

公民黨對 2011-2012 年度施政報告的期望

行政摘要

引言

第三屆特區政府當政四年，行政長官曾蔭權掌權六年，貧富懸殊及社會矛盾越來越嚴重。大部份市民不但分享不到經濟發展成果，還受到高通漲和高樓價衝擊，生活日益艱難。特區政府雖然手握大權，坐擁鉅富，卻無心無能管治，對社會意見拖延懶理。

香港的人權和法治受到嚴峻的挑戰。基本法賦予的權利和自由被漠視、記者採訪遭阻撓、市民表達意見的空間受壓制；外傭就入境條例申請司法覆核案，政府任由某些團體和人士發佈不實的數據挑動民粹，向申請人、其代表律師甚至與案件無關的人士和團體口誅筆伐。凡此種種，都顯示出香港正陷入人權倒退、法治勢危、社會撕裂的危險境地。特區政府實在有必要重拾保障人權、維護法治、推進民主的責任，以維持社會公平公義。

另外，土地資源是香港經濟發展的重要資產，特區政府應以新思維善用政府土地，以協助基層市民創業，推動經濟多元發展。

公民黨認為，政府在今次的施政報告有六大任務，包括**撤回「遞補機制」、妥善處理居住與置業問題、盡快通過《競爭條例草案》、紓緩貧富懸殊、推行全民退休保障及更新清新空氣指標**。另外，我們亦就房屋、政制、人權、經濟、社福規劃等 16 個範疇向政府提出建議，希望能鞭策夕陽政府，在最後一份施政報告中好好把握機會，兌現承諾，有所作為。

建議簡述如下：

房屋

- 每年最少提供 5000 個單位，將「置安心」土地用作復建居屋，並就房委會的財政狀況、市民負擔能力及二手居屋市場靈活性等因素審慎制定居屋售價，並增建公屋。

扶貧及福利

- 重推「五年福利規劃」及重設扶貧委員會，研究如何善用財政資源，透過長、中、短期措施處理貧富懸殊及支援清貧人士。成立種子基金，落實全民退休保障計劃。檢討綜援機制，包括增加綜援租金津貼，以跟上私人舊樓的租金升幅。

政制發展

- 廢除分組點票制度及所有功能組別議席，2017 行政長官選舉則由全港市民一人一票普選產生，並不可設有任何篩選或預選機制。由今年起停止委任及全面取消區議會委任議席，並增加民選區議會在地區建設事務上的決策權。為高官問責制訂立清晰指引。

保障人權

- 加強警隊對人權及法治的認識，改善過往對示威人士的處理手法。重新檢視《版權條例》修訂草案內容，刪去當中把侵權行為刑事化的建議，又檢討《公安條例》、《竊聽條例》、《性別歧視條例》、《家庭崗位歧視條例》、《殘疾歧視條例》、《種族歧視條例》等，確保人權得到更充份保障。

施政及管治

- 全面檢討委任重要公職人員的機制，完善《公務員守則》，清楚界定政治委任官員及公務員的職責，並理順行政與立法關係。制訂「檔案法」，規定政府部門及公營機構必須妥善保存其檔案和資料，並讓公眾得以查閱。

經濟及財經

- 積極向中小企解釋及檢討現時《競爭條例草案》的目的，以釋除他們的誤解和疑慮，並檢討草案對政府部門和公共機構作出的豁免，把部份可能與民間出現競爭的機構剔出豁免範圍以外。增加食品入口競爭，防止食品入口壟斷。諮詢公眾並落實規管一手物業銷售的立法工作，抑制樓市炒風。

環保創富

- 發展綠色經濟，透過多項政策，例如發展環保汽車的零部件、設立減廢推廣小組及資源回收隊、協助區議會舉辦「綠蚤市場」、盡快落實淨化海港第二期乙工程及資助新建大廈的天台進行綠化等，創造就業。

環保

- 兌現承諾，更新空氣質素指標並訂立減排目標，以達到世界衛生組織的標準。政府亦應帶頭並鼓勵商界及市民採用健康能源及提升建築物能源效益。

規劃發展

- 加快檢討全港各區的分區計劃大綱圖，研究修訂《城市規劃條例》以完善香港的城市規劃政策，推行政策措施以防止出現屏風效應。增撥增源進行巡查

和執法工作，確保建築物的僭建物問題得到處理。妥善管理樹木，並盡快制訂全面的自然保育及文物保育政策。

勞工

- 每年檢討最低工資水平，積極研究訂立每周標準工時，嚴打「假自僱」僱主，捍衛勞工權益。

教育

- 撤回德育及國民教育科建議。開展「免費學前教育」政策的研究工作，落實小班教學，進一步增加資助大學學額數目，加強監管自資專上課程的質素，並優化專上學生資助，並關注弱勢社群的教育需要。

