

LCQ1: Convention and exhibition venues in Kowloon East

Following is a question by the Hon Tang Ka-piu and a reply by the Secretary for Development, Ms Bernadette Linn, in the Legislative Council today (May 29):

Question:

It has been reported that some developers acquired the Kowloonbay International Trade & Exhibition Centre (KITEC) in 2021 and have recently applied to the Town Planning Board for redeveloping the KITEC into six residential buildings, one commercial building, and one mixed use building with retail and social welfare facilities. It is learnt that the KITEC will cease operation from July this year. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

(1) whether it has assessed the impact of the cessation of operation of the KITEC on the organisation of activities in Kowloon East (KE), such as those relating to culture, sports, tourism, performing arts and entertainment, as well as events such as conventions, exhibitions and banquets; whether there are indoor venues in KE that can accommodate such activities and events while the aforesaid redevelopment project is in progress; if so, of their locations, areas and capacities;

(2) as it is learnt that after the KITEC has ceased to operate, there will be a shortage of indoor comprehensive convention and exhibition venues of a large scale in KE, whether the Government has assessed if KE will fit its positioning as the second core business district under such circumstances; and

(3) whether it knows the area and year of commissioning of the convention and exhibition venue to be provided under the aforesaid redevelopment project; whether the authorities will require the developers concerned to provide a convention and exhibition venue with an area not smaller than that of the KITEC?

Reply:

President,

Kowloonbay International Trade & Exhibition Centre (KITEC) is of around 2.2 hectares, zoned as "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Trade Mart and Commercial Development". To reflect the planning intention that the site is primarily for exhibitions and ancillary commercial uses, the relevant Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) stipulates that a gross floor area (GFA) of not less than about 11 300 square metres shall be provided for exhibition related uses within the development. Currently, the provision of exhibition related floor area at the KITEC complies with this requirement.

In response of the Hon Tang Ka-piu's question, having consulted the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau and the Culture, Sports and Tourism Bureau, the Development Bureau's consolidated reply is as follows:

(1) and (3) Under the commercial redevelopment proposal submitted in 2022 and the latest planning application for proposed composite commercial and residential redevelopment, a GFA of about 11 300 sq m for exhibition related use would be retained by owner of the KITEC at the site in order to fulfil the requirement as stipulated under the OZP. In other words, according to the relevant statutory planning requirement and the two redevelopment proposals, the supply of exhibition facilities in Kowloon East would not diminish due to the redevelopment of the KITEC. According to the two planning applications submitted by the owner, the tentative completion year of the two redevelopment proposals is 2027 and 2028 respectively. As for when the KITEC will cease operation, it will be the owner's decision.

According to the KITEC's website, for rentable event space currently in the KITEC, there are mainly two Rotunda Halls that can accommodate 160 exhibition booths, and an entertainment performance venue that can host an audience of 3 600. Having regard the existing and upcoming cultural and sports facilities, as well as the scale of existing exhibition facilities in Hong Kong, we believe that some of the demand in the community for the existing facilities in the KITEC can be absorbed by other facilities during the redevelopment.

For example, the Kai Tak Sports Park, which is expected to open in the first half of next year, occupies an area of about 28 ha, including a 50 000-seat Main Stadium, a 10 000-seat Indoor Sports Centre and a 5 000-seat Public Sports Ground. Other than sports events, the Main Stadium can also host various large-scale cultural and entertainment events such as music concerts. The Main Stadium's design can provide a venue of different capacity, catering the needs of different events. Furthermore, there are other venues for hosting different types of cultural performance activities in Kowloon East, such as the East Kowloon Cultural Centre (EKCC), which will open in phases starting from this year. The Hall and the Theatre in the EKCC can host an audience of around 1 200 and around 550 respectively.

For conventions and exhibitions (C&E) venues specifically, there are currently two dedicated venues for large-scale C&E events, namely the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (HKCEC) and the AsiaWorld-Expo, with a combined rentable C&E area of around 158 000 sq m, which host many large-scale international C&E events every year. Besides, Hong Kong also offers other venues, such as hotels and multi-functional facilities, catering for the needs of different events. The Government is also gearing up to build additional floor space for C&E venues near the existing HKCEC in Wan Chai North and at the AsiaWorld-Expo. These expansion developments will increase large-scale C&E area by more than 40 per cent to around 220 000 sq m.

(2) Although the current owner of the KITEC would provide 11 300 sq m floor area for exhibition related use as required under the OZP in both redevelopment proposals previously submitted, the mix of other uses of the

two proposals greatly differ. The planning application that the Town Planning Board (TPB) approved last year involved a total GFA of around 165 000 sq m. Other than that for exhibition related use, the remaining 153 700 sq m of GFA was all for commercial use such as office, eating place/shop. For the planning application recently submitted, the proposed GFA is around 137 000 sq m, among which 63 per cent is for residential use, around 35 per cent is for commercial use including exhibition facilities, while the remaining 2 per cent is for community use, such as social welfare facilities and kindergartens.

