.

E-Government

24. The Panel discussed and supported in principle the proposed block allocation of \$990 million for the implementation of computerization projects under the Capital Works Reserve Fund Head 710 Computerization Subhead A007GX – New administrative computer systems.

Government Cloud Platform

25. Some Panel members expressed concern about the relatively low adoption rate and less advanced cloud technologies of the Government Cloud Platform ("GovCloud"). Members urged the Administration to strengthen support on the use of public cloud service. As advised by the Administration, since GovCloud had been launched in December 2013, the Administration had adopted a scalable cloud design to re-provision the e-Government Infrastructure Service platform. Guidelines had been issued to encourage bureaux and departments to use public cloud service when no

sensitive information was involved in delivering services. The Administration also informed the Panel that a consultant would be engaged in 2017 to review the usage of various government cloud platforms and make proposals on building the next generation of government cloud infrastructure.

Opening up of public sector information

26. Some Panel members considered that certain datasets of public sector information that were being disseminated through the Government's "data.gov.hk" could not readily be extracted for other research purposes or analyses. The Administration informed the Panel that Application Programming Interfaces ("APIs") were provided through the "data.gov.hk" portal to facilitate public access of the required information from the datasets, and around 1 000 APIs were now available to cater for different applications.

Use of big data analytics

27. On the target, policy and strategy for the development and application of big data, the Panel was informed that the Administration would continue to release free data and information in digital formats and would develop more APIs to facilitate their re-use by the public. Panel members were also informed that the Administration collected public views on big data applications through individual bureaux and departments. The Administration would make use of mobile technology and big data analytics to facilitate the public to access government information and services, and enhance public services.

Electronic and mobile payment services

28. As regards the Administration's target in the use of electronic and mobile payment services, the Panel was informed that options of mobile payment technology which supported smartphone e-wallet had been developed. Bureaux and departments would be able to adopt these technology options having regard to their business needs to further facilitate public use of government services.

Cyber and system security

29. In addressing members' queries about the preventive measures against security threats and cyber-attacks and whether a unified security system would be put in place against security threats faced by bureaux and departments, the Administration informed the Panel that proactive steps such as installing firewalls and implementing protective measures against ransomware, spams, and computer virus, etc., had been adopted in the central

infrastructure. Individual bureaux and departments could install additional devices to protect their systems and information as necessary, and they were advised to conduct security risk assessment of and audit on their computer systems at least every two years. System security measures were monitored daily by the Administration.

Communications and broadcasting

Frequency spectrum in the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands

30. According to the Administration, the Spectrum Release Plan published in April 2007 provides that the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands would be made available for the provision of public mobile telephony services. The radio spectrum in the 1800 MHz band would be made available only to incumbent Mobile Network Operators ("MNOs") for public mobile telephony service and frequency spectrum in the 900 MHz band would be assigned using a market-based approach. The use of these spectrum would be subject to payment of spectrum utilization fee ("SUF") which would be determined by way of auction.

31. During the session, the Administration briefed the Panel on the public consultation on the proposed arrangements for the reassignment of the frequency spectrum in the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands upon expiry of the existing arrangements between November 2020 and September 2021, and the proposed methods for setting the related SUF.

32. Panel members noted that the second generation public mobile telecommunication services ("2G services") were solely supported by the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands. The Administration proposed to require MNOs to seek the prior approval of the Communications Authority ("CA") before phasing out their 2G services. Given that there were still many 2G services subscribers, Panel members expressed concerns on how CA would determine if and when MNOs should be allowed to phase out their 2G services.

33. The Administration informed the Panel that licensees who were assigned the 900 and 1800 MHz spectrum could apply to CA to terminate their 2G services if the number of service subscribers had decreased to a level rendering it no longer cost-effective to continue with the service, on condition that appropriate plans were in place for the remaining subscribers to migrate to higher generation services.

