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Subject 長遠房屋策略

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各位好!附件是本人一點意見,希望有點幫助。長遠房屋策略委員會.ff

各位 委員:

你們好!香港居住問題纏擾數代港人,我們先早初到「貴境」的境況今 天依然存在,就像「七十二家房客」,一屋數伙多人行,我們未來又能否擺 脫無止境的輪迴下去?

曾經在一個有關「行車天橋」的時事節目中,主持人訪問一位政府工程師,該工程師透露本港行車天橋在設計上可以用上一百年,與一般樓宇預計使用五、六十年,堅固得多。從這訪問中可以明白今天舊樓何以問題叢生,因為五、六十年大限已到。衣冠鞋襪破爛,我們會置新裝,汽車電器損壞我們同樣懂得處理,唯獨樓房偏偏別樹一幟?

當然,除卻「有效使用期」外,「用不得其法」也是原因之一,其中「劏房天台屋」、「平台露台加建物」屬於致命一擊,除超出原建築物負荷外,該等加建物所覆蓋的表面從此不見天日,得不到應有的保養維修,時日有功, <u>爆裂滲水</u>是必然事,因此引致<u>鋼筋鏽蝕</u>繼而<u>發脹迫爆石屎</u>,連鎖反應令範圍不斷擴大,最終牽連整座樓宇,是意料中事。

上述樓宇遍及各舊社區,不小更以整個地段存在(四面臨街),但只要細心留意,歷史同樣在區內留下多個地段的工廈群;到此,政府何不成立一個「舊區重建基金」,各區選定一個「工廈群」,然後整個地段收購改建成居屋模式的私樓,再與鄰近幾個地段的舊樓群<u>即時換樓</u>,換回的數個地段只要依樣葫蘆,將可以幾何級數放大重建速度(中間當然牽涉諸如樓層、面積等大量問題,容後再談)。

上述好處是:1)重建可以擴大地積比,因此新建地段可換回數個舊地段,產生乘數效應。2)收購工廈總較住宅容易,起碼不會產生大量購屋戶擾亂市場,而且工廈已經是「熟地」亦有基礎設施,建築期較快。3)一整個地段重建可以順帶重新規劃舊區陋弊,消除隱患。

當然問題亦不少:1)換樓面積總有差異,差額如何達致雙方接受。2) 以甚麼準則分配座向與層樓。3)地下商戶問題。

由於重建以一個地段為單位,換樓前可以向各業主發出類似換地權益書的「換樓權益書」,內裏詳列該住宅的實用面積、座向、層數以及換樓細節等主要資料,「重建基金」則相應撥出整個收購群的總樓面面積以作交換,當然仍有可能產生樓面差額,但一個差額比諸每戶一個比較簡單。接着看各位相信「自由市場經濟」還是「政府主導經濟」,「換樓權益書」可以設定

為「可自由轉讓」或「相反」。

跟着當然得出兩個方案: 1)可自由轉讓權益書-既然可自由轉讓,市場定會因應權益書的樓層面積換樓條件等作出定價,業主「拗數」對象由政府移向市場,減少政府壓力同時加快交易速度。2)不可轉讓-不可轉讓當然只能換樓,可以到下一項「落實換樓」。

換樓最棘手問題是樓層高低及座向爭拗:1)比較簡單做法,整個換樓群進行抽籤,定出揀選次序(適合自由或不自由「權益書」)。2)公開競投(只限「權益書」持有者),由於「可不可自由轉讓」兩個假設,需要再分兩個細項:2a)可轉讓權益一既然權益書已有市價,而競投亦得出市價,「市價」對「市價」,由他自行運作,樓面差額亦以市價交易。2b)持有人因應權益書的條件好壞,交換較少但較優的樓面,或者換取差一點但較多的樓面,差額可以由「自由權益書」市價推算得出,至於「不自由權益書」可能需要物業估價公司幫忙。

最後,重建基金的總樓面差額亦以最後成交價交易,當整區重建完成後, 剩餘樓面可自由出售用作抵銷各項開支。

商舖方面,相信只有現金收購一途,因為重建根本無法提供原有數量的 舖位及面積,但想深一層,整個地段人去樓空,除了「鬼城」效應外,失修 樓宇的風險亦不細,他們的議價能力隨時間下降,始終商舖是投資(投機?) 者天堂,危樓處處只為舖主私利,很快我們會變成「窮街陋巷」之都。

另外,近日有關「封閉危樓」事件,社會各界眾口一詞認為樓宇失修,業主無容推卸,就如文首提及,許多時欲修無從,例如天台屋鋪滿整個天台,即使明知滲漏嚴重已遍及整座樓宇內外牆壁,下層戶戶天花滲水,如何重鋪天台防水層呢,眾業主要拆掉天台屋並非想像般容易,今天拆掉,三數月又「拔頂而起」,經營者有租金「回籠」,老住戶以養老金相搏,更不利處是經營者總有點「辦法」,自住戶「駐場候教」,對方「搖距教學」,強弱明暗早已刻鑿樑上。而且,經歷過維修工程的人都知道,業界陋習太多,偷工減料、濫竽充數可其多,以萬元為單位的維修工程,大多強差人意,錢白花了,換回猶如黑社會「講數」經歷!而劏房與天台屋的存在,癥結是人口與居所極度錯估誤判,舊樓自住戶「硬食」「社會嘅錯」的惡果,還被拋下一句「私人事,私人了」,莫非暗示要「私底下」解決?

順祝 各位事安

市民:

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and its	Wing Sang Lai	То	"lths@thb.gov.hk" < lths@thb.gov.hk>			
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Marc.	18/09/2013 16:10	bcc				
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附件共八頁內容,謝謝查收。市民回應-公眾諮詢.docx

(a) 問題 1: 你對長遠房屋策略應以供應主導,及在新落成單位中,公營房屋(包括公共租住房屋(下稱「公屋」)和資助出售單位)的建屋量佔較高比例這項建議有何意見?

讚成/支持政府房屋政策應以供應為主導,最重要是在短期內盡快能落實有更多居屋/公屋的供應.

市區重建實際上是一個地產項目,造成地區樓價越升越高,舊樓價越收越高,賣出價更是瘋癲價.舊樓業主要承擔業主對樓宇維修和安全的負任.對於有50年的樓宇經有維修保養後,都是絕無問題的,市建局{需求主導}不應急於用高價去收樓重建.

(b) 問題2: 你對推算長遠房屋需求所採用的原則和方法有何意見? (第4章)

讚成每年檢討推算方法和推算結果,以顧及政策的變動及/或當前的情況.

- (c) 問題3: 你對界定為「居住環境欠佳」的準則有何意見?
- (d) 問題 4: 在推算房屋需求時,除第4章提及的主要需求成份外,你認為是否還有其他因素需要考慮?(第4章)
- (e) 問 題 5: 你對於未來十年推算的總房屋供應目標和今

後公私營房屋新供應的建議比例有何意見? (第4章)

一併回應3,4,5有關問題

{居住環境欠佳}的估算不只總計數目 74,900, 因這個數字太過保守和過時了.

最新調查的數字住在工廠大廈居住劏房的都有65,000人數.

未來十年公私營供應比例應以 60:40 這是合理的.

應必需多建小型單位為主 300 至 500 呎.

任何租金援助或首置變相會推高租金/樓價的支助等,政府都不應做.

政府可以考慮直接給予更大的折扣售賣居屋/港人港地,使真正做到置業人士可以有能力負擔樓價,而不會受不健康/不合理的樓價所侵蝕影響,令基層有上車置業安居機會.

(f) 問題6:就社會上建議撥地發展中高收入長者住屋計劃方面, 你認為政府應否繼續支持?若然,應以何種形式支持? 現時難於撥地發展中高收入長者住屋,政府應以醫療/保健方面,為

所有長者加強照顧支援工作.

- (g) 問題 7: 你對香港房屋委員會(下稱「房委會」)應增加配額及計分制下申請者的公屋配額、給予年逾45歲(然後擴至40歲、35歲)的非長者一人申請者額外分數,以增加他們早日入住公屋機會這建議有何看法?(第5章)
- (h) 問題 8:你對在長遠而言把公屋平均輪候時間為約三年的目標,循序漸進擴展至年逾35歲的非長者一人申請者的建議(即使此建議初期或會減少可編配予公屋輪候冊上家庭及年長申請者的公屋單位數目)有何看法?(第5章)
- (i) 問 題 9: 有意見認為房委會在不影響已承諾供應的公屋單位數量之上, 可在地積比率相對較低而有足夠基建設施的現有公共屋邨增建專為單身人士而設的公屋大廈, 以加快對這類人士的公屋單位供應。你對這意見有何看法?

讚成/支持建議改善配額及計分制,增加配額及計分制下申請者每年的公屋配額,給予年逾45歲的申請者額外分數,以增加他們較早獲配公屋的機會(然後擴至40,35的非長者一人申請者額外分數.

初期或會減少可編配予公屋輪侯冊上家庭及年長申請者的數目,政府應可以起更起高的公屋以解決這問題.

一併回應7.8.9有關問題

不需要建單身公屋,可以提供過渡性住房供應及加快各區空置地建公屋/居屋.

- (j) 問題10: 若然市區有合適的臨時空置土地,你認為應否用來興建過渡性房屋予有需要的人士? (第5章)
- (k) 問題 11: 你對推行發牌或業主登記制度以規管住宅樓宇和綜合用途樓宇內的「分間樓宇單位」這意見有何看法? 一併回應10,11有關問題

建議可以用的市區臨時空置土地包括有: 貨櫃場/廢車場, 荒廢不用的會堂/學校, 啓德用地, 任何未用完的地積空間地方等用作興建過渡性房屋/公屋/居屋.

