

#### Reborn Wong

To lths@thb.gov.hk

cc

12/09/2013 19:02

Subject 長遠房屋策略諮詢文件意見

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敬啟者,

問題1,公營房屋建屋量比例

我贊成公營房屋比例應該較高,政府應主導房屋供應.

問題2,長遠房屋需求所採用的原則和方法

我認為當中 "假設已有適切居所的住戶並不會產生新增的房屋淨需求", 然後採用2011 年年中至 2021 年年中的平均淨增長作推算很有問題. 這個假切並沒考慮部份市民是因 樓價過份昂貴而被逼繼續與家人同住, 一旦樓價回落至合理水平, 這類需求便會湧現. 另 一個問題是, 這樣的假切彷彿認為現在的房屋供應已足以應付現在的需求, 但事實是, 現 今香港房屋供應極度短缺, 如不把現在所缺乏的份量於往後日子增建房屋填補, 住房將 持續緊張, 問題亦無法解決.

問題3、「居住環境欠佳」的準則

建議考慮"人均居住空間"的大小,部份市民住在非常狹小的居所亦應被視為「居住環境欠佳」.

問題4,推算房屋需求的其他因素

a) 樓價調控, b) 置業階梯, c)活動空間, d)社區凝聚力, e)市民歸屬感

問題5,未來十年推算的總房屋供應目標和公私營房屋的建議比例

我覺得推算並不全面,也低估了因多年房屋供應偏低所積聚的需求.至於增加公營房屋 比例,我認為方向正確,如有需要,7:3也沒有問題.不過公營房屋方面要有新思維,除了 現在的公屋和居屋之外,也應考慮其他形式.

問題6、撥地發展中高收入長者住屋計劃

我贊成,多方面發展,配合不同需要.其實只要在地價方面給予適度折扣已經可以為社會 製造很多機會,始終地是大家的,取之於民用之於民才合理.

問題7,房委會增加年逾45歲(然後擴至40歲、35歲)的非長者一人申請者額外分數 我認為增加分數給年逾50歲的一人申請者尚說得過去,35-50歲正值壯年,實在看不到 有任何理由要增加他們的配額,原則是:公屋應先分配給更有需要的家庭或人士.

問題8,目標三年上樓擴至年逾35歲申請者

如此建議會減少可編配予公屋輪候冊上家庭及年長申請者,我極度反對.原則是:公屋應先分配給更有需要的家庭或人士.

問題9,增建專為單身人士而設的公屋大廈

在不影響已承諾供應的公屋單位數量為大前提,我贊成多建不同類型樓宇己解決房屋不

足的問題.

問題10,興建過渡性房屋

贊成,但要快,成本亦不能太高,否則便等如浪費.其實大量的空置校舍,政府用地,臨時露天停車場等也可用作興建過渡性房屋,以解燃眉之急.

問題11, 擋房發牌或登記

絕對反對! 理應予以取締, 習非成是根本就是本末倒置. 政府應提供過渡性房間與有需要人十.

問題12、「居屋」單身人士配額

反對,始終應以家庭優先,我找不到理由要先照顧這類單身人士.

問題13,「白表」資產下限

贊成加入資產及入息下限,以免資源錯配.

問題14,各項計劃重推

(a)租者置其屋計劃-贊成,但租金應全數轉為首期

(b)為首次置業人士提供經濟資助 - 反對,強烈反對! 這無異借錢與市民交給地產商,並增加市民將來供款壓力.

(c)提供租金援助和推出租務管制 - 反對! 租金援助又是把立稅人的錢交給業主. 至於租務管制, 我認為政府主動增加供應更為實際.

問題15,剔除輪候冊上不合資格的申請者

非常贊成,總認為那些在學時期便申請的人士,投身社會後便己經不合資格,定期檢視是很合理的.

問題16,檢討和更新「富戶政策」

贊成, 加快公屋流轉, 讓真正有需要的人住.

問題17,改善寬敞戶政策

沒意見. 事實上, 我認為效果不大. 加強巡查及檢控濫用公屋情況還比較實際.

問題18, 編配予輪候者或改善現有公屋戶的居住環境

我認為應優先編配予輪候冊申請者.

問題19,邀請私營機構參與提供資助房屋單位

贊成, 互利互惠, 但要小心平衡各方利益.

問題20,加快房屋供應措施

改變土地用途,舊區重建,發展新市鎮,填海造地,培訓人手,引進外勞.

問題21,提高地積比率

可以,但交通配套,公共設施亦要相應增加,否則會帶來很多其他問題.

問題22,發展和保育

填海造地,發展工業用地,改建空置校舍,舊區重建皆為可取措施.另外,建議把政府大樓搬往新界鐵路沿線,以釋出市區用地,並可帶動新界發展動力.