34. The Panel was informed that the levels of SUF were to be determined by competitive bidding, some Panel members expressed concern

that if the spectrum was auctioned off at a high price, much of the cost would be transferred to mobile service users, resulting in an escalation of mobile service price. Some members suggested that conditions should be imposed to require MNOs to improve the quality of service, or to provide higher rebate for customers to buffer the increase in SUF.

35. The Administration explained that SUF normally accounted for a very small portion of the operating cost of MNOs and an increase in SUF would unlikely result in an escalation of service charges. To impose additional conditions administratively as members suggested would not only deviate from the longstanding market-based approach adopted by the Administration on spectrum management, but would also be out of line with international practice.

Spectrum utilization fee charging scheme

36. The Panel noted that the Radio Spectrum Policy Framework promulgated in 2007 provides that in principle, SUF will be applicable to all non-government use of spectrum. During this session, the Administration informed members of the proposed SUF charging scheme for spectrum assigned administratively ("the Charging Scheme"). Members were informed that eight frequency bands had been identified to be congested and were proposed to be subject to the Charging Scheme.

37. Some members sought clarification from the Administration whether other bands might fall within the Charging Scheme when they became congested in future, and whether some of the eight frequency bands currently designated might be taken off the Charging Scheme if they became non-congested. The Administration explained that the designated frequency bands that were subject to the Charging Scheme would be reviewed every five years, and might be adjusted according to the occupancy rates at that time.

38. Some Panel members queried how the introduction of the Charging Scheme would lead to more efficient use of the spectrum. They argued that if the amount of SUF payable was small compared with users' operating cost, users might not have the incentives to optimize the use of spectrum or to return the excess spectrum to the Administration for reassignment. On the other hand, if the level of SUF charged was high, the additional cost might pass on to consumers.

39. The Administration explained that the additional operating cost incurred by spectrum users following the implementation of the Charging Scheme was expected to be small compared with their total operating cost.

Besides, there would be a five-year transition period before the Charging Scheme was fully implemented. The impact of the Charging Scheme on users would likely be small. The Administration also informed the Panel that it would be a commercial decision for spectrum users whether or not they would avoid paying SUF by using spectrum of less congested frequency bands, or by making use of alternative technologies such as optical fibre or other network services available in the market, having taking account factors such as cost and reliability.

40. While raising no objection, members held the view that the proposed Charging Scheme might not be effective in achieving the objective of improving utilization of spectrum as the Administration envisaged.

Review of Broadcasting Ordinance (Cap. 562) and Telecommunications Ordinance (Cap. 106)

41. The Panel noted that the Administration adopts a two-stage approach in revamping the regulatory regimes governing the broadcasting and telecommunications sectors. In the first stage, the Administration had set up CA as the unified regulator by merging of the former Broadcasting Authority and the former Telecommunications Authority. During this session, the Administration discussed with the Panel the second stage, during which the Administration would review the legislative and regulatory provisions under the Broadcasting Ordinance (Cap. 562) and the Telecommunications Ordinance (Cap. 106) ("the Review"), with a view to modernizing the statutes to ensure that they dovetail with technological advancements and market developments.

42. Members noted that Cap. 562 provides, among other matters, for the threshold percentage of the total voting shares of a free television ("TV") licensee to be owned by a voting controller who was not an ordinarily resident in Hong Kong ("non-local resident"). Members also noted that the Administration would examine whether the existing provisions were too lenient or stringent. Some members cautioned that the Administration should proceed judiciously and should not jump into a hasty conclusion to relax current restrictions just to attract foreign investment in local broadcasting businesses. In particular, if it then turned out that a local media with a majority share owned by non-residents did not cater to the taste of local audience in their productions, the local community might perceived that the Administration had sacrificed their interest in favour of non-local investors. Members commented that the Administration should give due consideration to local sentiments in the Review.

43. The Administration maintained that it had no preconceived positions regarding free TV licensees on the residency requirements of directors and principal officers and the threshold percentages of shareholding by non-local residents. The Administration was open to additional or other alternative means which could help achieve the same policy objective.