由於房屋資源缺乏,造成壟斷式投機炒賣,樓宇和工廈炒賣/炒租,樓價/租金有升無跌.

政府應加強執法, 杜絕非法及違反樓宇結構和防火安全的分間樓宇單位. 不讚成劏房發牌, 這只會將住房問題複習化, 因有牌會有炒牌活動出現, 必令到不止劏房狂加租, 其他租樓/租房的人士都會受害, 到時炒租四起, 更熾熱更瘋狂.

- (I) 問題 12:你對在發售每期居者有其屋(下稱「居屋」)時,預留某個比例的單位予單身人士這意見有何看法? (m) 問題 13:你對為日後發售居屋單位和其他資助自置居所計劃的「白表」申請者設立入息/資產下限,以增加有真正住屋需要而又合資格的首次置業者的機會這意見有何看法?
- (n) 問題 14:以下各項計劃重推與否,社會上意見紛紜: (a)租者置其屋計劃;(b)為首次置業人士提供經濟資助;及(c)提供租金援助和推出租務管制(包括租金和租住權管制)。你有甚麼看法?
- 一併回應12,13,14有關問題

在發售居屋時,不需要預留某個比例的單位予單身人士.

可考慮:

- 1. 為白表申請者設立入息/資產下限.
- 2. 售價要以基層入息能力負擔得來為要,例如: 100 萬訂上車盤價 (捐地四叔價).(或要比瘋癲樓價有更大的折讓)

不需要重推租置/首置等計劃,因這必會推高樓價.

- (o) 問題 15: 你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,從而剔除輪候冊上不合資格 的申請者這項建議有何意見?
- (p) 問題 16:你認為應否檢討和更新「富戶政策」(例如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;或除了以現行的入息及資產限額作為準則外,進一步設置額外準則,當住戶的入息超逾某個界限,則不論其資產水平,均須遷出公屋單位)? (第6章)

一併回應15,16有關問題

讚成房委會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再符合資的申請者.

讚成檢討和更新富戶政策.除了以現行的入息及資產限額作為準則外,可以進一步設置額外準則,當住戶的入息超逾某一個界限,則不論其資產水平,均須遷出公屋單位.

- (q) 問題 17: 你對房委會進一步改善寬敞戶政策,一方面 提供誘因鼓勵寬敞戶遷往面積較小單位,另一方面加強行動 處理寬敞戶個案這建議有何意見? (第6章)
- (r) 問題 18: 你對於把公屋單位編配予輪候冊申請者,或進一步放寬目前的編配標準以改善現有公屋戶的居住環境兩者之間的優次有何意見? (第6章)

一併回應17,18有關問題

應留單位予輪侯人士, 寬敞戶政策暫緩處理申請.

讚成/支持房委會增加資源加人手,進一步推行措施偵查和加強打擊 濫用公屋個案.

- (s) 問題 19: 你對政府邀請私營機構參與提供資助房屋單位有何意見? (第7章)
- (t) 問題 20:為加快房屋供應,你認為政府可再進一步推行 什麼措施,以促進房屋發展及增加建造業人手供應?
- 一併回應19,20有關問題

政府邀請私營機構參與提供資助房屋單位是讚成的, 但必要

訂明不可工程延誤和負擔物料上漲.

政府應增加資源在建造樓宇工程上. 為加快房屋供應, 政府應增加建造人手培訓和招務.

- (u) 問題 21:在房屋土地供應緊絀的情況下,你是否願意 為增加房屋供應,而就相應對交通、人口密度和環境等方 面可能出現的影響作出取捨,及接受適度提高地積比率,以 增加房屋供應? (第8章)
- (v) 問題 22: 你認為應如何在發展和保育之間取得平衡?你對第8章所述不同的增加房屋土地供應方法有何意見? 一併回應21,22有關問題

讚成/支持提高地積比率,以增加房屋供應.必須要覓得更大更多土 地盡快多建小型單位。

建屋先行,保育在後,為現在為未來都不應受保育/環保人士影響到市民住房,政府必須閱現承諾急需解決到市民住屋需要.

黎詠珊 謹啓

2013.9.18

Cation	"chung chung chung"	То	Iths@thb.gov.hk
	19/09/2013 11:31	cc bcc	
		Subject	Suggestions_to_long_term_housing
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Hi,			
您好			
附件是本人對長	遊房屋策略諮詢文件的意見。		
湖湖			
Suggestions	to_long_term_housing .rtf		

長遠房屋策略諮詢文件的意見

(a) 問題1: 你對長遠房屋策略應以供應主導,及在新落成單位中,公營房屋(包括公共租住房屋(下稱「公屋」)和資助出售單位)的建屋量佔較高比例痘項建議有何意見?(第3章)

本人認為公營與私營房屋應為五五之比,各佔一半。五五比是較為平衡的做法。

(c) 問題3: 你對界定為「居住環境欠佳」的準則有何意見? (第4 章)

本人認為居住環境欠佳的準則如下:

- 1. 四樓或以上沒有電梯則為欠佳;
- 2. 樓齡超過50年則為欠佳;
- 3. 樓與樓之間少於十米距離,而且少過兩邊。
- (i) 問題9:有意見認為房委會在不影響已承諾供應的公屋單位數量之上,可在地積 比率相對較低而有足夠基建設施的現有公共屋邨增建專為單身人士而設的公屋大 厦,以加快對這類人士的公屋單位供應。你對這意見有何看法?(第5章) 本人認為這是絕不能接受的,因為香港的人口密度已經冠絕全球。在人口密度最高 的地區再增加密度是不理智、令人費解的。高密度會影響人的心理及身體健康。也 減少私隱度。所以,見縫插針,萬萬不能。
- (i) 問題10: 若然市區有合題的臨時空置上地,你認為應否用來興建過渡性房屋予有需要的人士? (第5章)

臨屋是非常落後的設計,這構思不好,浪費珍貴土地資源,不建議興建新的過渡性 房屋。政府可盡量善用現有的過渡性房屋。我見葵涌石籬的中轉屋很多都空置!

(I) 問題12:你對在發售每期居者有其屋(下稱「居屋」)時,預留某個比例的單位予單身人士這意見有何看法? (第5章)

贊成少量,因為那只是抽籤。

(m) 問題13: 你對為日後發售居屋單位和其他資助白置居所計劃的「白表」申請者設立人息/資產下限,以增加有真正住屋需要而又合資格的首次置業者的機會這意見有何看法?(第5章)

絕對贊成。應該這樣做。

- (n) 問題 14: 以下各項計調重推與否, 社會上意見紛短:(a)租者置其壓計劃:(b) 為首次置業人士提供經濟資助:及(c)提供租金援助和推出租務管制(包括租金和租住權管制)。你有甚麼看法?(第5章)
- (a); (b) 這兩點贊成,但必須要留待經濟處於低谷時才推出,以刺激經濟,不是2013年。
- (c) 租務管制方面,這不是簡單的。以前的租務管制有很多問題,偏重租客,引致租霸問題。本人認為應立新例:如果業主因加租為由令原本的租客或經營者被逼搬遷,例如向租戶加租由十萬加至二十萬,租戶被逼搬走了,新租戶只用十五萬來租那個單位,並非業主聲稱的二十萬,業主需要向政府繳交二十萬稅項。這樣,業主便不能隨便找一個藉口向租戶亂加租及不能隨便趕走租客。

因為有些業主以加租來趕走租客,並非真的由於市場的租金上升了,但後來出租的租金卻不是之前加租的那麼多。

- (c) 不贊成提供租金援助。
- (o) 問題15 你 對 訂 定 檢 視 配 額 及 計 分 制 下 申 請者的人息和資產的機制及進行定期檢視,從而剔除輪候冊上不合資格的申請者逗項建議有何意見? (第6 章)

絕對贊成。應該這樣做。要求輪候者每二年申報一次。

(p) 問題16 你 認 為 應 否 檢 討 和 更 新「富戶政策」(例如縮短首次申報人息的期限及其後申報人息及資產的期限;只要住戶的人息或資產水平其中一項超逾相關限額便要遷出公屋;或除了以現行的人息及資產限額作為準則外,進一步設置額外準則,當住戶的人息超逾某個界限,則不論其資產水平,均須遷出公屋單位)?(第6 章)

贊成檢討「富戶政策」,但不贊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,因為現時每二年申報一次已很短,再縮短只會擾民及增加行政開支,但成效卻不顯著。

資產或入息已超出限額,並需要交市值租金的富戶必須被強制遷出,不得霸佔公共 資源,必須讓出來給正在水深火熱的輪候者。

(q) 問題17 你 對 房 委 會 進 一 步 改 善 寬 敞 戶 政策,一方面提供誘因鼓勵寬敞戶遷往面積較小單位,另一方面加強行動處理寬敞戶個案這建議有何意見? (第6 章)

贊成鼓勵寬敞戶遷往面積較小單位。如果公屋租客由申請時7個人在7年之後轉變成 後來的2人,轉變為負5個人或更多則強制他們調遷,因為轉變太大,如果只是4個或

更少則不用。

(r) 問題18 你 對 於 把 公 屋 單 位 編 配 予 輪 候 冊 申請者,或進一步放寬 目前的編配標準以改善現有公屋戶的居住環境兩者之間的優次有何意見? (第6 章)

