

LCQ6: Hot weather

Following is a question by the Hon Elizabeth Quat and a reply by the Secretary for the Environment, Mr Wong Kam-sing, in the Legislative Council today (June 6):

Question:

The Hong Kong Observatory recorded a highest temperature of 34.7 degrees Celsius in the urban areas on 21st of last month. On that day, that temperature reading broke the highest temperature record of this year, was the highest temperature on record for the month of May in 42 years, and marked the third hottest day in May since records began in 1884. Some members of the public have pointed out that hot weather has brought considerable impacts on the daily lives and health of the grass roots and outdoor workers. In this connection, will the Government inform this Council:

(1) of the number of reports received by the authorities in the past five years about employees suffering from heat strokes while working outdoors; whether the authorities will review the guidelines and legislation relating to employees at work under hot weather, with a view to better safeguarding the health of employees working in a hot environment;

(2) of the average number of persons each night who sought shelter at the various temporary night heat shelters (TNHSs) operated by the Home Affairs Department during the days of last month when they were open; whether the authorities have considered setting up more TNHSs and ensured that there is at least one TNHS in each District Council district; if so, of the specific plan; if not, the reasons for that; whether the authorities will install additional water dispensers in various districts throughout the territory so that members of the public can replace fluid lost in time to avoid heat strokes caused by dehydration; if so, of the details; if not, the reasons for that; and

(3) as quite a number of members of the grass roots (including families residing in sub-divisions of flat units (commonly known as sub-divided units) have relayed that they need to turn on air-conditioners or fans under hot weather to beat the heat, but the relevant expenditure on electricity charges places a heavy burden on them, whether the authorities will consider introducing afresh an electricity charges subsidy to alleviate the financial pressure on the grass roots; whether the authorities will, by making reference to the experience and practices of overseas countries, take measures to cool down the city, such as increasing urban greening features and green roofs, adopting more green building designs, promoting a greater use of building materials that enable green cooling, providing water mist systems at passenger waiting areas, increasing urban water bodies, encouraging members of the public to save energy in their daily lives and lead a green lifestyle, so as to mitigate the urban heat island effect; if so, of the specific plan; if not, the reasons for that?

Reply:

President,

Having consolidated the information provided by relevant bureaux and departments, I would like to reply on behalf of the Government as follows:

(1) The numbers of heat stroke related work injury cases registered at the Labour Department (LD) in the past five years are provided at Annex.

LD is highly concerned about the hazard of heat stroke to employees working under hot weather. In addition to strengthening inspections and enforcement, LD raises the awareness of employers and employees on heat stroke prevention by publicity and education. LD has produced two pamphlets, entitled Prevention of Heat Stroke at Work in a Hot Environment and Risk Assessment for the Prevention of Heat Stroke at Work, to provide guidance to employers on assessing the risk of heat stroke at workplace and assist them in taking suitable preventive measures. Besides, LD has produced heat stress assessment checklists specifically for the construction and outdoor cleansing industries.

LD also assists the Construction Industry Council in formulating and reviewing their guidelines on preventing heat stroke of construction workers. In 2013, the Construction Industry Council updated the guidelines, recommending the industry to provide an additional 15-minute rest break to construction workers in the morning every day from May to September every year. LD will continue to pay close attention to the guidelines on working in hot environment. It will also strengthen inspections and enforcement, and conduct reviews when necessary to ensure the occupational safety and health of employees.

(2) The Home Affairs Department (HAD) has designated 15 Community Halls or Community Centres as temporary night heat shelters (shelters) for people to take refuge from very hot weather from 10.30pm to 8am the next day.

For the month of May 2018, the shelters were open from 18 to 31 May with a total of 2 409 people (man times) registered for using the service, i.e. 172 people per night on average, which is similar to that in recent years. The number of shelters has increased from 9 to 15 in the past decade. HAD will keep in view the locations and number of the shelters from time to time to meet public needs. Our target is that shelters will be set up in each of the 18 districts shortly. We would explore if it is possible to identify suitable locations for such purpose in the districts concerned.

There are a total of over 10 000 water dispensers at government premises, of which about 2 700 mainly serve the general public. These water dispensers are mostly installed at the active leisure facilities managed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, such as sports centres, sports grounds and swimming pools. To create a social atmosphere that encourages the public to bring their own water bottles as a habit that will help reduce

plastic bottles at source, the Environmental Protection Department is coordinating with various bureaux and departments to, depending on needs, install water dispensers at new government premises and suitable existing government premises during renovation where it is physically and technically feasible.

(3) Under the post-2018 Scheme of Control Agreements signed between the Government and the two power companies, the power companies will reserve funding under their Community Energy Saving Funds to assist disadvantaged groups, including tenants of subdivided units. The power companies will announce details in due course.