44. The Panel noted that the Review would not cover the regulation of over-the-top ("OTT") television services, which operates through the Internet, as the Administration had no plan to regulate Internet broadcasting. However, the Administration had been conducting an internal exercise to examine the developments of OTT services and their regulatory regimes in overseas jurisdictions. As OTT television services were becoming the mainstream and many commercial activities were being transacted through OTT services, Some members expressed concerns whether personal data that were being transferred across the Internet through OTT services would be adequately protected.

45. The Administration maintained that such commercial activities did not fall under the scope of the broadcasting control regime, but the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486) and other relevant legislation should have sufficient provisions that covered protection of personal data and privacy issues in cyber world as in the offline setting.

46. Panel members had discussed with the Administration on the issue of cross-media ownership. Members queried if the Administration would allow a person to hold licence of more than one type of media. The Administration had been conducting an internal study on cross-media ownership, covering overseas experiences and practices of their regulatory regimes as appropriate. Consultants might be engaged to study certain specific issues, if necessary.

Implementation of Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting

47. During the session, the Administration updated the Panel on the progress of the implementation of the digital terrestrial television ("DTT") service.

48. As regards the planned analogue switch-off by 2020, members noted that there were still some 400 000 households using analogue TV broadcasting service. Members expected that there could still be many people in the community who might have financial difficulties in replacing their analogue TV sets with digital models by the target analogue switch-off date. Members enquired whether the Administration would offer assistance

or subsidies to those disadvantaged groups. The Administration informed the Panel that the situation would be reviewed in 2017-2018, and the Administration would formulate plans for implementing analogue switch-off.

49. Members also commented that despite the fact that DTT coverage had reached 99% of the population, many households, especially those on the Hong Kong Island, still experienced poor reception of TV signals. They suggested that the Administration should work with the DTT service providers to further extend coverage and enhance signal reception quality.

50. The Administration also informed the Panel that, given the difficult terrain of Hong Kong, it was inevitable that some areas might not be covered by DTT service. Improving coverage through construction of transmission or reception facilities might not be feasible as suitable land sites for equipment installation would be difficult to identify. Besides, local TV stations, which installed and owned the transmission facilities, might be reluctant to invest in more equipment and facilities for the benefit of a small group of viewers.

Creative industries

Development of creative industries

51. During the session, the Administration briefed members on the work of Create Hong Kong ("CreateHK") in achieving the vision to entrench Hong Kong's position as a trend setting creative hub where investors and buyers would look for high-value business opportunities, products, services and talents. The Administration also informed the Panel about the efforts taken to collaborate with the trade to undertake initiatives to support the manpower development of creative industries, and discussed with Panel members on the overview of the manpower situation of creative industries.

52. Some Panel members suggested that the Administration should expand Vocational Training Council's ("VTC") programmes to address the manpower needs of creative industries and explore with the industry to provide on-the-job training programmes to nurture creative talents. Members also asked the Administration to consider funding the creative industry sector to provide on-the-job training programmes.

53. The Administration informed the Panel that institutions such as the Hong Kong Design Institute under VTC offered sub-degree programmes on subjects related to creative industries. While the Administration would explore with the industry on the provision of on-the-job training programmes, members were also informed that internship programmes were provided

under CreateSmart Initiative ("CSI") and the Film Development Fund ("FDF") to enable graduates to gain vocational experience in the creative industries.

54. Members observed that design, digital entertainment and film and television were the top three creative sectors with the largest number of projected creative vacancies. They suggested that the Administration should expand the relevant programmes at undergraduate levels so as to increase the supply of talents in these sectors. The Administration informed the Panel that the Education Bureau had launched the Study Subsidy Scheme for Designated Professions which subsidized students to pursue designated programmes, including creative industries-related programmes.

55. As regards the Administration's initiatives to support the film sector, Panel members discussed the performance of film projects supported by FDF and the number of local films produced in recent years. Members also enquired whether the First Feature Film Initiative ("FFFI") would be extended to cover films other than commercial films, such as documentaries. Some members expressed concern about the decrease in the number of film projects approved as well as the total amount of funding approved under FDF in 2016 when compared to 2014 and 2015.