首先必須取締不人道的籠屋,那些籠屋根本不是人住的。並且要照顧正在水深火熱的輪候者,以籠屋住戶為優先、其次為住在劏房有兒女的家庭、再其次為長者、再其次為年過三十五歲的單身人仕。改善現有公屋戶的居住環境為最後。

(s) 問題19 你 對 政 府 邀 請 私 營 機 構 參 與 提 供 資助房屋單位有何意 見? (第7 章)

在質素優於公營房屋的大前提下贊成。即是,如果私營參建的房屋質素不好過政府 興建的,則由政府興建罷了。

(t) 問題20 為 加 快 房 屋 供 應,你認為政府可再進一步推行什麼措施,以促進 房屋發展及增加建造業人手供應? (第7 章)

在港島西及南區填海,這樣可增加更多土地而又不會增加密度。

在南丫島開發類似palm island resort那樣的低密度住宅,讓中產至富裕階層居住,他們便會放棄居屋,讓住戶流動性增加。

開發蒲台島,讓那裏的人口增加。

將不安全的工業大廈頒令拆卸,改建為住宅。尤其是內裏有劏房的工廈。

將黃大仙鐵路站的鐵皮屋區重建為不多於三十三層高的住宅。

將粉嶺高爾夫球場劃一半來出售,興建不多於三層高的低密度私營住宅。

丁權方面,修改法例,如果原居民已移民外國或取得了外國護照(不是BNO),丁權即取消。政府便有更多土地使用。

房屋成為投資產品已成為事實,BSD, DSD, SSD並非長遠之計。長遠而言,政府應開徵物業增值稅,業主在出售時價格比買入為高的話,便要向政府繳交差額不少於30%的物業增值稅,反之,如果出售與買入時的價格一樣或出售低過買入時的價格不用付這稅。全新物業不用付這稅以鼓勵舊樓重建。這可防止投資市場過份影響真正住屋需要。而且,樓宇供應的彈性遠遠低於交易過程的時間,導致價格大上大落,但市民的薪金卻不一定跟得上。樓價大上大落是非常擾民的。

增加建造業人手供應方面,從海外引入高質素的、熟手的建造業技工。不要黑工、不要低質素的。

(u) 問題21 在 房 屋 土 地 供 應 緊 絀 的 情 況 下, 你是否願意為增加房屋供 應, 而就相應對交通、人口密度和環境等方面可能出現的影響作出取捨, 及接受適 度提高地積比率, 以增加房屋供應? (第8 章)

在市區,不可提高人口密度及不可再提高地積比率,因為香港已經是全世界人煙最

稠密的城市,引發空氣、噪音、光污染及私穩等問題。這些問題直接或間接對精神、身體造成損害。在市區,應降低密度,但大嶼山則需要增加。完善的規劃是很重要的。

(v) 問題22 你 認 為 應 如 何 在 發 展 和 保 育 之 間 取得平衡? 你對第8章所述不同的增加房屋土地供應方法有何意見? (第8章)

如果政府建議發展效野公園,本人反對,因不知哪一個效野公園;但如果發展大嶼山,包括其中的效野公園,本人贊成,因那裏的人口密度太低,當地人都希望多些人流帶旺那裏的經濟。在那裏興建一條單車徑連接馬灣至大澳,興建更多公共設施,興建更多道路連接大嶼山東南部。

2013/9/19



Man Fung Chan

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

cc bcc

19/09/2013 21:47

Subject 對於土地運用一事提出意見

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本人現就 近日社會上對於土地運用一事提出少許意見,希望 貴局的多加考慮,並加以實踐.

在現時市區中,有大部分土地仍未被好好運用,例如:

觀塘與藍田中間一個名為 "茶果嶺"的寮屋區.該處現存在大量於回歸前或回歸後所非法搭建的寮屋. 在村內,非法搭建的情況非常普遍.但當中村內的政府土地則非常充裕,連帶村旁的舊式唐樓及村後山上 政府土地,足以建成兩至六棟的公屋或居屋.

清拆寮屋村之後,更可協助居民改善生活環境,同時,騰出土地,以供建設房屋,一舉兩得.

希望 貴局能多加考慮本人之意見.謝謝.

香港病了,之「大膽假設」

當香港的窮苦大眾因居住問題而怨声載道時,小弟有以下的大膽假設。

在聖經中,耶穌說:你為我最小的一個做的,就是為我做的。所以在我們能在面對祂的審判時,有帶著曾經憐憫別人而有的功德時,就能放心進入祂的天國。

假設一:

能否把香港的賓館、Apartment, 或酒店, 暫時轉型為給排隊上樓的家庭等作為中轉屋?

以上引伸出的問題是: 人(a) 和 錢(b) 的問題。 特別是內地來港自由行的旅客訂房間。和賓館、酒店的收入問題。

假設二:

既然香港病得這樣重,能否暫停自由行,或減少來港的配額。好給香港一個短暫喘息時間?

以上引伸出的問題是:那些依靠賣鐘錶、珠寶、奶粉等生意會受影响。

假設三:

以上的各種生意可否轉型為網上生意、或在內地開分行呢? 當然這也會引發其他問題。 但以現今的科技,加上視像會議等,很多困難也可迎刃而解的。

假設四:

在假設一(b) 有關錢的問題上,賓館、Apartment、或酒店的住宿費由誰來付? 其實,香港人是最富同情心的,每次外地的天災籌款都有一定的收入,如果由政府、加上富豪、慈善機構 (公益金、馬會、關愛基金 等)再加上有心人士等,大家齊心合力,為了自己的功德、或為了主耶穌,沒有辦不到的事的。所謂「有志者、事竟成」

ps. 實際的統計數據和需求,還要看得出的真實資料,然後才研究可行性。

此「大膽假設」帶來的好處:

- 1)有急需上樓的家庭,可即時有暫住的落腳點。雖然世界各地都有天災人禍, 但為香港防止「人禍」,相信也值得的。
- 2)「住」和「錢」可分開2個問題來處理,不一定要先建屋,後入伙的次序。
- 3) 此方法能夠買到「時間」去建公屋或居屋
- 4)假如香港的商舖可轉型為網上商店的話,相應的租金也不會狂升得太犀利。
- 5) 既然賓館、Apartment 、酒店可暫變中轉屋。政府對大批家庭要入住單位, 也可商議一些優惠的價錢。類似批發價。而且住客租期穩定,不會令一間房間有 幾天空置的問題,甚至可能長期「滿座」
- 6) 可短時間內減少怨氣,達至「家和萬事興」。

結論

所謂唇亡齒寒,假如基層人仕,有工作經驗的工人全部有病的話,誰替僱主賺錢呢?!要記著「唇齒相依」。

劉來



kit wong

20/09/2013 14:42

To lths@thb.gov.hk

cc bcc

Subject 長遠房屋政策

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長遠房屋政策

住屋,是民生的居住需求問題而不是置業問題。要處理好低下階層的生活問題,住屋 是首要工作,安居才可樂業,有固定長遠政策方可令市民安心。

首先,住屋要分為三類。

第一類:

可解決最下階層居住問題。

沒能力置業的最下層 · 公屋

需要有資產及入息審查

單位面積由1至6人,每人面積150平方呎,只需提供基本設施,如社區暫托中心及小型 商舖,商舖只租個人經營不租連鎖式或大型企業。

第二類:

制定階梯予有基本住屋需要而未能購買私人住宅的市民,使他們可用合理價錢購買居屋,同時私人市場亦會因政府長遠政策而自動調整。主要以家庭為主。

一般香港永久居民家庭•居屋

不設資產及入息審查

居屋不應被視為升值賺錢的工具,而是資助房屋,為穩定民生住屋要求而設。因此, 居屋不可自由買賣,只能以買入價折舊或當時新居屋價80%或以下賣回給政府,以價 低為準。

單位面積由2至4人,每人面積200平方呎,設施不應豪華,應以全港個人平均工資百分

比定價, 定時檢討。

如要買新或舊居屋,都要賣回現住的居屋單位,這可續步改善居住環境,而政府則可以更便宜的價錢把舊居屋賣給有需要的家庭。故此,市民可因應個人需要及負擔能力 購買居屋,而居屋只可自住。

第三類:

可給地產發展商有更明確的發展方向,發展根據市場需求配備豪華設施的住屋。另外,此類住屋亦可解決居住香港而非香港永久居民的住屋需求。

私人物業

給非本地居民或投資者或有住豪宅需要的人士,不要太多政策防礙市場運作,一切由市場主導。本港永久居民擁有一個住宅物業不算投資。發展商可因應市場需求建屋。

如此把住屋分為三類,政府便可解決低下層居住問題,加快舊區重建,改善市民生活環境,令市民有推動力向上改善生活質素,亦可符合自由市場經濟。投資得失是個人因素亦不可歸咎政府。樓市升跌,政府亦不需干預。現在有大量外來投資者投資香港樓市,是一個改善房屋政策的大好時機。政府應撤銷干預樓市政策,故此對本港投資者亦不會有太大冲擊,同時又可增加市場流動,對地產行業較正面。政府亦不宜有資助政策推高樓價,否則只會藥石亂投,資源錯配,浪費公帑,為政府帶來不必要的開支。政府不應再用高地價政策維持政府收入,樓價自然會因應政府長遠政策而即時反應,市民亦可看見未來。這可平衡既得利益者的利益,又可照顧市民住屋需要。有穩定的居所才可有心情進修向上。

政府是否真的想改善市民的生活?