Apart from this, the Government promulgated the Energy Saving Plan for Hong Kong's Built Environment 2015~2025+ in 2015, which sets a target of reducing Hong Kong's energy intensity by 40 per cent by 2025. Various measures have been rolled out (Note 1).

To mitigate the heat island effect, the Government is embarking on a tiered strategy to tackle the issue at the territorial, building and facility levels. At the territory level, the Government is implementing the Greening Master Plans (GMPs) to create coherence with the existing plants of the respective districts and thus improve our living environment. The formulation of New Territories GMPs followed after completion of the Urban GMPs in 2011.

An urban forest helps alleviate extreme air temperature, improve air quality, and provide shade. The Government endeavours to integrate quality landscape and planting provisions into public works projects. This includes the allocation of sufficient space for roadside planting, requirement to achieve site coverage of greenery of 20 to 30 per cent for site areas that exceed 1 000 square metres, and planting on the roof level of suitable existing structures, etc.. In the past 10 years, the Government has planted approximately 71.7 million new plants in projects outside country parks.

To improve urban climate and respond to climate change, we are incorporating urban micro-climatic and air ventilation considerations in planning and urban design.

The District Cooling System (DCS) in the Kai Tak Development is in operation. The Government will also consider the provision of DCS in other new development areas or redevelopment areas. Buildings connecting to a DCS will not need to install heat rejection units and chillers for their air-conditioning systems.

When planning new drainage provision, the Government will seize every opportunity to incorporate the elements of Blue-Green Infrastructure, including the provision of water bodies (such as construction of flood attenuation lake). These provisions can alleviate the heat island effect as well.

As regards buildings, the Buildings Department has introduced a new mechanism to promote the construction of environmentally friendly and

sustainable private buildings (Note 2) by imposing an overall cap on gross floor area (GFA) concession since 2011 with a view to achieving better air ventilation, enhancing the environmental quality of our living space particularly at the pedestrian level, providing more greenery, and mitigating the heat island effect. Another pre-requisite is registration of the project under BEAM Plus, which encourages buildings to include green spaces and the use of good ventilation design to help mitigate the heat island effect.

The GFA concession mechanism also encourages the provision of an appropriate level of green and amenity features in buildings, such as sunshades, that would improve the quality of living space and enhance the environmental performance of building developments.

The Government has been leading by example in promoting sustainable buildings, including introducing green design in government buildings. From 2012 to 2017, the Government has completed 192 green roof projects and approximately 40 projects are under construction.

Franchised bus companies have been paying attention to the passengers waiting environment, including improving the design of bus shelters to mitigate the heat of the waiting areas. The Government also conducts regular inspections and maintenance on the ventilation systems of covered public transport interchanges under our management so that passengers can wait in a comfortable environment. We have no plan to provide water mist systems at passenger waiting areas at the moment.

Finally, the Government announced Hong Kong's Climate Action Plan 2030+ in 2017 which sets the carbon reduction target for 2030 and the key measures to combat climate change. Some of the measures on adaptation and resilience, such as incorporating urban climatic and air ventilation considerations in planning and urban design, can help mitigate the urban heat island effect.

Thank you, President.

Note 1: including setting an electricity saving target for government buildings and implementation of energy saving projects; continuing with implementation of the Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme; championing the Energy Saving for All campaign; and reviewing and tightening the Overall Thermal Transfer Value for commercial buildings and hotels and the Residential Thermal Transfer Value standard for domestic buildings, etc..

Note 2: under the mechanism, the pre-requisites for granting GFA concessions include compliance with the sustainable building design elements including building setback, building separation and site coverage of greenery.

[Fraudulent website related to Hang Seng Bank, Limited](#)

The following is issued on behalf of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority:

The Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) today (June 6) wishes to alert members of the public to a press release issued by Hang Seng Bank, Limited on fraudulent website, which has been reported to the HKMA. Hyperlink to the press release is available on [the HKMA website](#) for ease of reference by members of the public.

Anyone who has provided his or her personal information to the website concerned or has conducted any financial transactions through the website should contact the bank concerned using the contact information provided in the press release, and report to the Police or contact the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force at 2860 5012.

[Effective Exchange Rate Index](#)

The effective exchange rate index for the Hong Kong dollar on Wednesday, June 6, 2018 is 99.5 (down 0.2 against yesterday's index).