56. The Administration explained that 2015 had been a fruitful year in terms of the number of approved funding applications under FDF. The number of applications and amount approved under FDF in 2016 was apparently lower than that in the previous year because some of these organizations were working on projects approved in 2015. As regards the scope of FFFI under FDF, the Administration informed the Panel that films supported by FDF were all along commercial films. The Administration would review FDF operation in 2018, and the issue of the types of films that could be supported by FDF would be covered in the review.

Hong Kong Design Centre

57. The Administration had discussed with Panel members on the work of Hong Kong Design Centre ("HKDC") in the areas of market development, talent and start-up nurturing as well as promotion of cross-sectoral and cross-territorial collaboration to support the development of Hong Kong's creative industries.

58. As regards HKDC's efforts in nurturing talents and facilitating start-ups, some members considered that the Administration should develop local fashion design talents who were market-oriented and pragmatic, and their designs should be marketable. They also commented that local designers should be able to work with manufacturers and develop different

product lines of matching apparels and accessories which follow the latest fashion trends, so as to create values for manufacturers.

59. Members noted the rapid growth of creative industries in Shenzhen in the past decade. Panel members enquired how the Administration assessed the design landscape of Hong Kong as compared to Shenzhen. Quoting the findings from a survey funded by CreateHK, the Administration informed the Panel that while creative industries in Shenzhen accounted for a larger amount of economic contribution compared with Hong Kong, both cities could cooperate with each other to create synergy. In this connection, Hong Kong and Shenzhen signed a cooperation arrangement in February 2016 on creative industries, such as architecture and design.

60. The Administration further informed the Panel that Hong Kong had the competitive edge of having a pool of talented designers with international outlook, while Shenzhen had a strong momentum of growth in its creative industries. It therefore provided ample opportunities to Hong Kong designers. In fact many Hong Kong designers had pursued their career very successfully in the Mainland. Instead of competing with each other, there should be more exchanges between the designers of both cities through, for example, the Business of Design Week, and the Hong Kong – Shenzhen Design Biennale.

Facilitating cinema development

61. In February 2017, the Administration announced that it would continue to discuss with the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority on the feasibility of accommodating a cinema complex at the Tourism Node in the Kai Tak Development and earmarking space for cinema development in the West Kowloon Cultural District. The Administration also announced that, insofar as new commercial developments on government land sale sites were concerned, a cinema requirement on the provision of a minimum number of cinema seats should be incorporated in the land sale conditions of two government land sale sites.

62. Any subsequent application for lease modifications to change the cinema portion of these sites into other uses or reduce the minimum number of cinema seats would require policy support from the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau ("CEDB"), with land premium payment to be assessed in accordance with the prevailing policy; such lease modifications should not be considered by CEDB within the first seven years of the operation of the cinema on these two sites.

63. The Panel discussed with the Administration on the above policy and measures in April 2017. Some members pointed out that many cinema operators were experiencing hardship in sustaining operations, and yet the Administration decided that a cinema requirement on the provision of a minimum number of cinema seats should be incorporated in the land sales conditions of two government land sale sites in Kai Tak and Sha Tin.

64. To facilitate local film development, members suggested that the Administration should cultivate a film appreciation culture by offering subsidies to students and elderly persons to watch films. Some members suggested that the Administration should introduce measures which would encourage exhibitors to provide more favourable release periods to local film productions, or require cinema operators to ensure that a certain proportion of release periods should be reserved for local film productions. Some members commented that more community venues such as school assembly halls should be made available for screening local productions.

65. The Administration informed the Panel that some cinema operators were already offering concessionary tickets to elderly persons; students discount tickets were also available at the Hong Kong International Film Festival, and local multiplex cinemas had houses with smaller screens and fewer seats, which would accommodate independent or non-mainstream productions. The Administration added that certain community venues such as the Auditorium of the North District Town Hall, where screening facilities had been installed, were available for screening local film productions. However, requiring cinema to reserve certain release periods for local productions might not be in line with Hong Kong's obligation under the agreement with the World Trade Organization.