政府政策看似為低下階層改善生活,但實質上會令低下階層更難改善生活。

政府大幅加印花税看似是壓益炒樓,還是想增加政府收入?

同時要公屋富戶搬出公屋,是要加快公屋輪侯時間還是要強迫富戶維持私樓市場?

這樣會令樓市交投減少,增加市場需求,但這些沒有父母給首期的下一代只可租住私樓,

樓價一旦上升便無法逆轉, 租金上升, 市民百上加斤。

部份為符合公屋入息要求,只可減低薪酬或不工作,這樣會令有大專學曆的工資更難 上升,

富戶問題是要解决的,但不是現在,政府有長遠政策市民便不會瘋搶入市,因連鎖效

應而產生大量社會問題。

我看政府是想利用高地價及高樓價的印花稅以為持政府收入。

請不要再使用曾年代的強迫手法治理香港,否則市民將會傾向激進派。

不要出售公屋及活化居屋政策,同時政府再起的公屋應以七八十年代的設計,地下是小型商鋪不要大型商場,只需社區中心、生活及交通設施,由政府管理。

居屋以康和式設計,公屋、居屋、私樓不應互相競增,分為三個不同需求的住屋。

署理好市民居住問題便可討論税務問題,如消費税,解决政府的收支。

如用細單位能解决市民住屋需求,不如建做大量棺材屋便能解决問題,這樣是否可改善市民的生活質素?

貪婪是人類本性,無分種族、貧富、地位高低,政府有責任平衡企業及市民的貪婪,制定公平長遠政策,減少市民生活壓力及社會問題。有好的長遠政策,才可培養出好的下一代,提高香港人的質素。社會穩健發展、市民質素提高、政策穩定,投資者自然會在港投資。

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Regards,					
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Opinion response towards the Long-term Housing Strategy Consultation

Question 1:

I support the strategy for supply-oriented. However, I think the role of demand should not be underplayed.

One of the reasons for the serious imbalance within the housing market is because of a fragmented demand towards properties. On the one hand, the majority treats housing properties as a kind of necessity, but on the other hand, some people are treating them as investment tools. While private developers are mainly trying to fit in the demand for the latter, and led to a shortage for "residential" (in contrast with "investment") housing. I personally believe that there is a need for separating these two types of demand into two markets. One of the possible policies for achieving this is to increase the supply of, and also, stabilize and institutionalize semi-subsidized housing schemes, such as the HOS, or, to research the possibility for re-implementing the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme.

Question 2:

Regarding to the method of making estimations, I personally believe that this is closely related to accurate population growth estimation, and a strategic population planning. And I personally will pay a stronger emphasize on external population inflow, i.e. migrants. For many foreign countries, there are clear targets about how many migrants should be accepted for each year, but in Hong Kong, the lack of such 'hard' or quantitative targets, would led to a difficulty of estimating the contribution of external migrant flows towards the housing market.

Question 3:

For the definition or framework for "poor living standard", I personally believe that the principals outlined in the document should have a wider scope, as the main elements that are being mentioned in the document is regarding to physical environment or condition. However, that is just part of the formation of the concept "living standard". The scope should be widened to socio-psychological consequences, led by those factors, such as privacy matters, or family conflicts, or social stigma, these qualitative principals can help the government to design more "human-oriented" housing schemes in order to improve the living standards for citizens from the lower end of social spectrum, in a way that is more reflexive towards the real needs of them.

Question 4:

Regarding to other factors, I have noticed that the document has placed a stress on international students, but I think the government can also try to collect some statistical data regarding to the demand of housing from foreign expatriates.

Question 5:

I think other than setting an overall target for Hong Kong, it should also be considered with local factors, as the demand towards housing in Hong Kong is having a tendency of concentrating on certain areas, such as the difference between New Territories and urban areas, without considering this, maybe the newly-built properties is not fitting in this special circumstances, for example, too many of those flats are located in New Territories, which are in fact not fitting in the actual demand, although the target of flats-building has been reached.

Question 6:

I personally support for the housing scheme focusing on the demand of retirement house. The government should support the scheme by assigning suitable and adequate land to semi-official housing organizations to develop such properties, and also, provide special social planning for those areas/communities, as elderlies are having unique social needs. Private-public Corporation could also be considered.

Question 7:

I support the suggestion for giving extra points to those single persons who are over 45, as they are having a relatively urgent demand for public housing; if they cannot get a place to live as soon as possible, it would delay their retirement planning. However, to increase the quantity of public housing is the fundamental issue.

Question 8:

I do not support the suggestion at the current stage, as it placed singles and families/senior citizens into a zero-sum situation, while the latter are having a more urgent need (this depends on the age of single persons, as mentioned). But once the supply of public housing has been increased significantly, and also the demand from families or senior citizens starts to diminish, it is possible to have an incremental policy change.

Question 9:

I support the idea for construction of new buildings, but not support that these new buildings are just dedicated for a certain group.

Question 10:

Yes, as the supply for peripheral housing is extremely low in urban areas, and there should also be a more institutionalized and stabilized supply for peripheral housing, as they could be temporary solution for the problem of sub-divided flats, and also, as a place for relocating residents being impacted by the re-development of public housing estates.

Question 11:

I prefer registration for landlords, rather than licensing, as licensing is a kind of provision of legitimacy towards certain behavior, but sub-dividing flats is definitely not worthy for encouraging. Also, one of the

reasons for a demand towards sub-divided flats in inner urban areas is because that job opportunities are concentrating in urban areas. Yes we can solve the problem by building flats in urban areas, but another way of thinking is that, try to use policy incentive to shift jobs into new towns, for example, planning for a business-district in New Territories, or, relocation of several government departments, in order to motivate more economic activities in new towns, but these are long-term solutions only.

Question 12:

I support this idea, but at the same time, a fixed proportion should also be granted for other types of applicants.

Question 13:

I support for setting up a floor/lower limit, but the key point is how to determine an effective level.

Question 14:

(a), I oppose, as there will be an overlap on the function with HOS (b), Yes, in forms of low-interest loans (c) I oppose, as they cannot solve the real problem, as such policy might become a problem that needed to be solved in itself.

Question 15:

It is definitely necessary, as it enables the whole society, especially policy makers, to get the real picture regarding to the demand towards public housing.

Question 16:

I support that when tenants' income has reached a certain level, they should vacant the flat in public estates, as (1.) public housing is a kind of welfare, when other types of welfare have upper limit for income of applicants, such as CSSA, than, public housing, should also have the same practice, and (2.), again, this could enable a more effective resource distribution as the scarce resource would not be wasted on those who actually do not need it. But, at time same time, the government should provide assistance to help them to identify possible alternatives within the housing market, in order to avoid the demand from this group of people becomes a new housing problem.

Question 17:

Support, again, it enables a better allocation of scarce resource.

Question 18:

The priority should be given to allocation of flats first. Once the demand has been nearly fulfilled, it should be the time for improvement of living condition.

Questions 19:

I support the concept for corporation between private and public sector, but it sounds difficult to implement, as private developers are aim at maximizing profit, and in fact, they do not have the responsibility for solving social problems, although the government could motivate their participation by tax incentives or other policy tools.

Question 20:

For a swifter provision of new housing, I personally believe that the government should simplify the administrative procedure for residential building; one of the possible methods is to establish a department that can coordinate all relevant departments, in order to avoid departmentalism. For the aspect of human resource shortage, the root of the problem is about working condition. However, in order to motivate youths to become construction workers, the removal of social stigma for the job (such as low status), should also be crucial because young people are having a great concern on recognition from social networks and peers. Recruiting workers from overseas is also a possible solution; for many Western countries, they are facing the same problem, for example in UK, many construction workers are from Poland or South Asia, however, this could arouse new social problems, such as multiculturalism, racism and other issues.

Question 21:

This really depends on individual sites/cases, because even the land itself is not saturated, but other facilities cannot fulfill the need for more residents, than such solution will become a new problem in itself.

Question 22:

I think we should try to avoid a mindset that conservation must take a balance with development, but in a way that, widening the scope of 'development', i.e. treating conservation as a kind of qualitative/soft development alongside with quantitative/hard development, I think this would sound more approachable to potential opposition interest groups or pressure groups.

For the different measures, I have the following opinion.

GIC: I think the government should be cautious for GIC, as we should not just chase for quantity, but neglecting quality of living. Adequate GIC land is crucial for an appropriate community and social planning, in order to prevent existence of new social problem, such as youth problem that already existed in new towns like Tin Shui Wai or Tseung Kwan O.

Green-belt: I think this is more realistic, as the controversy aroused is not serious as other methods.

Land for industrial usage: similar situation as green-belt, in terms of controversy aroused, however, there are also some voices about that some HK manufacturers that have moved to the Mainland have some intention to re-establish their factory in HK, due to the rising cost of production in China.

Renewal of public estates: could have a good focus on urban housing shortage, but need to have enough peripheral housing in order to make the process smoother and to avoid new problems.

New Town: severely controversial, not realistic under current political atmosphere, but necessary in long-term strategy, I personally suggest that alongside with professionals, the development of new towns should also involve political talents in order to handle a range of issues, such as the opposition from interest groups.

Urban renewal: again, focus on urban shortage, but try to avoid the effect of gentrification.