此致



Elsa Chong

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cc bcc

13/09/2013 00:54

Subject 對房屋發展的睇法

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政府不應賤賣土地,應善用土地資源,擁有適當的土地儲備,調控土地供求,令地價保持平穩。

在興建房屋方面,除興建公屋和居屋外,亦可與私人發展商看齊,興建私人房屋,以市場價格出售,共夾心階層、中產人士等購買,給有能力負擔購買私人樓宇之市民多一個選擇。政府既可提升使用土地的回報、出售樓宇所賺取的收入,在資金回攏後,可重新投入公營房屋持續發展,除可減少政府對公營房屋的長遠負擔外,亦可因提供私營房屋打破一直由私人發展商壟斷私人物業市場的局面。

政府在推出供私人購買物業時,物業定價可按市值出售避免對私人物業價值帶來衝擊,但可考慮按個別買家的負擔能力提供不同的\*優惠,而且可以聯同按揭證券公司,提供高乘數的按揭計劃支援用家,令更加多有負擔能力的香港人購買私人物業,減少對公營房屋負擔。

長遠政府可以因涉足私人物業市場,可更立體掌握房屋供應,為日後重新主導房屋市場鋪路,而且能為未來的房屋供應建立新秩序。

在政府主導的房屋市場下,將對市場起更好的示範作用,除可因引入競爭穩定樓價外,亦能迫使對手私人發展商在售樓時更規律減少不良售樓方法導致買家利益受損。

\*買家享有之樓價優惠需視乎申請人的入息、家庭組合、家庭成員數目及資產而定。而且將來轉售時需向政府歸還。

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回覆咨詢文件2013年9月

深綺梅 2013.9.13 香港市民意見分享.docx

閱讀文件後,督導委員會就咨詢內容第 10 章意見分享,本人梁綺梅發表意見如下,希望政府考慮建議:

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- 1. 由於上屆政府沒有做好提供居屋供應,在地少樓荒的情況下加上更多加炒賣樓宇出現,樓價和租金飆升遠超離實際經濟因素,現政府必須加大公屋和資助出售單位的建屋量。
  - 而資助出售單位如居屋/港人港地等,不要跟市場樓價掛勾訂折購,因為現在的樓價是一個天價,應以香港市民每月平均薪金收入中位數,佔供樓比例訂一個合理可以能力負擔作售價,讓基層可以上車而不會推高樓價。
- 推算長遠房屋需求要考慮這幾年加多了雙非兒童人口數字,工廈劏房 6.5 萬人,侈居港人數。
- 3. 居住環境欠佳如長策會例出顯示的資料內容所指出的地方。
- 4. 在推算房屋需求時,應考慮香港承受能力,人多車多迫爆香港,例如考慮: 修 定每日國內進入香港人士限額及提高侈居香港條件等。
- 5. 未來十年推算的總房屋供應目標,其中短期要有 6 成公屋和居屋/港人港地是 必需優先達標。
- 6. 撥地發展中高收入長者住屋計劃方面,如要協助,可以一併加入港人港地內。
- 7. 支持只給予年逾45歲以增加他們早日入住公屋的機會。
- 8. 只給予年逾45歲以增加他們早日入住公屋的機會,這調整不會有太大影响。
- 9. 單身人士可以不住公屋大廈,可以住過渡性房屋安置。
- 10. 市區一定有臨時空置土地,關鍵在於落實用地,例如啓德用地,荒野市郊, 荒廢學校/廢車場等,可以用來興建過渡性房屋予有需要的人士例如:等上公 屋多年的士和住劏房多年的人士以及等上公屋的單身人士。
- 11. 不讚成推行發牌,這會推高加租潮,一石擊起千重浪,炒家必視為肥豬肉, 政府越補貼只會越推高租金,樓價也必再度熾熱上升。

規管住宅樓宇和綜合用途樓宇內的"分間樓宇單位"有現時的法例規管。 可以加強巡查檢控。

- 12. 居屋發售可以預留多些比例給白表人士(已包括單身人士在內)。
- 13. 政府可以根據每年香港入息中位數,設訂入息/資產下限,增加白表申請者比例(已包括有真正住屋需要而又合資格的首次置業者在內)。
- 14. 提供以金錢經濟資助形式和免補地價名額支助首次置業者,有關計劃必會推高樓價。必須落成的樓宇價格,要比起天價樓平更多的價格發售居屋/港人港地等支助
- 15. 對訂定檢視配額及計分制下申請者的入息和資產的機制及進行定期檢視,從 而剔除輪侯冊上不合資格的申請者,這是必須做的合情合理合法工作。
- **16.** 讚成縮短首次申報入息的期限及其後申報入息及資產的期限;只要住戶的 入息或資產水平其中一項超逾相關限額便要遷出公屋。
- 17. 只要依例依法辦事,無意見。

房屋。

- 18. 按公屋單位編配予輪侯申請者。
- 19. 不讚成邀請私營機構參與提供資助房屋單位,全部變成大白象或天價樓出現,如市區重建一直都是以天價樓出售,請市建局檢討收樓價錢,不應浪費公帑出高價收舊樓。
- **20.** 為加快房屋供應,政府應增大覓地盡快放展以及成立建造房屋工作隊,招聘培訓增加建造業人手供應。
- **21.** 多管齊下,達致成效,提高地積比率,以增加房屋供應,另一方面管制減少每日國內往來人士。
- **22.** 先選地是必要,有地才可發展,這是政府的責任。基層市民住屋是重中之重點,在取捨下保育是次要的。

謝謝!