66. From October 2016 to June 2017, the Panel held a total of 10 meetings and one joint Panel meeting.

Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting

Terms of Reference

1. To monitor and examine Government policies and issues of public concern relating to information technology, telecommunications, broadcasting, film services and creative industry.
2. To provide a forum for the exchange and dissemination of views on the above policy matters.
3. To receive briefings and to formulate views on any major legislative or financial proposals in respect of the above policy areas prior to their formal introduction to the Council or Finance Committee.
4. To monitor and examine, to the extent it considers necessary, the above policy matters referred to it by a member of the Panel or by the House Committee.
5. To make reports to the Council or to the House Committee as required by the Rules of Procedure.

Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting

Membership list for 2015-2016 session

Chairman	Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, BBS, JP
Deputy Chairman	Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP
Members	Hon James TO Kun-sun
	Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, GBS, JP
	Hon WONG Ting-kwong, GBS, JP
	Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP
	Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee, GBS, JP
	Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP
	Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung
	Hon Claudia MO
	Hon NG Leung-sing, SBS, JP
	Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS
	Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP
	Hon CHAN Chi-chuen
	Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong, SBS, JP
	Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, JP
	Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, SBS, MH, JP
	Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan
	Hon Alvin YEUNG
	Hon CHU Hoi-dick
	Hon YUNG Hoi-yan
	Hon CHAN Chun-ying
	Hon HUI Chi-fung
	Hon Nathan LAW Kwun-chung
	(Total : 24 members)

Clerk	Mr Daniel SIN
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Legal Adviser	Miss Evelyn LEE
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* Changes in membership are shown in Annex.

Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting
Changes in membership

Member	Relevant date
Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP	Up to 25 October 2016
Prof Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long, SBS, JP	Up to 6 November 2016
Hon LAU Kwok-fan, MH	Up to 7 November 2016
Dr Hon Junius HO Kwan-yiu, JP	Up to 8 November 2016
Hon CHEUNG Kwok-kwan, JP	Up to 8 November 2016
Hon LEUNG Che-cheung, SBS, MH, JP	Up to 9 November 2016
Hon CHAN Hak-kan, BBS, JP	Up to 10 November 2016
Hon LAM Cheuk-ting	Up to 10 November 2016
Hon IP Kin-yuen	Up to 13 November 2016
Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan	Up to 17 November 2016
Hon Andrew WAN Siu-kin	Up to 17 November 2016
Hon SHIU Ka-chun	Up to 17 November 2016
Hon Jeremy TAM Man-ho	Up to 17 November 2016
Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki	Up to 20 November 2016
Dr Hon LAU Siu-lai	Up to 22 November 2016
Hon Kenneth LEUNG	Up to 23 November 2016
Hon KWONG Chun-yu	Up to 23 November 2016
Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, JP	Up to 28 November 2016
Hon Holden CHOW Ho-ding	Up to 29 November 2016
Hon CHAN Kin-por, GBS, JP	Up to 30 November 2016
Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP	Up to 1 December 2016
Hon YIU Si-wing, BBS	Up to 1 December 2016
Hon WONG Kwok-kin, SBS, JP	Up to 4 December 2016
Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, BBS, JP	Up to 4 December 2016
Hon KWOK Wai-keung, JP	Up to 4 December 2016
Hon HO Kai-ming	Up to 4 December 2016
Hon LUK Chung-hung	Up to 4 December 2016
Hon Kenneth LAU Ip-keung, BBS, MH, JP	Up to 4 December 2016
Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung	Up to 5 December 2016
Hon Wilson OR Chong-shing, MH	Up to 7 December 2016
Dr Hon YIU Chung-yim	Up to 13 December 2016

Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun, BBS, JP	Up to 19 December 2016
Hon WU Chi-wai, MH	Up to 27 December 2016
Hon Dennis KWOK Wing-hang	Up to 3 January 2017
Hon Starry LEE Wai-king, SBS, JP	Up to 15 January 2017
Hon Tanya CHAN	Up to 2 February 2017
Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, GBS, JP	Up to 14 March 2017
Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung	Up to 19 March 2017