(dia)	Hermann Leung	To	"Iths@thb.gov.hk" < Iths@thb.gov.hk>			
		CC				
	21/09/2013 18:36	bcc				
		Subject				
			☐ Urgent	☐ Return receipt	Sign	☐ Encrypt

可否考虑把村屋现在的3层限制用补地价方式,改为6层建筑! 这样既可解决不少违章建筑,又等于把土地储备大量增加!



gary poon		То	"Iths@thb.gov.hk" < Iths@thb.gov.hk>	
50 a	• •	cc		
22/09/2013 07:53		bcc		
		Subject	我對諮詢文件的意見	
			☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign	Encryr

Dear Sir/ Madam:

The fundamental issues for Hong Kong is the peg exchange rate with the US\$ and the quote and quote lack of land.

I suggest our government to seriously look into these two root causes of the surging of land price (because HK\$ became so cheap it attracted all the foreign, PRC mostly, buyers to come speculate and invest in our property market) and tackle them with sense of urgency.

- 1) Peg our exchange rate with RMB or a basket of major forex instead of US\$. It is ABSURD for us to link our currency with an economic entity which doesn't have proximity and close correlation with local fiscal/ economic environment. HK eoncoic performance, like it or not, will be closely linked with PRC's and our country has slowly built the fiscal/ monetary knowhow to fight against the unsustainable and inflationary causing QE of the US.
- 2) HKSAR should get land from "ding house" from New Territories indigenous people by giving them rights to build their property inexchange to get the land in New Territories back. I also support to look into getting land from recreational parks and continue to get land from reclamation. But the government cannot just talk and talk. Please go and do something.
- 3) HK people "voted" for CY Leung (per poll result before the "election") because of his potential to right the wrong of the housing issues. If he fails to do that, HK will continue to add instability socially and the radical parties will attract more supporters. More and more people in HK would hope the Central Government to give our CE more clear guidance on how to resolve this issue. If everything fails and CY Leung continues to procrastinate, we hope the Central Government can seriously consider who should be the right CE to lead Hong Kong in 2017.

My humble two cents hopefully can help the poor Hong Kong people.

Gary



Ng shing keung

To < lths@thb.gov.hk>

CC

22/09/2013 11:00

bcc

Subject Suggestions for Housing Policy

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

To: Government concerned department

I would like to offer my suggestions regarding the housing policy,

Target to Achieve

- 1. To be lived the public housing for all poor people (say income less \$20,000 per month).
- 2. To increase public housing for poor people.
- 3. To minimize all the partial houses in one house.
- 4. To achieve the target for poor people to the public housing not more than 3 years.
- 5. To be lived in low price government's building for all low income's people (say income within \$20,000 to 40,000 per month). The price of the government's house will be \$1.2 to 1.5 million to be afforded by the low income's people (afford around \$6700 to 8300 per month, not included bank interest for 15 years, expect reasonable price).
- 6. To be lower the prices for private houses in different districts of H.K.
- 7. Provide specialized design houses for all old people in H.K..

Suggest to Take Actions

- 1. Replace the old public buildings and re-build the new public housing buildings in H.K. a.s.a.p. since the new public housing will be built many floors (say 40th floors) AND blocks to satisfy with the supply of public houses.
- 2. Please remove all Golf's place, partly parks, public carparks, etc. to build public housing for poor people. In H.K., Golf's place areas are occupied too big to be afforded by needs help of H.K.'s people.
- 3. To be shorter the design and construction programmes within 3 years and building approval's time frame. Please encourage the government building consultancy to handle the public housing on this matter in the first priority.
- 4. Build many government's houses (say 10,000 units per year, priced at \$1.2 M 1.5M per house) in all different districts of H.K. to help effectively the low income's family, whom need to buy a house to live.
- 5. Due to suggestion 4, the high market prices for all private houses will adjust automatically to create an reasonable prices for the private houses.
- 6. To create separated market prices between low price government's houses and private houses. This structural issue for very high prices of housing could be resolved to help effectively low income's family to buy a reasonable price of house.
- 7. For elderly, please provide a specified design public housing in order to provide more occupied units and specified facilities for them in one whole block building in public housing districts.
- 8. Finally, for housing policy, please do not consider the policy too long and take the fast

responses and actions (say not more than 3 years) to complete the tasks. Many people needs to help and waiting too long will be disappointed and helpless.

Thank you for your patience to listen my voice and suggestions.

Yours faithfully,

Suggestion for Housing.doc

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Thank you for your patience to listen my voice and suggestions.

Yours faithfully,



Ronnie Ta

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

cc

22/09/2013 18:47

Subject 長遠房屋策略咨詢意見

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

敬啓者:

本人對長遠房屋策略咨詢有以下意見:

(a) 問題 1: 你對長遠房屋策略應以供應主導,及在新落成單位中,公營房屋(包括公共租住房屋(下稱「公屋」)和資助出售單位)的建屋量佔較高比例這項建議有何意見?

ans:

建議在新落成單位中,公營房屋佔7成,主要是增加資助出售單位的比例,增加資助出售單位可以有壓抑私樓樓價的作用,同時建議逐步放寬申請居屋的入息及資產上限,最終目標是達至新加坡那麼樣,大多數市民都可以申請居屋,中產不能申請公屋,增加資助出售單位的數目,可以減少他們的戾氣及不滿.

(b) 問題2: 你對推算長遠房屋需求所採用的原則和方法有何意見? (第4章) ans:

政府低估了需求,没有估算那些移民了外國的香港人,那些港人有居港權,隨時可回港居住,近年,好多早期移民的港人,因為在國外難以揾食,都回來香港居住,相信這些人數會不斷增加.

(c) 問題3: 你對界定為「居住環境欠佳」的準則有何意見?(第4章) ans:

人均居住面積太細,應該參考新加坡的人均居面績作為香港的目標

(d) 問題 4: 在推算房屋需求時, 除第4 章提及的主要需求成份外,你認為是否還有其他因素需要考慮? (第4 章)

ans

訂立人均居住面積目標,將這目標作為考慮因素之一.

(e) 問題 5: 你對於未來十年推算的總房屋供應目標和今後公私營房屋新供應的建議比例有何意見? (第4章)

ans:

公營:70%, 私營:30%

(f) 問題6:就社會上建議撥地發展中高收入長者住屋計劃方面, 你認為政府應否繼續支持?若然,應以何種形式支持?(第5章)

anc.

反對,建議在新建或重建的公屋村,興建兩,三層商場式平台,其中一層或二層平台商場以低租金租給非牟利團體開辦老人院,幼稚園,青年中心,老人中心特社區服務中心,做到每一屋村就有一老人院.

(g) 問題 7: 你對香港房屋委員會(下稱「房委會」)應增加配額及計分制下申請者的

公屋配額、給予年逾45歲(然後擴至40歲、35歲)的 非長者一人申請者額外分數,以增加他們早日入住公屋機會這建議有何看法? (第5章)

ans:

贊成,但最終應以40歲為界線.40歲以下應該仍然要跟現在的方法計分.

(h) 問題 8:你對在長遠而言把公屋平均輪候時間為約三年的目標,循序漸進擴展至年逾35歲的非長者一人申請者的建議(即使此建議初期或會減少可編配予公屋輪候冊上家庭及年長申請者的公屋單位數目)有何看法?(第5

章)

ans:

反對,但可以老慮擴展至年逾50歲的非長者一人申請者,35歲仍然有機會發展,但50歲仍然合資格申請公屋,他往後日子,收入改善的機會好微,政府應該在住屋上應該幫助他

(i) 問題 9:有意見認為房委會在不影響已承諾供應的公屋單位數量之上,可在地積比率相對較低而有足夠基建設施的現有公共屋邨增建專為單身人士而設的公屋大廈,以加快對這類人士的公屋單位供應。你對這意見有何看法?(第5章)

ans:

可以考慮,但應優先給予50歲單身人士.

(j) 問題10: 若然市區有合適的臨時空置土地,你認為應否用來興建過渡性房屋予有需要的人士? (第5章)

ans:

如果空置土地預計會空置兩年或以上及面積大,可以興建過渡性房.

(k) 問題 11: 你對推行發牌或業主登記制度以規管住宅樓宇和綜合用途樓宇內的「分間樓宇單位」這意見有何看法?(第5章)

ans:

贊成,但政府長遠應該透過增加房屋供應來減少劏房數目.

(I) 問題 12: 你對在發售每期居者有其屋(下稱「居屋」)時,預留某個比例的單位 予單身人士這意見有何看法?

Ans:

贊成,

(m) 問題 13:你對為日後發售居屋單位和其他資助自置居所計劃的「白表」申請者設立入息/資產下限,以增加有真正住屋需要而又合資格的首次置業者的機會這意見有何看法?

Ans:

反對,見意奇怪,目標不明.政策令到一些不能申請公屋的低收入家庭不能買居屋,要買私樓或租屋住,政策奇怪.

(n) 問題 14: 以下各項計劃重推與否, 社會上意見紛紜:(a)租者置其屋計劃;(b)為首次置業人士提供經濟資助;及(c)提供租金援助和推出租務管制(包括租金和租住權管制)。你有甚麼看法?(第5章)

Ans:

- (a) 租者置其屋計劃: 這計劃令到公屋村混合了有租戶及業主, 難以管理, 維修責任難以厘訂, 對於還没推行計劃的屋村就不要推行, 但對於一些已經推行了計劃的屋村就應該重新推出, 因為那些屋村已經不能走回頭路.
- (b) 為首次置業人士提供經濟資助

不應推行,這個計劃是鼓勵財政能力弱的人去買樓,

(c)提供租金援助和推出租務管制

不應提供租金援助,業主知道或計算租戶有租金援助,就會把租金提高,結果業主收入高了,租戶付出的金額仍舊一樣,没有得益.