梁綺梅 2013.9.13

# 法立也政府,破也政府,败也政府也

政府爲何要以身作則带領港人有法不依呢?知法犯法, 祝法於無形呢?

回歸以來,政府管治無方,一屆不如一屆,方寸大亂,每況愈下,舉步維艱,不進 反退,踐淮人無比的傷痛與失望,若依法管治,執法以嚴,怎會出現今天的僧況呢?

病由淺中醫,可政府卻視若無暗,掉以輕心,結果待野火燒山已爲時晚矣。冤有頭, 位有主,擒賊先擒王都是大家耳熟能群的處事之方和處世之道。政府有權有力爲何不依 法執行懲治之呢?自古以來就是民不與官鬥,民有力與官鬥嗎?若將不法之事物根除於 萌芽狀態,會出現今天的社會難治之症嗎?民不管,官之過和懶。依法拉人封艇,狗頭 鍘侍候,誰敢越雷池半步呢?不知政府是否有心讓惡勢坐大呢(食環署任由商販犯規出 界,佔公私用,誰的過失呢?房屋署任由劑割僭建又是誰之過呢?又是沒人失職,沒人 問費、多好呀)?

有為的政府應思放並重,一手紅蘿蔔,一手大木棍,亂世用重典、既然才民不講理,對牛彈琴,不守法更公然向司法挑戰,就應施重典讓犯事者有所感覺而非連抓癢也不如也,政府太軟弱可欺,能治好嗎?能令人守法嗎?若政府不手軟用重典,良民歡迎,才民卻步,社會安寧,多好呀,人人安居不受自私食財的勸改僭建者滋援,心安才能樂業,多好呀、請政府凡事三思而後行、朝令夕改的政府一定會大失民心難以管治,失信於民,大忌。

別本末倒置,對敵人惡悲就是目找滅亡,還法就是違法,犯法就是犯法,獎懲要分明,若人人都不依法,都酌情處理,都法律不外人情,那法立來何用,還有意義嗎?倒不如東之高閱。何謂法治?何謂人治呢?分別在哪裏呢?香港還有核心價值嗎?今天的我打倒昨天的我,倒行逆施,能服民嗎?到款要"入內",坐牢要令其有悔意,能反思過錯,若像坐花廳,佳餚美食,服務周到,衣食住無憂,求之不得,多好呀!到底是改造還是享受呢?出獄後又故態復萌重施故技,怕什麼呢?那就太白賈納稅人的血汗了。

請政府下重藥,干萬別手數,依法管治不等於不民主、有法爲依、有物爲據。自由不是沒上限的,否則不用立法啦。對不法者給予應有的懲治,讓社會早返正軌,大眾安居樂業。毛澤東的成功在於其是一位精明的識事務者,以大局爲重,以大眾爲依歸,爲大眾者想謀福祉,所以能服眾,得人心者得天下。而不是給遠法的劇房和僭建者讓步想辦法找出路與民爲敵、大愚蠢了,如此的庸官太令人失望了。犯者視法律於無物、視警方於透明,社會能管治好嗎?高官們連家庭都管不好,無法無方,無經驗,如何管治一個數百萬人口的大家庭呢?笑話嗎?可能嗎?培訓和整頓好政府的管治團隊、先律己才可以嚴人,否則確定因不斷行,如何治人呢?

爲何不依建築物條例執法(是否爲官者亦有劇房和僭建呢)而要本末倒置節外生枝

製造和衍生更多的亦士會「問題呢?人口不断膨漲(尤其是每天定量的150名入 境政策),居住問題是由開埠至今早已存在的老問題,但英人依法管治、嚴格依法行事、 所以只有板間或一房多伙共住的情况出現,並無改變建築物的結構和設施,所以對建築 物並無造成嚴重的危害和違反建築物條例。劃房是回歸後的產物,特區特色特產、也是 特區政府的豐功條縫。

割房和個建令社會後思無羁,嚴重危害住戶的安危和損害建築物的結構而提前壽終 正度,給社會留下了不少的計時炸彈。又例如懸臂式建築物出現的危機只不過是城市冰 山一角而已,亮起紅燈和晉鍾而已。陸續有來的又是與懸臂式大同小異的大量外掛式大 窗台,將來的城市將是滿地 '液蘿',陷阱處處了,這不知又是誰之錯了,當然也是無 良地產霸權者的發水之過了。

當務之急,不應再容許大量創房和僭建的出現和蔓延,打擊和取締是必要而正確的做法,廣得大眾的歡迎,深得人心的政府才能生存,千萬別爲了一棵樹而失去一片六森林,與大眾爲敵是不智的,如梁特首所言是反智。

雜道只有創房和僭建才能生活下去嗎?撥亂反正,回歸正軌是必要和正確的管治手法。打擊和'滑滅'不法之徒和不法行爲才能真正保證良民的利益和建築物(住所)的安全受保障。

. 長盜而正確的治港之方就是要繼續和不斷與建公屋和居屋讓市民安居第一。向新加坡政府取經借發,兩個不同的地產市場,不以屋任由炒賣,政府不必爲其傷腦筋,全心全力於港人港地政策上下功夫,例如港人港地的轉讓不能轉更於非永久性港人,保證港人港地名符其實地存在於港人的手中,是安居而非炒賣,與實證與四以之之其用的居民產稅。上B民(居屋政策是保障港人居者有其屋而非炒賣,炒賣者請另移玉步到私屋點),既有保值和安居之功效,亦令居者有自由充分的選擇權,向上流,揭換樓,改善更好的居住環境或所好,有人愛豆腐,有人愛美酒,各愛其好,誰遼願上街任由兩打日灑呢?