[LCQ10: Promoting wider use of technology within the Government](#)

Following is a question by the Hon Wu Chi-wai and a written reply by the Secretary for Innovation and Technology, Mr Nicholas W Yang, in the Legislative Council today (June 6):

Question:

The Innovation and Technology Bureau (ITB) established the TechConnect (block vote) in mid-2017 to assist various government departments in implementing technology projects, with a view to enhancing operational efficiency and improving public services. It is learnt that the committee concerned has supported the allocation of funding to 24 technology projects. Regarding the efforts to promote the wider use of technology within

the Government, will the Government inform this Council:

(1) of the (i) commencement dates, (ii) commissioning dates, (iii) estimated non-recurrent and recurrent expenditure, and (iv) anticipated achievements (including the numbers of beneficiaries and the anticipated amounts of saving in expenditure) of the aforesaid 24 technology projects;

(2) of the details of ITB's current work to assist various government departments in implementing technology projects under the aforesaid block vote mechanism; whether the ITB will send its staff to the various departments to understand their operations and recommend the implementation of technology projects which may enhance work efficiency and improve services; besides the ITB, whether there are other policy bureaux or government departments which are currently exploring the application of technology to enhance work efficiency; if so, of the details;

(3) apart from the aforesaid 24 technology projects, whether the various government departments implemented in the past three years other projects on the application of new technology for the provision of public services; if so, of the details; of the various government departments' plans in the coming year to implement projects on the application of new technology for the provision of public services;

(4) of the current number of civil servants who are holders of degrees related to science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), with a breakdown of such number by (i) whether such civil servants are directorate grade officers as well as by (ii) the grades and (iii) the government departments to which they belong;

(5) as the Chief Executive's Council of Advisers on Innovation and Strategic Development and the Steering Committee on Innovation and Technology focus respectively on the macro economic development of Hong Kong, and steering innovation and technology development as well as smart city projects, of the authorities' measures to increase the opportunities for civil servants with a STEM academic background to take part in formulating the relevant policies; whether the authorities will make reference to the practices of overseas governments and create in the Chief Executive's Office or the various government departments positions such as Science Advisors to be filled by professionals outside the civil service, so as to allow them to offer independent technology advice to the Government; and

(6) whether it will study the implementation of digital government transformation to enable the Government to use more technology to enhance operational efficiency, and promote a wider application of innovation and technology at the community level?

Reply:

President,

Our reply to the six parts of the question is as follows:

(1) The Innovation and Technology Bureau (ITB) set up the TechConnect (block vote) in mid-2017. To date, the internal committee responsible for vetting applications has supported funding for 24 technology projects proposed by 14 departments. The fund will be used to support the non-recurrent expenditure of the projects. Some of the projects have commenced in the 2017-18 financial year, whereas the remaining will be launched in the 2018-19 financial year. Details are set out at Annex.

(2) The ITB set up the TechConnect (block vote) to support Government departments in planning and implementing technology projects, so as to enhance operational efficiency and improve public services by use of technology. The departments concerned are required to submit regular reports to the TechConnect Unit of the ITB who will monitor the progress and expenditure of the approved projects. When necessary, the TechConnect Unit will conduct meetings or pay visits to the departments to understand the project progress and offer advice. As for new projects to be launched in 2019-20, the ITB will accept and assess proposals by departments within the year. We do not have relevant information at this moment.

(3) Apart from the TechConnect (block vote), bureaux/departments (B/Ds) implement computerisation projects through the Capital Works Reserve Fund Head 710. In the past three financial years, the average annual expenditure is about \$1.8 billion, covering projects including strengthening information technology (IT) security, system technology upgrade, enhancing internal operational efficiency and improving public services through IT. In addition, the Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong published in December 2017 outlined B/Ds' initiatives that adopt technology to build smart city in different areas (such as transport, health, environment and education etc) in the next 5 years. B/Ds also make use of their annual budget estimates and other funding items to implement projects which improve public services through applying technologies. We do not have information of the relevant projects.

(4) and (5) According to the information provided by the Civil Service Bureau, heads of Department/Grade will set the entry requirements for grades under their purview on the basis of operational needs of the grades. Currently, as far as academic requirement is concerned, grades involving science and technology related duties, such as Analyst/Programmer, Chemist, Scientific Officer, Fisheries Officer and Environmental Protection Officer, require their appointees to possess a bachelor degree in STEM-related disciplines. However, the Government has not maintained statistical information on relevant academic qualifications of all civil servants. B/Ds will consider whether to establish non-civil service posts requiring specific professional knowledge according to their needs.

(6) To promote digital transformation of the Government, we are taking forward the following smart city infrastructure projects:

(a) to provide an electronic identity (eID) for all Hong Kong residents, allowing them to use a single digital identity and authentication to conduct

government and commercial transactions online; and

(b) to implement the Next Generation Government Cloud Infrastructure and a Big Data Analytics Platform to expedite system development of e-government services, improve service level and enhance operation efficiency and cyber security.