可以推出租務管制,但只可以作為未來三四年的臨時措施,等待房屋供應增加了,就可以取消.

(o) 問題 15: 你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,從而剔除輪候冊上不合資格的申請者這項建議有何意見? (第6章)

Ans: 贊成.

(p) 問題 16:你認為應否檢討和更新「富戶政策」(例如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;或除了以現行的入息及資產限額作為準則外,進一步設置額外準則,當住 戶的入息超逾某個界限,則不論其資產水平,均須遷 出公屋單位)?(第6章)

Ans:

贊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;

贊成進一步設置額外準則,當住戶的入息超逾某個界限,則不論其資產水平,均須遷 出公屋單位

(q) 問題 17: 你對房委會進一步改善寬敞戶政策,一方面提供誘因鼓勵寬敞戶遷往面積較小單位,另一方面加強行動處理寬敞戶個案這建議有何意見? (第6章)

贊成加強行動處理寬敞戶個案,對於不願搬遷的住戶,收取市值租金

(r) 問題 18:你對於把公屋單位編配予輪候冊申請者,或進一步放寬目前的編配標準 以改善現有公屋戶的居住環境兩者之間的優次有何意見? (第6章)

Ans:

不應放寬目前的編配標準,應該以縮短目標輪侯到二年為政策優先目的.

- (s) 問題 19: 你對政府邀請私營機構參與提供資助房屋單位有何意見?(第7章) ans: 贊成
- (t) 問題 20:為加快房屋供應,你認為政府可再進一步推行什麼措施,以促進房屋發展及增加建造業人手供應? (第7章)

Ans:

建議稍稍放寬丁屋政策,如果能夠集合兩個丁權,在同一個丁屋面積上,可以興建6層高丁屋,即是一個丁權可以有3層丁屋,没有改變丁權的權利及利益,這個改變,政府不用自己花錢就可以令新界房屋供應增加,同時,現在一些有丁權而没有地的原居民就可以找人合作.這政策改變必定得到新界原居民支持,民間反對聲音小.

(u) 問題 21:在房屋土地供應緊絀的情況下,你是否願意為增加房屋供應,而就相應對交通、人口密度和環境等方面可能出現的影響作出取捨,及接受適度提高地積比率,以增加房屋供應? (第8章)

ans:

贊成提高地積比率,以增加房屋供應.

(v) 問題 22: 你認為應如何在發展和保育之間取得平衡? 你對第8章所述不同的增加 房屋土地供應方法有何意見? (第8章)

Ans:

政府應該優先以填海方式獲取大面積土地,因為不用收地,對環境損害較少,反對力量較少.

發展商在新界有970公頃農地,建議政府向發展商商討,以原發展商買入價收回其中4分之一,約240公頃,用來興建公屋,居屋及公共設施,政府給發展商的交換條件是批准其中4分之一,約240公頃轉為住宅用地,容許發展商建私樓,餘下約490公頃農地則保持現狀,一¶待將來再處理.

市民::

長速房屋策略意見.doc

(a) 問題 1: 你對長遠房屋策略應以供應主導,及在新落成單位中,公營房屋 (包括公共租住房屋(下稱「公屋」)和資助出售單位)的建屋量佔較高比例 這項建議有何意見?

ans:

建議在新落成單位中,公營房屋佔7成,主要是增加資助出售單位的比例,增加資助出售單位可以有壓抑私樓樓價的作用,同時建議逐步放寬申請居屋的入息及資產上限,最終目標是達至新加坡那麼樣,大多數市民都可以申請居屋,中產不能申請公屋,增加資助出售單位的數目,可以減少他們的戾氣及不滿.

(b) 問題 2: 你對推算長遠房屋需求所採用的原則和方法有何意見? (第 4 章) ans:

政府低估了需求,没有估算那些移民了外國的香港人,那些港人有居港權,隨時可回港居住,近年,好多早期移民的港人,因為在國外難以揾食,都回來香港居住,相信這些人數會不斷增加.

(c) 問題 3: 你對界定為「居住環境欠佳」的準則有何意見? (第 4 章) ans:

人均居住面積太細, 應該參考新加坡的人均居面續作為香港的目標

(d) 問題 4: 在推算房屋需求時,除第4章提及的主要需求成份外,你認為是否還有其他因素需要考慮? (第4章)

ans:

訂立人均居住面積目標, 將這目標作為考慮因素之一.

(e) 問題 5: 你對於未來十年推算的總房屋供應目標和今後公私營房屋新供應的建議比例有何意見? (第4章)

ans:

公營:70%, 私營:30%

(f) 問題 6:就社會上建議撥地發展中高收入長者住屋計劃方面, 你認為政府應 否繼續支持?若然,應以何種形式支持? (第5章)

ans

反對,建議在新建或重建的公屋村,興建兩,三層商場式平台,其中一層或二層平台商場以低租金租給非牟利團體開辦老人院,幼稚園,青年中心,老人中心特社區服務中心,做到每一屋村就有一老人院.

(g) 問題 7:你對香港房屋委員會(下稱「房委會」)應增加配額及計分制下申請者的公屋配額、給予年逾45歲(然後擴至40歲、35歲)的非長者一人申請者額外分數,以增加他們早日入住公屋機會這建議有何看法?(第5章)

ans:

贊成, 但最終應以 40 歲為界線. 40 歲以下應該仍然要跟現在的方法計分.

(h) 問題 8:你對在長遠而言把公屋平均輪候時間為約三年的目標,循序漸進 擴展至年逾35歲的非長者一人申請者的建議(即使此建議初期或會減少可編 配予公屋輪候冊上家庭及年長申請者的公屋單位數目)有何看法?(第5 章)

ans:

反對,但可以老慮擴展至年逾50歲的非長者一人申請者,35歲仍然有機會發展,但50歲仍然合資格申請公屋,他往後日子,收入改善的機會好微,政府應該在住屋上應該幫助他。

(i) 問題 9:有意見認為房委會在不影響已承諾供應的公屋單位數量之上,可在地積比率相對較低而有足夠基建設施的現有公共屋邨增建專為單身人士而設的公屋大廈,以加快對這類人士的公屋單位供應。你對這意見有何看法?(第5章)

ans:

可以考慮, 但應優先給予50歲單身人士.

(j) 問題 10: 若然市區有合適的臨時空置土地,你認為應否用來興建過渡性房屋予有需要的人士? (第 5 章)

ans:

如果空置土地預計會空置兩年或以上及面積大,可以興建過渡性房.

(k) 問題 11: 你對推行發牌或業主登記制度以規管住宅樓宇和綜合用途樓宇內的「分間樓宇單位」這意見有何看法?(第5章)

ans:

贊成,但政府長遠應該透過增加房屋供應來減少劏房數目.

(I) 問題 12:你對在發售每期居者有其屋(下稱「居屋」)時,預留某個比例的單位予單身人士這意見有何看法?

Ans:

贊成,

(m) 問題 13:你對為日後發售居屋單位和其他資助自置居所計劃的「白表」申請者設立入息/資產下限,以增加有真正住屋需要而又合資格的首次置業者的機會這意見有何看法?

Ans:

反對,見意奇怪,目標不明.政策令到一些不能申請公屋的低收入家庭不能買居屋,要買私樓或租屋住,政策奇怪.

(n) 問題 14:以下各項計劃重推與否,社會上意見紛紜:(a)租者置其屋計劃; (b)為首次置業人士提供經濟資助;及(c)提供租金援助和推出租務管制(包括租金和租住權管制)。你有甚麼看法?(第5章)

Ans:

- (a) 租者置其屋計劃: 這計劃令到公屋村混合了有租戶及業主, 難以管理, 維修 責任難以厘訂, 對於還没推行計劃的屋村就不要推行, 但對於一些已經推行 了計劃的屋村就應該重新推出, 因為那些屋村已經不能走回頭路.
- (b) 為首次置業人士提供經濟資助 不應推行,這個計劃是鼓勵財政能力弱的人去買樓,
- (c)提供租金援助和推出租務管制

不應提供租金援助,業主知道或計算租戶有租金援助,就會把租金提高,結果業主收入高了,租戶付出的金額仍舊一樣,没有得益.

可以推出租務管制,但只可以作為未來三四年的臨時措施,等待房屋供應增加了,就可以取消.

(o) 問題 15:你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,從而剔除輪候冊上不合資格的申請者這項建

議有何意見? (第6章)

Ans: 贊成.

(p) 問題 16:你認為應否檢討和更新「富戶政策」(例如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;或除了以現行的入息及資產限額作為準則外,進一步設置額外準則,當住戶的入息超逾某個界限,則不論其資產水平,均須遷出公屋單位)? (第6章)

Ans:

贊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;

贊成進一步設置額外準則,當住戶的入息超逾某個界限,則不論其資產水平,均 須遷出公屋單位 (q) 問題 17: 你對房委會進一步改善寬敞戶政策,一方面提供誘因鼓勵寬敞戶遷往面積較小單位,另一方面加強行動處理寬敞戶個案這建議有何意見? (第6章)

ans:

贊成加強行動處理寬敞戶個案,對於不願搬遷的住戶,收取市值租金

(r) 問題 18:你對於把公屋單位編配予輪候冊申請者,或進一步放寬目前的編配標準以改善現有公屋戶的居住環境兩者之間的優次有何意見? (第6章)

Ans:

不應放寬目前的編配標準,應該以縮短目標輪侯到二年為政策優先目的.