長策會是要讓社會長期地長治久安,人們安居樂樂。而非助長不法之物有更好的氣候、溫床和空間,搞社會分化與對立、給社會製造更多的問題、帶來更多的麻煩,切記。

有心無力者,無德無能者,請別戀檢權位禍否世人,退位讓賢造福世人勝造七級浮 台。

> 香港人 2013·09



Lawrence Tseung

14/09/2013 06:42

То	"Iths@thb.gov.hk" < Iths@thb.gov.hk>
CC	
bcc	
Subject	Comments to the consultative report

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

Dear Sirs,

Thank you for doing a very good document. It helps to give Hong Kong a better direction. Your efforts are well appreciated.

Some early comments to your questions are in the attached file. A separage presentation file is planned. It will be ready before Dec 2.

Waken up Lions

Views on the consultation document.doc

Our Views are typed in bold. The views specific to Questions are added at the end of each question. A separate document is planned to cover other views (or expand on comments) not mentioned here.

# SHARE YOUR VIEWS

(a) **Question 1**: What are your views on the proposal to adopt a supply-led strategy for the LTHS and with public housing (comprising public rental housing (PRH) and subsidized sale units) accounting for a higher proportion of the new housing production? (Chapter 3)

Agree in principle. The actual number and percentage should be reviewed yearly as the Market may fluctuate widely due to factors not foreseen in the report.

(b) **Question 2**: Do you have any views on the principles and methodology adopted for projecting the long term housing demand? (Chapter 4)

Yes. These will be expanded at the end. The key points include:

- (1) The Property Values have reached level that the average hardworking citizens cannot afford.
- (2) Once their dream of home ownership and systematically climbing up the wealth ladder is gone, they will be "anti-rich" and "anti-Government".
- (3) Government may need to separate home ownership property (one per family) and investment property with different policies.
- (c) **Question 3** Do you have any views on the criteria used to define "inadequately housed"? (Chapter 4)

Yes. Many young people are forced to live with their parents. Some may even be married couples. A Real Estate agent worked out for us the type of house a new couple can afford - with a combined income of

\$35,000. If they do not have support from parents and live in private rental housing, they need to save for more than 20 years to afford decent private housing (500 sq ft unit). This will destroy the drive to work hard for the average citizen.

(d) **Question 4**: In addition to the major demand components as mentioned in Chapter 4, are there any other factors which you think should also be taken into account in projecting housing demand? (Chapter 4)

Hong Kong is facing the aging population problem. Can there be a "citizenship exchange program" with China? The housing needs and aspirations are different. More later.

(e) **Question 5**: Do you have any views on the projected total housing supply target for the next ten years and the proposed public/private split for the future new housing supply? (Chapter 4)

Yes. If the private property Price were to drop by more than 10%, there will be occurrence of negative worth. If the drop were to be more than 30%, the outcry from the property owners will force Government Action (or bring down the Government as with the first Chief Executive). Plans must be in place now. More later.

- 134 -

(f) **Question 6**: Should the Government continue to support the development of elderly housing projects for the middle and high-income elderly as suggested by some in the community? If so, what sort of support should be given? (Chapter 5)

Yes. Even the middle and high-income elderly need help as their earning potential is decreasing. One suggestion is "Citizenship Exchange Program" with China. That will help to solve the aging population problem at the same time. Another suggestion is Government assisted

"reverse Mortgage" scheme guaranteeing the elderly a comfortable retirement life. More later.

(g) **Question 7**: What are your views on the recommendation for the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA) to increase the PRH quota for applicants under the Quota and Points System (QPS), and to allocate more points to non-elderly one-person applicants above the age of 45 (and extend the arrangement to those who aged 40 and then 35) under the QPS so that they would have a better chance of gaining early access to PRH? (Chapter 5)

Yes. Use the Singapore model. Link Compulsory Provident Fund with Housing and Medical. Improve that further with injection from yearly surplus and "unneeded Foreign Exchange Reserve fund". More later.

(h) **Question 8**: What are your views on the recommendation for the HA to progressively extend the PRH three-year average waiting time pledge to non-elderly one-person applicants above the age of 35 in the long run (even though this might initially reduce the PRH units available for allocation to family and elderly applicants)? (Chapter 5)

Best is to have some excess units in reserve so that there is NO waiting period. Housing is tied to Population Growth. The Growth rate in Hong Kong is low. There is a possibility of home for all if the pace of housing development is significantly faster than population growth. The new demand would then be better housing. More later.