The secretariat of the TPB is currently inviting public comments for the owner's latest planning application. The Planning Department will comprehensively assess the application in terms of planning and other technical considerations, as well as comments from relevant government departments and public comments, for the TPB's consideration having taken into account whether the proposed mix of use would be in line with the planning intention of the site; whether it would affect the positioning of Kowloon East as CBD2; the compatibility of the proposed residential use with the surroundings; and the demand for additional housing supply in the area, etc.

DoJ and Chongqing Municipal Justice Bureau sign legal services co-operation framework arrangement (with photos)

The Secretary for Justice, Mr Paul Lam, SC, today (May 29) signed a framework arrangement with Deputy Director-General of the Chongqing Municipal Justice Bureau Mr Xiong Shiming on legal services co-operation between Chongqing and Hong Kong to deepen the cities' exchanges and co-operation in legal services, enabling lawyers in the two places to better serve the economic development.

The two sides reached an agreement on many fronts regarding the deepening of legal services co-operation between Chongqing and Hong Kong, including enhancing co-operation and exchanges of legal sectors in the two places, strengthening exchanges and co-operation in the training of foreign-related legal services talent, organising mutual exchange of government legal officials to the other side or other relevant government departments, supporting and encouraging the Chongqing and Hong Kong legal sectors to provide legal services to enterprises in both places with the aim of promoting the "go global" development strategy, and supporting Chongqing and Hong Kong law firms to set up branches at the other side and to establish

partnership associations.

Mr Lam said that the framework arrangement forms a solid foundation to promote future exchanges and co-operation between the two places on various issues such as legal and dispute resolution services, and to jointly contribute to the construction of rule of law of the country.

The Department of Justice and the Chongqing Municipal Justice Bureau signed a co-operation agreement in 2002. Since then, co-operation and exchanges between the legal professions of the two places have been achieving good progress. The signing of this framework arrangement will further strengthen the cities' co-operation, and is conducive to the implementation of the specific co-operation measures supporting and promoting the legal and dispute resolution service sectors of both places, which were outlined in the memorandum signed by the two governments at the High-Level Meeting cum First Plenary Session of Hong Kong/Chongqing Co-operation Conference in May last year.



[Effective Exchange Rate Index](#)

The effective exchange rate index for the Hong Kong dollar on Wednesday, May 29, 2024 is 106.2 (same as yesterday's index).

[Inspection of aquatic products imported from Japan](#)

In response to the Japanese Government's plan to discharge nuclear-contaminated water at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Station, the Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene issued a Food Safety Order which prohibits all

aquatic products, sea salt and seaweeds originating from the 10 metropolis/prefectures, namely Tokyo, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Miyagi, Chiba, Gunma, Tochigi, Niigata, Nagano and Saitama, from being imported into and supplied in Hong Kong.

For other Japanese aquatic products, sea salt and seaweeds that are not prohibited from being imported into Hong Kong, the Centre for Food Safety (CFS) of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department will conduct comprehensive radiological tests to verify that the radiation levels of these products do not exceed the guideline levels before they are allowed to be supplied in the market.

As the discharge of nuclear-contaminated water is unprecedented and will continue for 30 years or more, the Government will closely monitor and step up the testing arrangements. Should anomalies be detected, the Government does not preclude further tightening the scope of the import ban.

From noon on May 28 to noon today (May 29), the CFS conducted tests on the radiological levels of 307 food samples imported from Japan, which were of the "aquatic and related products, seaweeds and sea salt" category. No sample was found to have exceeded the safety limit. Details can be found on the CFS's thematic website titled "Control Measures on Foods Imported from Japan"

(www.cfs.gov.hk/english/programme/programme_rafs/programme_rafs_fc_01_30_Nuclear_Event_and_Food_Safety.html).

In parallel, the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) has also tested 50 samples of local catch for radiological levels. All the samples passed the tests. Details can be found on the AFCD's website (www.afcd.gov.hk/english/fisheries/Radiological_testing/Radiological_Test.html).

The Hong Kong Observatory (HKO) has also enhanced the environmental monitoring of the local waters. No anomaly has been detected so far. For details, please refer to the HKO's website (www.hko.gov.hk/en/radiation/monitoring/seawater.html).

From August 24 to noon today, the CFS and the AFCD have conducted tests on the radiological levels of 55 057 samples of food imported from Japan (including 35 638 samples of aquatic and related products, seaweeds and sea salt) and 13 838 samples of local catch respectively. All the samples passed the tests.