(s) 問題 19: 你對政府邀請私營機構參與提供資助房屋單位有何意見? (第7章)

ans: 贊成

(t) 問 題 20:為加快房屋供應,你認為政府可再進一步推行什麼措施,以促進 房屋發展及增加建造業人手供應? (第7章)

Ans

建議稍稍放寬丁屋政策,如果能夠集合兩個丁權,在同一個丁屋面積上,可以興建6層高丁屋,即是一個丁權可以有3層丁屋,没有改變丁權的權利及利益,這個改變,政府不用自己花錢就可以令新界房屋供應增加,同時,現在一些有丁權而没有地的原居民就可以找人合作.這政策改變必定得到新界原居民支持,民間反對聲音小.

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ans:

贊成提高地積比率,以增加房屋供應.

(v) 問 題 22:你認為應如何在發展和保育之間取得平衡? 你對第8章所述不同的增加房屋土地供應方法有何意見? (第8章)

Ans:

政府應該優先以填海方式獲取大面積土地,因為不用收地,對環境損害較少,反對力量較少.

發展商在新界有970公頃農地,建議政府向發展商商討,以原發展商買入價收回其中4分之一,約240公頃,用來興建公屋,居屋及公共設施,政府給發展商的交

換條件是批准其中 4 分之一,約 240 公頃轉為住宅用地,容許發展商建私樓,餘下約 490 公頃農地則保持現狀,留待將來再處理.

市民::



Crystal

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

cc

23/09/2013 00:32

Subject	公營房屋,	港人優先!		
	☐ Urgent	Return receipt	☐ Sign	☐ Encrypt

回歸十六年,不用等到五十年,香港就已經變得體無完膚了。眼見所有不能解決的問題,大至都是因為「中國」。深入一點看,就因為香港人不能自己作主。每日一百五十個單程証來港團聚配額,如果說起來好像不多,每年大約五萬多。但算一下,十六年就大約八十萬人。還未算其他渠道進港的人,那些投資移民,那些才優才...。就像溫水煮蛙,不知不覺間。現在連市民都發覺到了,人多得香港不勝負荷了。每朝上班,沒有一天是好過的,人多到不得了;每逢假日出外,人亦多到不得了。那樣的生活,真的「人都癩」。水已經滾起來了,為什麼不能叫停呢?

本人就是正輪候非長者單身公屋多年了,每每看到有關房屋的新聞,都是報告又有更多人加入輪候。心想這非長者單身公屋應該要輪候到成為長者身份吧!

我見到有一些中國新移民,一移民來港就立刻申請公屋,當住滿七年就上公屋。甚至未滿七年就人住臨時房屋,然後跟其他街坊說:「我在大陸的那間屋,比那公屋大幾倍!」。有人甚至獲編配公屋之後,他們根本就沒有需要的,就將那公屋出租。我知道每一分政府的資金,也是那些早已經在香港落地生根的我們和父母及更早一代之前所建立的。但現在我覺得是那些新移民,使用得比我們更多...。所以我覺得如果想香港人心服口服,要輪候公屋就應該要是香港永久居民,他們要在香港住滿七年,視香港爲永久屋住地才合資格申請輪候,那樣應該可以減少不少多餘的名額。



"cat"

To < lths@thb.gov.hk>

CC

23/09/2013 02:29

bcc Subject 長遠房屋政策

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

問題1:

現在不夠公屋,如何都要起多些,要多少私樓,我就不知道.

算得對,及不對,又或有多準又如何,就算事實是多20,000,都起不到這樣多公屋.

對一些我這小市民來說,看這多頁文字,回答這些已花了很多時間,對些算了都沒什麼用的,不想

現在這21多萬人輪公屋,都不知多少年後才可安排上樓.

居住地方不好,上公屋的計法都是一樣,定來做什麼.又不是定了去解決問題.

問題4:

同問題2一樣.

不夠公屋,如何都要起多些,要多少私樓,我就不知道.

問題6:

沒意見

問題7:

35歲以上人仕可以加快上樓, 是特首的承諾, 要加分數就要全部一起加.

加的分數可以不一樣.

如果不是,會分化社會及增加怨氣及誠信的問題.

3年上樓,由一開始就是這樣,是2005年才改的,我讚成3年上樓.

我不懂得如何建屋, 政府負責建屋的,說可以就可以.

問題10:

1-3年, 臨時就不要起了,又花錢,又多了建築垃圾. 如果不用就取來起屋, 留來10年,20年都不用. 地又不夠, 你不如問我, 點解10年不用都留給他.

問題11:

政府有部門批建屋圖的嗎, 政府會不批不安全的嗎, 不入圖去改屋, 政府可以告他的嗎, 現在點 解要問我可不可以發牌.

買居屋,同中六合彩都沒什麽分別的了,%沒意見了.

問題13:

沒意見.

問題14:

適當的時候做適當的事.

(A) 公屋夠,就賣給他們,讓有能力的改善居住地方.

(B)經濟不好,就免息借錢給市民,市民買了樓.

(C)租金管制?

政府是MTR的大股東, MTR都年年加價, 如果能管制, MTR就不要加價了.

問題15

這要用多少錢,用了錢又不是解決住屋問題,就不要做了.

問題16:

富戶人數太少,影響太少了,

所以沒問題.

問題17:

搬屋不是搬用2,000或3,000元的問題, 裝修用十幾萬,他沒錢, 政府如何呢.

問題18

沒意見, 根本的問題是不夠公屋

問題19:

可以, 有屋就可以了, 我也不懂起屋.

問題20:

沒屋的問題不是沒有起樓.

問題21:

樓起高些, 就可以多些屋.

問題22:

要看不同的情况



23/09/2013 11:43

То	Iths@thb.gov.hl	
CC		

bcc
Subject On the Long Term Housing Strategy

Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

Dear the Long Term Housing Strategy Steering Committee,

Everyone has to face the reality of limited land supply in Hong Kong; and thus, the number of housing units will be limited, i.e. there is a maximum number of units.

The Hong Kong society has to work together in order to keep the demand within that maximum supply limitation. That housing demand is driven by the growth of population, cultural, life-style and social transform.

Since the birth rate is lower than the death rate, Hong Kong population is getting its aging problems: less young people to look after elderly. That will also limit the economic development. Services on Elderly will be a major factor to drive the social welfare policies. That end of life service may be simply to establish elderly homes in order to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of resource allocation. Then, the new generation may be able to use their existing housing units for multiplication.

In average, a family involve a couple and their two children. After that couple would have been assigned to an elderly home, then, one would remain in their original house but the other has to move out to a new home-unit to form his/her own family. Hence, the housing demand is in a (exponential) multiplication of existing families. (Remark: not yet adding the demands of foreign employees and experts)

Then the obvious problem is on the land supply in parallel with the reduction of demands. On land supply, beside cultural and social political problems, you should consider the traffic and life-style first before thinking about location. Existing development has mainly been based on the failure in developing Tseung Kwan O and Tin Shui Wai. If you can easy out the traffic problems, you can find much land to build community (instead of merely hardware). For example, if you can easy out the traffic in Hong Kong Island, you can rebuild Wah Fu (new buildings next to existing and then rebuild the existing with a ring road to connect to Kennedy Town unto the whole Hong Kong). That rebuilt site can then be extend to Aberdeen.

Also, new architecture has to be enforced. Existing is using a pillar type, the new should be in a ladder type so that the wind shield problems can be much reduced. Also duplex units, such as double-deck, should be used to replace single flats. These will enable the maximum usage of land with the capability in developing integrated farming. Integrated farming will be a good strategy to bargain with New Territory residents.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated farming)

Reclamation will also have its limitation. If too much reclamation, ocean current will be altered and high tide will also cause much flooding, especially super-typhoons will be much often due to the extreme climate problems.

Once lands capable for development has been defined, the development must be complying LEED (http://www.usgbc.org/leed/rating-systems) from urban design down to interior design of a unit.

Finally, emigration will be the last option. HK Government should work with other countries to enable such emigration.

Regards,

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



wing li 23/09/2013 14:37 To lths@thb.gov.hk

CC

bcc

Subject 劏房發牌

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

長期房屋發展委員會_劏房發牌.ff

各位 委員:

近日「長策會」公布將「劏房」納入規管範圍,日後需要符合消防及建築物條例,而且需要發牌登記,以下有幾點疑問:

- 2)現存形同「無王管」的制度下已沒有足夠人員查證劏房戶,以現時半數以上的劏房不符規格,發牌只是增加條文細節,對困局完全捉不到「痛處」,只會今問題更加複雜?
- 4)香港漫無目的引入新人口,同時又沒有適切配套,苦果卻落在薄有資產的下層身上,維修費增加而住處「日爛愈甚」,絕非鼓勵人奮發向上的制度。
- 5)如果政府真正有決心撥亂反正,除長遠興建足夠房屋外,短期何不效法 當年大量船民入住的臨時房屋,建造簡單快捷,用來換取三兩年緩衝時間, 「不足夠」就是「不足夠」,發發牌規規管,戲法可以改變真實?

平常人只需間隔平凡實用的房屋,雲石大堂水晶燈,門童知客單幢樓, 誰料「鑽石按鈕」升降機何時出現,規範本為大眾福祉,可惜往往適得其反?