醫療

- 減輕公營醫院醫護人員工作量及增加誘因作出挽留，將預留作自願醫保的 500 億資金，直接用於改善公營醫療服務，加強精神科服務，並增加藥物諮詢委員會更新藥物名冊制度的透明度。

交通

- 研究第三條跑道公眾諮詢所收集的意見後，由政府接手舉行第二輪公眾諮詢，詳述與工程相關的所有資訊，以及提供更多不同方案供公眾選擇，並對各方案進行環境評估。將小巴座位由現時 16 座加至 20 座。

民政事務

- 盡快制訂政策，協助文化藝術及體育有長遠發展，又採用「與民共議」模式推動西九項目發展。檢討及改善村代表制度，使之系統化和具透明度。研究設立發牌制度等政策，支援街頭藝人。

食物安全及環境衛生

- 全面檢討並更新動物福利政策，活化公共街市，支援本地有機耕種及漁業。盡快檢討食物安全檢測機制，將包含鉻在內的重金屬上限，調整至與國內一致水平；盡快設立恆常監管機制，主動監測及管理環境中的有害物質及各類食品內的添加劑。盡快增加骨灰龕供應。

青年事務

- 收集青年人對各項社會政策的意見，聆聽他們的訴求。撥出資源支援青少年服務機構，處理青少年援交問題。

Civic Party's Expectations of the Policy Address 2011 - 2012

Executive Summary

Introduction

The six years of Donald Tsang as Chief Executive has witnessed worsening poverty and social conflicts. Not only have citizens failed to share the fruits of economic growth, they also suffer from soaring inflation and property prices, struggling ever harder to earn a living and make ends meet. Despite the executive powers it has and the ample fiscal reserve at its disposal, the HKSAR government has neither the will nor ability to govern, and continues to ignore public opinions.

Human rights and the Rule of Law are being seriously threatened. Rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Basic Law are not being respected; journalists were not free to report and citizens' freedom of expression is being suppressed during the visit of the Vice Premier. In the recent cases of foreign domestic helpers seeking judicial review of their right of abode, the government allowed unfounded misrepresentations of the situation to proliferate and divide the people so much so that pressure uncalled for has been brought to bear on the court and applicants' legal

representatives. These are but a few of the instances to testify to the regression of human rights and the rule of law as an institution is under threat. The Civic Party calls on the government to renew its commitment for human rights, to Hong Kong's core values of equality, fairness and liberty and to the Rule of Law.

Besides, land, being a singularly most important resource of Hong Kong and valuable asset for the economic activities, must be fairly and well utilized by the government to help citizens to rekindle their entrepreneurial spirit whereby helping to promote a more diversified economy.

The Civic Party sees the Policy Address 2011-2012 as the last opportunity for the Tsang Administration to grapple with the following 6 public policies most important to Hong Kong, including (1) withdrawal of the replacement mechanism aimed at abolishing by-elections for the Legislative Council; (2) solving housing and home ownership problems; (3) enacting the Competition Bill; (4) helping the poor in the ever widening rich-poor gap; (5) implementing the universal retirement protection system; and (6) renewing the Air Quality Objective. Moreover, we also make suggestions in 16 different policy areas, including housing, constitutional system, human rights protection, economic development and the planning of social security.

The Civic Party wants to see some will on the present government to do something towards the betterment of Hong Kong.

The following is the brief summary of the suggestions made by the Civic Party.

1) Housing

Provide at least 5,000 flats under Home Ownership Scheme per year. Sites previously allocated to “My Home Purchase Plan” should be used for HOS instead. The price of HOS flats should be cautiously set taking into account the financial position of the Housing Authority, the affordability of citizens and the turnover of HOS secondary market. At the same time, there should also be increased supply of public housing.