(i) **Question 9**: What are your views on the idea for the HA to build dedicated PRH blocks for singletons in estates with a lower plot ratio and with sufficient infrastructural facilities, which will be provided in addition to the PRH units already committed? (Chapter 5)

The focus should be on New Township with job opportunities. Examples are Border Areas turned into International Zones. The Zhu-Macau-Hong Kong Bridge will be completed in 2016. A New Township can be developed near there with heavy emphasis on tourism, conferences, youth hostels, Internet related jobs, import, re-export etc. The property values can be "super cheap" initially (not market driven) to attract Investors and young people to move in to develop it. Planning should have been started. More later.

(j) **Question 10**: If suitable urban sites which do not have other immediate uses are available, do you think that they should be used to provide transitional housing to those in need? (Chapter 5)

Yes. But do not turn such transitional housing to permanent homes.

(k) **Question 11**: What are your views on the idea of introducing a licensing or landlord registration system to regulate subdivided units in residential and composite buildings? (Chapter 5)

Yes. But let both the landlords and tenants know that such arrangement is only temporary. More supply is the better and longer term solution.

(1) **Question 12**: What are your views on the recommendation to set aside a certain proportion in each Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) sale for singletons? (Chapter 5)

Do not build the "super small size units" unless the design allows for combing two or more later on. The aim is not only to provide housing now but "improving housing" in the long run.

(m) **Question 13**: What are your views on the recommendation to set a minimum income/asset level for White Form applicants for future sale of HOS flats

and other subsidized sale flats to improve the chance of eligible first-time home buyers with genuine housing needs? (Chapter 5)

The Singapore model of guaranteeing a home and thus a wealth ladder for every citizen is better. That model can be improved with a guaranteed buyback price to prevent Negative Worth. There may be a need to separate Home Ownership Property (one for each family) and Investment property. More later.

(n) **Question 14**: There are divergent views in the community on relaunching the following schemes: (a) the Tenants Purchase Scheme; (b) providing financial assistance to first-time home buyers; and (c) providing rent subsidy and implementing rental control (including control on rent and security of tenure). What is your opinion? (Chapter 5)

Use an improved Singapore Model with a deliberate bias to narrow the gap between the Rich and the Poor. More later.

(o) **Question 15**: What are your views on the recommendation to develop a mechanism to regularly review the income and assets for QPS applicants in order to remove ineligible applicants from the Waiting List (WL)? (Chapter 6)

The Waiting period should be shortened. The best is with excess units always available. Housing Supply rate should be much faster than Population Growth Rate for now. That is not an impossible goal. More later.

(p) **Question 16**: Do you think that the "Well-off Tenants Policies" should be reviewed and updated (by, for example, shortening the initial income declaration period and the subsequent income and asset declaration period; requiring tenants to move out of PRH when

either their income or asset level exceeds the respective limits; or setting an additional criterion on top of the existing income and asset limits criteria to require tenants to vacate their units when their income exceeds a certain threshold, regardless of their asset level)? (Chapter 6)

No. The Private Property values are too high now. Many "Well-off Tenants" by existing PRH standards cannot move to Private Housing. This will mean unnecessary hardship. The "super wealthy" PRH tenants are exceptions.

(q) **Question 17**: What are your views on the recommendation for the HA to further enhance its under-occupation policy by providing incentives for under-occupied households to move to smaller flats on the one hand, and stepping up its action against under-occupation cases on the other? (Chapter 6)

No. Just keep the present policy. Forcing people out from what they consider a Home (or drop their standard of living) will not generate good will. Hong Kong needs harmony now.

(r) **Question 18**: What are your views on the relative priority between allocating PRH units to WL applicants and further relaxing the standard for relieving overcrowded PRH households in order to improve sitting tenants' living environment? (Chapter 6)

Go for the improved Singapore Model and give people hope. Let them know that the first priority is to have home for ever one. Then improved homes... Retirement and Medical will also be part of the deal.

(s) **Question 19**: What are your views on the idea for the Government to invite the private sector to get involved in the provision of subsidized housing? (Chapter 7)

Private sector can help to build. Since the goal of the Private Sector is to make as much profit as possible, they will try to artificially "reduce supply" to keep the prices high.

(t) **Question 20**: To speed up housing supply, what further efforts do you think the Government could make to facilitate housing development and to increase manpower supply in the construction industry? (Chapter 7)

1 / 1 5

One of the most important factors is the issue of Land Supply.

- (1) Consider regulation changes. Examine the possibility of using the Country Parks.
- (2) Examine the possibility of development the Border Restricted Areas.
- (3) Examine the possibility of development in Lantau Island especially near the airport.
- (4) Examine the restriction of the 3 storey limit for the "indigenous" citizens. If they can build 30-40 storey units, much of the reserved land can be used by the rest of community.
- (5) Show Citizens a full map of Hong Kong and highlight all possible Housing development areas.
- (6) Some objections are from "stakeholders" who would like to have the highest possible compensation for their speculative land. Show to the public all the stakeholder for any suggest development land?
- (u) Question 21: Given the acute shortage of housing land supply, are you prepared to accept trade-offs between an appropriate increase in plot ratio to enable more flat production and the possible negative impacts on traffic, population density and the environment? (Chapter 8)

Yes. See Question 20. Supply of Land is NOT really that acute. Population Growth is low. We can project when the goal of one family one home can be achieved. The future will then focus on improving homes. Is 10 years sufficient? More later.