祝 事事暢順

市民: 謹啟

2013 · 9 · 22



poon ka ho Poon

To Iths@thb.gov.hk

cc bcc

23/09/2013 19:07

Subject	得知房屋出現短缺	,我有一	個地點可以分	享以作發展房
	屋		_	7

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在屯門區南面,有一塊棕地,旁邊都是高樓大廈,但未見這塊地被畫入賣地計劃 相信應是GIC 政府及社區設施的用地。

我認為這塊地十年都沒有興建社區設施或者是學校,加上該區域周邊已有中學 體育館 而圖書館及政府設施可以乘坐輕鐵前往屯門市中心享用

我認為紅色區域的地可以研究由GIC用途轉變為房屋用地

加入賣地計劃又或者研究興建居屋。

我認為房屋供應其實可以由這些閒置空地著手去增加房屋用地。

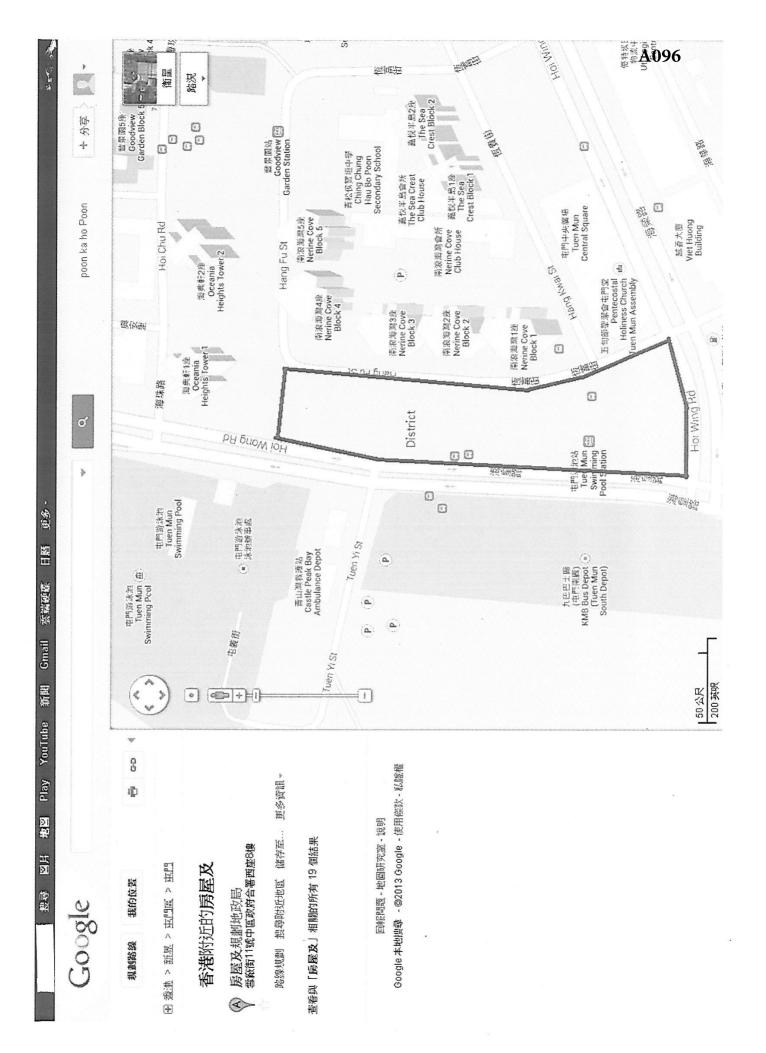
此外,該紅色區域的不遠處有一個露天巴士站和一小塊政府土地,它們是相連的 其實有否想過該巴士站使用率很低,可否研究把巴士站同政府土地合併發展成約38層 高 兩座大廈的住宅大廈? 之後再從下方重建一個有蓋巴士站,這樣也可以盡用其土地 的使用空間 下方是巴士站上方則是住宅。

由此,可以進一步來看,全港各區必定有這些露天巴士站,如元朗西巴士總站 為什麼不可以研究把這些露天巴士站重建成有蓋巴士站,上方發展成住宅,這樣積小 成多,說不定可以增加數千個單位

配合發展洪水橋新市鎮及新界東北新發展區,那個媛解度可說是相當多,最少都可解燃眉之急,在一些已發展地區發展,必定其反對阻力會較小,較易發展



我希望你們可以參考我的意見。謝! housing jpg





23/09/2013 21:39

То	"Iths@thb.gov.hk" < Iths@thb.gov.hk>
cc	
bcc	
Subject	長遠房屋策略意見
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要求把遞交者姓名和其他個人資料如電郵地址等會被刪去

意見:

• 短期可用郵輪

把要住的人 住在郵輪上 接駁市電、水、排污系統 錢: 把郵輪上商店出租 加上人的租金和政府津貼 停在: 吐露港附近 社會設備:

在郵輪建學校和基礎運動設備

交通:

郵輪用駁橋接駁加上駁船

• 長期:

在地上或水上(像鑽油台)建房屋

(編者註:提交意見者要求以不具名方式公開其意見)

20 September 2013

Secretariat,
Long Term Housing Strategy Steering Committee,
1/F, Block 2,
Housing Authority Headquarters,
33 Fat Kwong Street, Ho Man Tin,
Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Dear sir

Views on LTHS Consultation Document

Having read the LTHS Consultation Document, I have the views as follows:

Paragraph 5.25

There are views from the public to convert industrial buildings into transitional houses. The Development Bureau has the view that conversion cannot meet the requirements for domestic buildings (natural lighting and ventilation in particular). I have the impression that the Hong Kong community has had a high stardard of houses, now Hong Kong people are experiencing living congestion and have to swop our living places through measures suggested in the LTHS Consultation Document, the living standard and conditions of transitional houses should therefore not be as high as before. We have to change our living standards when we are poor. It is survival.

Question 11

The government has expressed its determination to eliminate all SDUs which were considered illegal in 2012. Now, the government tends to yield to accept SDUs are to be legalized. This represents the government will be unable to build sufficient bigger houses to Hong Kong people. The government is losing credit because of this act. Again, lowering the living standard of Hong Kong people is being accepted by the government, and the government should admit this to the world.

Question 18

While the waiting list is long, I think the HA should stop the TWOR and LSITS exercises so that the waiting list can be handled more efficiently, allowing people in need to go the Public Rental Housing. These people in the waiting list live in sub-divided units of having less than 5 square meters/ person, and the government still maintains TWOR and LSITS.

The LSITS exercise should be stopped as 7 square meters per person is considered a spacious area for people in Hong Kong.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

Wong Wai Kwong Accredited Safety Auditor



"Molly Kan"

24/09/2013 23:19

To < lths@thb.gov.hk>

cc bcc

Subject housing policy in hk

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

Dear Sirs,

The housing policies and/or housing for HK citizens are wholly awfully and cannot cater for most if not all the people's needs.

Most of the people in HK cannot afford to buy a property, and cannot get the benefit from the public housing, with the teenagers in their 20s or those singles over 35 in the forefront of facing the housing problems.

Nowadays, with the new built properties, it is in doubt as to who has the ability to buy the new properties. As most cannot afford, then the new built properties for what use and cater to whom?? Most of the people are not eligible for public housing, the public housing for what use and cater to whom?

As housing is one of the fundamental needs of people, the HK gov't should provide sufficient housing for HK citizens and avoid the basic needs being manipulated by the rich. HK can learn from the examples from other countries such as Singapore or Beijing in that the Singaporean gov't provide subsidies so that even the low income as those earned \$6,000 can buy property, or Beijing or other Chinese province that the locals can buy properties, otherwise the non-locals cannot buy properties or need to pay high tax. Though maintaining the freedom of trade is important, however, if the system becomes unfair or imbalanced, the gov't should interfere. Also the basic needs of locals are important, having a home and maintaining a family is important, and it should be the basic duty of the gov't. The locals should have their home without great hardship, but not it is not the case.

If the gov't cannot solve the current housing problem, it is a total failure on the part of the gov't

Regards,



To	"Iths@thb.g	ov.hk" <lths@thb.go< th=""><th>ov.hk></th><th></th></lths@thb.go<>	ov.hk>	
CC				
bcc				
Subject	香港長遠房	屋策略建議		
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- -增加bsd稅率, 進一步壓抑樓市交投, 緩減樓市升幅預期
- -即時並永久撤銷白居二惡法, 制止居屋樓價攀升
- -增加居屋興建量,將市建局的發展項目定價及模式與居屋體齊.
- -將未來居屋售價定為市價五至六成,可提高本地市民的置業能力,亦不會引發類似首次置業貸款的升浪,同時亦可平抑私樓樓價
- -亦可考慮居屋樓價可隨按揭幅度遞減,申請愈少按揭貸款可獲愈大樓價優惠,鼓勵市 民延後置業
- -加強監督樓宇興建過程,防止出現因趕工引起結構安全及單位質素問題
- -推行資產增值稅,由非自住物業(即第二幢物業開始)徵收稅款,降低物業投資者的置業 意欲
- -限制非香港居民的置業權,同時對外地(包括大陸內地)人徵收進一步稅款,並設立轉售時間限制,(如5年內不得出售或轉換業權)
- -停止向自置物業退差的,增加持有成本,減低長線持有物業誘因
- -重新推行租金管制, 削弱業主透過物業出租的得益, 從而降低重複置業渴求
- -增加供樓免稅額, 減輕供樓市民負擔
- -限制發展商每年囤積土地及單位數位上限,一旦超越界限者不容許參與新土地競投,並要繳納囤積稅
- -修訂"港人港地"政策,永久不容許此類單位轉售至非港人,維持穩定居住單位數量予香港人

(編者註:提交意見者要求以不具名方式公開其意見)