LCQ6: Protection of personal data

privacy

Following is a question by the Hon Elizabeth Quat and a reply by the Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry, Professor Sun Dong, in the Legislative Council today (May 29):

Question:

There are views that the incidents of personal data breaches or hacker intrusions that have occurred in recent years in a number of government departments and public and private organisations reflect a generally low awareness among society about protecting personal data and ensuring cyber security. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

(1) whether it will instruct the heads of various government departments and the heads of information technology security of such departments be held accountable for the security work of the computer systems in their departments, and take disciplinary actions against officers involved in cases of human negligence or non-compliance;

(2) given that the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Hong Kong indicated in its paper submitted to the Panel on Constitutional Affairs of this Council in February this year that it was working with the Government to conduct a comprehensive review of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance and formulate concrete legislative amendment proposals, including the establishment of a mandatory notification mechanism for breach of personal data, of the latest progress of the relevant work and the specific timetable; whether the Government will introduce mechanisms such as administrative fines under the Ordinance, and step up the relevant education and promotion efforts to raise the awareness of cyber and information security in society as a whole; and

(3) whether it will study the introduction of data privacy assessments and audits for all government information technology projects, so as to ensure that the relevant systems will not disclose excessive and unnecessary personal data to the public?

Reply:

President,

Information and cyber security are the cornerstone of digital government. All bureaux and departments (B/Ds) are responsible for ensuring the primary security of their information technology (IT) systems and data, and should put in place effective information security framework and specific measures for their systems in accordance with the Government Information Technology Security Policy and Guidelines issued by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO).

The recent incidents of personal data breach of individual government

departments and public organisations show that B/Ds as well as all sectors of society must stay vigilant about information and cyber security risks at all times, and should continuously strengthen the protection of information systems and data.

Regarding the three parts of the question, in consultation with the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau (CMAB), my reply is as follows:

(1) Under the existing Policy and Guidelines, B/Ds are directly responsible for the implementation and security of their IT projects. The scope of their main responsibilities include the following:

(i) Comply with and adopt the information security risk management system, technical requirements and reference standards as stated in the Policy and Guidelines;

(ii) Supervise the implementation of their IT systems and ensure that relevant personnel adhere to the Policy and Guidelines;

(iii) Conduct regular security risk assessments and audits (SRAA) for their IT infrastructure, information systems and data assets;

(iv) Report information security incidents to the Government Information Security Incident Response Office, and notify as appropriate the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data (PCPD) and/or the Police depending on the nature of incident; and

(v) Government officers should strictly follow the other applicable rules and regulations, including the Security Regulations, the Official Secrets Ordinance and the Civil Service Code.

It is clear that B/Ds shoulder the responsibility of the first line of defence to safeguard the security of IT systems under their purview. The heads of B/Ds will handle cases in accordance with the established procedures if their personnel or contracted service providers are suspected of violating relevant regulations or engaging in illegal acts.

To further enhance the key supervisory role of B/Ds over government IT projects, the OGCI0 is actively examining measures to provide appropriate guidance and technical support to B/Ds, such as requiring B/Ds to designate senior officers to directly supervise the SRAA of their information systems, and to strengthen the cyber risk detection, spot checks and compliance audits. We will implement relevant measures as soon as possible.

(2) According to information provided by the CMAB, the PCPD is currently conducting a comprehensive review of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Ordinance) and formulating concrete proposals for legislative amendments, which include establishing a mandatory personal data breach notification mechanism, requiring data users to formulate policies on personal data retention period, empowering the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data to impose administrative fines, direct regulation of data processors, and

clarifying the definition of personal data. The PCPD is studying in detail relevant laws of other jurisdictions while taking account of the actual situation in Hong Kong, so as to put forward practicable legislative amendment proposals to align with international developments in privacy protection and strengthen the protection of personal data privacy. Once specific legislative amendment proposals are firmed up, the PCPD will consult the Government and the Legislative Council, after which a legislative amendment timetable will be drawn up having regard to actual circumstances.

In addition, the PCPD has been actively engaging in publicity and education work in different aspects, with a view to promoting and enhancing public awareness of personal data security. These efforts include launching a thematic webpage on data security and a data security hotline to help enterprises enhance their measures on safeguarding data security; organising and participation in various seminars and conferences to elaborate on cyber security and data security measures; and rolling out the flagship promotional event Privacy Awareness Week 2024 under the theme of "Safeguard Data Security • Safeguard Privacy", with a view to improving the capability of the public and organisations in safeguarding personal data.

The Policy and Guidelines requires all B/Ds to conduct privacy impact assessment (PIA) during the design stage of information systems and before making updates of significant impact, which help identify and address early the potential privacy issues in the information systems. In response to the latest developments in information and cybersecurity, the OGCI0 is studying measures to require B/Ds to appoint senior officers to closely oversee the PIA of their information systems. It will also introduce regular testing, cyber security attack and defence drills, enhanced staff training and closer collaboration with stakeholders, so as to strengthen the abilities to monitor and safeguard for government information systems, thereby protecting more effectively the information systems and data security.