(v) Question 22: In your opinion, how should the Government strike the balance between development and conservation? What are your views on the various measures to increase housing land supply as set out in Chapter 8? (Chapter 8)

Let the General Public know that with a slow population growth rate and a policy of some elderly retiring in China, there is no need to use up all Conserved Land for housing development. Once the realistic picture is clear to the General Public, the emotions related to conservation will become positive. More later.

\*\*\* It looks like much more comments will be added in the coming future. Some information is available in draft form at:

# http://www.overunityresearch.com/index.php?topic=2100.0

Many of us are retired with time to think. We call ourselves "waken up Lions". The above link is related to the general concept of paradigm shift with discussions on the Hong Kong Dream, If I were Paul Chan, If I were C Y Lenng, Innovation, Election issues and solutions etc.

We shall try to write a presentation specific to "10 year Housing in Hong Kong" in the next few weeks – hopefully before the consultation dead line of Dec 2. Meanwhile, the above represents our first draft discussions.

Waken up Lions.

10.3 Please send us your views and comments by email, post or facsimile on or before **2 December 2013** to – By email: lths@thb.gov.hk



Stephen SY WONG

14/09/2013 12:23

To Iths@thb.gov.hk

CC

bcc

Subject 房屋長策意見

☐ Urgent	Return receipt	Sign	☐ Encrypt

# 敬啟者:

### 意見如下:

房屋不是供求失衡,而是**90**年後,政策者行錯方向,做成一群由不主流變主流的公屋需求者,而且不斷增長。

過往,公屋是要開荒,但議會政治,為討選民,在地鐵站上蓋建公屋,各式各樣要求。那麼,還有年青人去努力?未畢業先申請公屋,做就不勞而獲的一群。自然在沒有成本上需求無限。

他們既不用交上過萬稅款,卻不斷由錢去旅行?錢從可來,資源錯配?所以房署才不斷要赤字。而納稅人對此不公平現象也不滿。

從勞動力,香港已不太要廉價勞工,用者自付。

所以房屋政策應從政治改變,或相向。(1)找一天公佈取消公屋政策,只有居屋。已上樓的業權全給住戶,未上樓因已截隊,可預期上樓。此後,所有管理開支,差餉等用者自負,也沒有世世代代的公屋分戶居民,或無止景的政府開支。

好地應公開競投,而不是公營房屋。

返回80年代,有能者居之。

這樣社會才有進步,而不是負累中央政府,制造只求福利而不付出的香港市民。而且越有能力越生多,社會只會差下去。

dia	Jack SO	То	Iths@thb.go	ov.hk		
	14/00/0012 01 05	cc				
Contract of the Contract of th	14/09/2013 21:05	bcc				
		Subject	長遠房屋策	略建議		
			Urgent	Return receipt	Sign	☐ Encrypt
本人贊问開 大都會"( 謝謝。	發 <b>5%</b> 郊野公園建公共房屋, 只有1100平方公里, <b>7</b> 成地方	建議政府出錢去巴西方未開發,4成多是郊野公	造相同而積的概 公園)裡完成所	計林、以平衡全球碳排; 所有的環保任務。	放。不見得常	需要在這微型"
Best Wis	shes,					
Jack SO	81					



maggie Kong

16/09/2013 11:59

To Iths@thb.gov.hk

CC

bcc

Subject 長遠房屋策略公眾諮詢 - 怎樣增加土地供應?

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

你好,就香港土地資源短缺,缺乏土地興建公屋,本人有一提議:-把現有單幢式長者公屋\*拆卸,改建為樓高30-40層的公屋,提供更多單位予有需要人士。

http://www.housingauthority.gov.hk/tc/public-housing/meeting-special-needs/senior-citizens/types-of-senior-housing/index.html 長者住屋二型

#### 原因:

- 1. 單幢式長者公屋空置率高, (截至二零零六年十月底, 「長者住屋」共9820個單位中, 有2042個(即兩成單位)尚未租出。)
- 2.該大廈佔地面積大,但樓層甚少(一般只有5-6層),浪費土地資源
- 3.該設計不合時宜 現行社會注重私人空間, 但長者住屋不但私人空間少(只有不足 80尺), 而且需要共用洗手間,及廚房。私隱度低
- 4.其横向式設計沒有盡用土地資源
- 5.大多數單幢式長者公屋座落於舊式公屋,如:平田邨,

如能改建此長者公屋為樓高30-40層之大廈, 定能提供公屋供應, 又不需另覓土地, 影響私人樓宇土地供應。

祝 台安 江小姐



Koi Advice

To lths@thb.gov.hk

cc bcc

16/09/2013 12:41

Subject 劏房「合法化」

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

Due to "林太"的一次扶貧擴展到劏房户(合法化),這只會幫"辣招下"多產業人士打開缺口,就算規格同酒店相符,羊毛只出羊身上,後果不堪設想。 政府可否考慮將现在這個扶貧 "低調的" 作一次性登記,掌握社會現存劏房户實質數字,消房規格嚴重有問題,再向業主登記同時發一次性"斬准租牌",单一租牌只容許減少沒多不重發,房數如有20間就以20間上限。再講政府會否考慮將現有興建中居屋的一兩橦改積至劏房"人道面積"作短期出租取代"非法劏房"另可減少排隊名单。