2) Poverty Alleviation and Social Welfare

Revive the “5-year Welfare Planning” and re-establish the Commission on Poverty. Implement measures for efficient use of the fiscal reserves. Through undertaking long, medium and short-term initiatives to narrow the wealth gap and support people living in poverty. Set up a seed-fund for the implementation of a universal retirement protection scheme. Conduct a comprehensive review of the CSSA Scheme, including raising the rent allowance

to meet the cost of accommodation in old buildings.

3) Constitutional Development

Abolish split voting mechanism and functional constituencies. The Chief Executive shall be elected by the “one man, one vote” universal suffrage system in 2017 without any kind of screening mechanism. Stop appointing District Councilors immediately. Give District Councils more powers in initiating and managing district policies. To better articulate the powers and duties of appointees under the principal officials accountability system.

4) Human Rights Protection

Better educate the Police Force so as to ensure that they have sufficient knowledge about human rights and the Rule of Law. Review and improve on the measures of handling demonstrators. Review the Copyright Amendment Bill to withdraw the proposal to criminalize the infringement of copyright. Review Public Order Ordinance, Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance, Sex Discrimination Ordinance, Family Status Discrimination Ordinance, Disability Discrimination Ordinance and Race Discrimination Ordinance to make sure human rights are properly protected.

5) Governance

Thoroughly review the system of appointing senior officials and heads of

important government authorities. Refine the Civil Service Code to better define and differentiate the respective roles of politically appointed officials and civil servants. Enact "Archive Law" to ensure public records are properly kept and are accessible to the public.

6) Economy and Finance

Explain policy objectives of the Competition Bill to SMEs so as to do away with their misunderstandings and worries. Review the proposal to exclude government departments and public organizations from operation of the Bill, especially in relation to those entities that compete directly with their private sector counterparts. Avoid monopoly in the food market by promoting competition in food import. Hold public consultation and forthwith enact laws to regulate the sale of first-hand properties, which has the effect of inhibiting speculations in the property market.

7) Green Industries

Develop green economy by implementing policies such as encouraging research and development of environmentally friendly automotive parts and accessory systems; setting up waste reduction facilitation teams; assisting District Councils to set up green fairs; implementing Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) 2B to create job opportunities.

8) Environmental Protection

Fulfill the promise to meet the WHO air quality guidelines and reduce greenhouse gas emission. Government should set the trend and encourage the commercial sector to use clean energy and enhance energy efficiency of buildings.

9) Urban Planning

Speed up the review process of OZPs. Review Town Planning Ordinance and change the current urban planning policy. Implement policies to prevent Wall-Effect Buildings. Allocate more resources on patrolling and to law enforcement initiatives in order to tackle illegal constructions. Properly regulate tree management. Implement comprehensive policies on nature and heritage conservation.

10) Manpower

Review level of minimum wage. Legislate on weekly standard working hours. Punish employers for false self-employment so as to protect the rights of the employees.

11) Education

Withdraw the consultation of Moral and National Education Curriculum. Process the research on providing free pre-school education. Implement

small-class teaching. Increase UGC-funded bachelor degree places and strengthen the monitoring of standard of post-secondary level courses. Improve the Financial Assistance Scheme for Post-secondary Students (FASP). To better provide for the education need of the minorities.

12) Health Care

Alleviate the workload and stress of medical staff working in public health sector. 50 billion earmarked for voluntary medical insurance programme should be directly used to improve the public health services. Strengthen mental health service. Enhance the transparency of the Drug Advisor Committee.

13) Transport

Study public opinion collected in the consultation on the third runway and conduct a second consultation, providing full information relevant to the project and more options for public to choose from. The government should also conduct environmental assessment for all options. Increase seats of minibuses from 16 to 20.

14) Home Affairs

Implement policies to assist long-term development of culture, art and sports industries. Adopt a public engagement model to develop West Kowloon Cultural District. Review and improve the village representative system,

making it more systematic and transparent. Study on measures such as licensing in order to support roving entertainers.

15) Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene

Review and update the policies on animal welfare thoroughly. Revitalize the public wet markets. Support local organic farms and fishing industries.

Review food safety testing mechanism and upgrade the maximum limitation of heavy metal, including chromium, to Mainland's standards. Set up a regular mechanism to test and manage harmful substances in the environment and additives in food. Hasten to increase the supply of columbaria.

16) Youth Affairs

Collect opinions from young generation and better provide for their needs.

Allocate more resources to support youth centres. Properly handle the compensated dating problem among young people.