At the society level, the ITB launched the \$500 million Innovation and Technology Fund for Better Living (FBL) in May 2017 to encourage and fund different sectors of society to make use of innovative ideas and technologies to develop projects that bring more convenience, comfort and safety to citizens, or address the needs of specific community groups. As at May 2018, the FBL has approved 13 applications, with a total amount of grant at about \$38 million.

[Film Archive's "Morning Matinee" to screen classic comedy duos \(with photos\)](#)

Comedy is one of the major genres of Hong Kong cinema, featuring numerous acclaimed comedians. The Hong Kong Film Archive (HKFA) of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department will present the programme "Dynamic Duos: Laugh Out Loud" in the "Morning Matinee" series, screening the comedies of four comic pairings from different eras. The films will be shown at the HKFA Cinema at 11am on Fridays from July to September.

In the 1950s, Cantonese opera star Sun Ma Si-tsang and radio star Tang Kei-chen came to the big screen by teaming up as the "two fools". In "Two Fools in Paradise" (1958), the duo will do anything for a buck, and in doing so provide a feast of laughter through their follies. "Two Fools Catch the Murderer" (1959) is a hybrid of comedy and crime film themed on making a living. "Wrong Connection" (1959) centres on a series of cross-dressing jokes in which the duo disguise themselves as housemaids, and later Sun Ma even does a double gender reverse by posing as the rich boyfriend of Law Yim-hing. The duo are forced to join the army in "A Fool in the Army" (1959) – and they try hard to escape. Yiu Kwang-chao, plays a plump commander and steals the show by making a hilarious visual contrast alongside the skinny Sun Ma and Tang. The fun-filled songs in the four films are depictions of the reality of society at the time.

Two hefty comedy stars, the Cantonese-speaking Leung Sing-por and the Mandarin-speaking Liu Enjia, co-starred in various comedies featuring the cultural clash between northerners and southerners in the '60s. "The Greatest Civil War on Earth" (1961) and "The Greatest Wedding on Earth" (1962)

highlight the business competition between the duo, which nearly ruins the marriage of their children. In "The Greatest Love Affair on Earth" (1964), Leung wears a gaudy wig and a fancy dress to pose as a rich woman helping her friends find love. The flirtatious Leung takes the spotlight by dancing with Liu hilariously. "The Greatest Civil War on Earth" will be accompanied by a post-screening talk hosted by Andrew Leung and May Ng.

The typical screen personas of the Hui brothers – the smart Michael Hui versus the clumsy younger brother, Ricky Hui – remained their signature comedic appeal in the '70s and '80s. In their classic work, "The Private Eyes" (1976), Michael Hui stars as the frugal owner of a detective agency, while Ricky Hui plays a bumbling assistant, making a satirical comedy on how the mean boss exploits his employees. "The Contract" (1978) follows the Hui brothers' messy scheme to get Michael Hui's contract from his current boss secretly, so as to free him to join another TV station. Michael Hui plays a mean boss again in "Chicken and Duck Talk" (1988), whereas Ricky Hui gets his moment to shine when he jumps ship to the enemy, a fried chicken restaurant nearby, thus competing with the Chinese-style roast duck restaurant owned by Michael Hui.

Stephen Chow is synonymous with "mo lei tau", embodying the Hong Kong style of nonsensical humour. In the '90s, Chow and his partner Ng Man-tat became a popular comic pairing in Hong Kong cinema. In "All for the Winner" (1990), Chow comes to Hong Kong from the Mainland and stays with his uncle, Ng. Knowing Chow has supernatural powers, Ng then gets him to unleash his powers in the gambling world. "Royal Tramp" (1992) features Chow as the witty and mischievous Wai Siu-bo who encounters Ng, a sinister eunuch in the palace. The scene in which Chow prompts Ng to pose as Guan Yu from "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" to fight the villain is comic gold. Chow is a spoiled rich kid in "Sixty Million Dollar Man" (1995), and is gravely injured in an explosion when saving his biological father, Ng. Luckily, a scientist turns Chow into a cyborg in order to save his life.

"The Greatest Civil War on Earth", "The Greatest Wedding on Earth" and "The Greatest Love Affair on Earth" are in Mandarin and Cantonese, while the other films are in Cantonese. "The Private Eyes", "Chicken and Duck Talk", "Royal Tramp" and "Sixty Million Dollar Man" have Chinese and English subtitles and the other films are without subtitles.

Tickets priced at \$30 are now available at URBIX (www.urbtix.hk). For credit card telephone bookings, please call 2111 5999. For programme details, please call 2739 2139 or visit www.lcsd.gov.hk/ce/CulturalService/HKFA/en_US/web/hkfa/programmesandexhibitions/2018mm-ddlol/index.html.