Koi Advice

To lths@thb.gov.hk

CC

16/09/2013 15:09

bcc

Subject Re: 劏房「合法化」

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補充,其實"林太"的方案本人非常支持,法規與量度有如當年政府"一刀切"宣佈最後限期給偷渡者入到市區登記不被抓獲给予"獎項"合法屋留身份證一張"做法讓政府有郊施政,但如今社會就像遗忘了這歷史還是低下層的"老香港"。劏房合法化大可能會令雪上加霜。

其可見理據就如議員帶頭遊行,"閃電式收聲不了了之",大可能他們也知這會是大炸彈,又或割户怕"捉動"政府神經以"土瓜灣事件"大力取締,這一爆連立法會功能或會動搖!

唯獨敢言......伯伯,婆婆剩下\$50相等"一包煙"或"兩餐飯"的價錢,答案應是"一包煙",只因好又一餐唔好又一餐,民主只是"xyz".

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Koi Advice

To Iths@thb.gov.hk

CC

16/09/2013 15:24

bcc

Subject Re: 劏房「合法化」

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吖,還有一个"長生位"形式上雖不入題,但也不容忽視吧,對政府支持。誰敢動土? 就算给有心人说成"利用"?



Lai	Na	No	an

To Iths@thb.gov.hk

CC

16/09/2013 21:04

bcc

Subject 反對"長遠房屋策略"發展郊野公園

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你好,以下是我對貴局發展郊野公園的意見:

- 1.立即廢除"丁權"(新界小型屋宇政策),有限的地,不能給無限的人
- 2.拿回全香港冠營地,要"解放缸"撤軍
- 3. 根本不用發展,因為如果能夠成功控制"中國大陸雙非嬰",香港人口是不會大量增加
- 3.1 事實現在仲有"中國大陸雙非嬰"在香港出生,香港政府講的"零雙非"是說能
- 4. 香港是需要"農業"土地,不能完全依賴"中國大陸進口食物"(不安全)
- 4.1 香港沒有自己種植"農產品",香港是等於"自設
- 5.不要破壞自然生態環境,香港是需要"邓野公園" 香港市民

致民庭房屋策略督導委員会 14/9/2013
2013·9月 長康房屋苯酚 證詢文件5·18段(53頁)
作為新界內比三組公房的住客我们成为 反对上述段落的想法完全人想起大躍住,明 家家户的鍋都多拿去工法鍊鈕及其他措施。 因而惠計的人民餓死(香港也有過百萬公屋住户 你拿去我們的以共地方,而生予她死)。 共均等国在写出述的关别拿我们以公
下已到了失控,原处,地步?但政府又似乎選擇地地。然后,他也能地。因你們不敢(其似乎不敢)动高球,不球及足球会的土地?是嗎? 我們是所收入草根階層的升斗小中民戶以是多是。我們是異學學先在便可提表到例的公共地方。了。
游送場所想處室外健身設施有蓋行人走廊沿途等等,你們把它們捧走去建屏風器(在現行及於我光照明,随風系统, 或套, 污水及廢物處理交通, 污水及廢物處理交通, 污水及廢物處理交通, 污水及廢物處理交通,
公屋現行住戶对指走的錫外单身住户)於心何恋。 任何政府施政也予全令低下階層的情况也現時是它有政。戶外活动是不可或欽的也是要近刊们住宅。 那些公共地方了品間置無作用的、公屋内不論

諮詢文件 5.18段(53夏)

策会諮詢文件が18段(53頁)

策会諮詢文件 518段 賴以生存的公公共 亦読政府可 頭啊我們家庭極需公地,未維持和體、親 你要我們像坐电般是会破壞家庭及倫理的



cobi.wong

17/09/2013 11:20

To	althorathh gov blo
10	<pre><lths@thb.gov.hk></lths@thb.gov.hk></pre>

CC

bcc

Subject 應否就資助房屋設下限及提高入息限制

100 日 からとくわか	22 (TEC)	100.100	
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### 局長,

你好! 近年香港公營及資助房屋出現一個情況, 剛出茅廬小子即時入紙申請公屋, 加大輪侯名額. 同時如綠悠雅苑, 小子未有收入或收入水平偏低, 透過父母協助加入抽籤行列, 成功申請. 兩者都左右真係有需要人仕. 強烈建議有關當局應設立下限讓較大需要者真正受惠. 其次, 坊間都開始關注中年單身人仕住屋需要, 此群人仕除中產外都版忽略, 因為收入沒有中產高又剛好超過目前張額, 以一般35歲以上單身人仕而言收入\$15000-\$20000比例挺大, 雖然目前有"白居二"計劃, 因限制頗多成效有待商榷, 而且有關計劃2014年或以後會否繼續推行仍屬未知之數....

多謝查看本人愚見!



Sai Kit Leung

To "lths@thb.gov.hk" < lths@thb.gov.hk>

17/09/2013 14:44

bcc

Subject 轉寄: 梁特首宗兄, 曾司長分享...吾等是否要提防星人.. 17Sept2013港大建築梁啟超思成之後 Urgent Return receipt Sign Encrypt

---- 轉寄的郵件 ----

寄件人: 收件人:

副本(CC):

傳送日期: 2013年09月17日(週二) 2:29 PM

主題: 梁特首宗兄,曾司長分享..吾等是否要提防星人..

17Sept2013港大建築梁啟超思成之後

辣招立法系列(1)星加坡政府在等待

湯文亮博士

紀惠集團行政總裁 2013月9月16日

(編者註:此書面意見內節錄或夾附剪報或刊物的影印本,或其他網站的資訊等資 料。由於涉及版權問題,該等資料因而不會在此刊載。)

此是玄妙的未知數??????
編者註: 此書面意見內節錄或夾附剪報或刊物的影印本,或其他網站的資訊等資料 自於涉及版權問題,該等資料因而不會在此刊載。)

1	72	
1	30	

"JAMES YU"

To < lths@thb.gov.hk>

cc bcc

17/09/2013 21:25

Subject 增建房屋意見

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本人有一意見,政府或可將有三十年樓齡及較矮的公屋清拆,在原地從新規劃,興建一些高層公屋。這樣一來可容納更多人數,另政府有可省回一大筆三十年樓齡以後龐大的維修費,實一舉兩得。

九月十

七日



17/09/2013 21:37

То	"Iths@thb.g	ov.hk" <lths@thb.go< th=""><th>ov.hk&gt;</th><th></th></lths@thb.go<>	ov.hk>			
CC						
bcc						
Subject	t Public consultation on Long Term Housing Strat					
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#### Secretariat

I am just an ordinary citizen locally grown and bought up in Hong Kong. Recently, in particular, after Mr CY Leung has taken the CE status that this living place is getting more and more chaotic. Problems lay everywhere and become acute. There are so many disagreements and things are getting political and argument annoying. Some parties appear taking the chance and pleasure to struggle with the police for fun.

Back to consultations, the Mainland China, no matter how politicized, is our hinterland, nearly for all kinds of resources, labour, food, water and what about land? If we can buy water from China, why not land lease? With the development of the Pearl River Delta and infrastructure, like bridges and new regions built up, there will be plenty of space for immediate housing areas to settle those in lines standing on the Hong Kong side. These "demands", I guess come mostly from China. With residence on, e.g. the "Wang Kam Chau", the travelling time to their mainland home place would even be shorter. To wrap the promotion, package policies may include education (schools of Hong Kong model-with English classes), job opportunities, big market with cheaper priced goods, etc.

I think your Bureau has housed so many experts from Secretary to ...and there are no points why the suggested solutions not be hinged on. The HK Government is professional in publicity and certainly good at politics, too.

(Editor's Note: The sender requested anonymity.)



Law Kai Yee

18/09/2013 12:10

То	"Iths@thb.gov.hk" < ths@thb.gov.hk>					
CC						
bcc						
Subject	房屋政策建議					
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### 你們好!

本人對房屋政策有以下兩點意見:

## 1.公屋資源的管理:

對現時公屋住戶採用有獎有罰的方式,讓公屋資源有效得到運用。首先對強佔公屋或 監用公屋資源的既得利益者重罰,如罰款按年算的市值租金,此舉可收阻嚇作用,減 少公屋資源被佔用。另可鼓勵現有公屋住戶自動交還公屋,如每單位補貼每月五千港 元為期20年的補償金,更可按每年通漲遞增,因估計部分公屋住戶可能已搬出公屋 和子女共住或已離港退休,但仍不願交還公屋單位予政府。通過較實質金額的補貼方 式可吸引他們交還單位,同時公屋出租給有需要人仕,可加快公屋申請者輪候時間, 當中政府真正要補償的差額可在新的租金收入和減少建造新公屋單位中得以補償。

# 2. 開發郊野公園作老人護理中心:

開發郊野公園勢必引起社會強烈爭論,但建議通過開發市區邊緣的郊野公園建造老人護理中心。這樣可大大改善現時市區中的老人護理中心的惡劣環境,同時把原來的市區單位轉回商業或居住用途。

祝身體健康、工作順利!



Tang Teresa

To "lths@thb.gov.hk" < lths@thb.gov.hk>

CC

18/09/2013 14:12

bcc				
Subject	收回私人會	所用地來建房屋		
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私人會所幫助的人有限,未有跟廣大市民結下善緣.而且是殖民地產物,跟港英一樣,早該消失.所有權貴會員已不在,影響力有限.收回私人會所用地,阻力會比較小.

與其動用郊野公園這麼多人使用的用地,不如把所有私人會所用地收回建屋.政府康文署的設施不少與私人會所重疊,可以給會員一年免費使用康文署的設施作為補償.要盡快向各會所,包括解放軍相關的三公總會提出一年通知,盡快建屋.

高爾夫球場能為香港舉辦比賽提升香港知名度,所以應該保留,但由於高爾夫球場是牟利的,政府不應補貼其營運,應收回市值租金以及其他都以市場基制處理.

收回私人會所用地可以不用收回粉嶺以及上水的地,不用拆迁其他居民的房屋,使受影響人數減少,發展的阻力也會比較小。