

lee	Jennifer	

29/11/2013 11:23

То	"Iths@thb.g	ov.hk" < lths@thb.go	ov.hk>	
cc				
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Subject	My commer	nts to the Long-term	Housing S	Strategy
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My comments to the Long-term Housing Strategy

- 1. Failure to address to "the poor living conditions" particularly for those living in poor living environment affected by serious traffic air and noise pollution with deviation from the minimum environmental planning standard such as the "Prosperous Garden" in Yaumatei. Government should provide adequate protective measures including the provision of "fully enclosed noise insulation cover" to protect the residents from serious traffic pollution. Tunnel portal and traffic emission from flyovers should be removed from residential district particularly the Central Kowloon Route Tunnel Portal should be relocated to non-residential area. The Long-term housing strategy should provide priorities, solutions and measures to rectify the quality of poor housing environment rather than just focusing on quantity.
- 2. Government should set up <u>"standard on living and environmental condition" in Hong Kong for policy reference and measures torectify serious traffic pollution leading to inhabitable condition.</u>
- 3. Government should provide a clear roadmap of housing mobility such as providing public housing tenants a greater chance to Tenant Purchase Scheme so they can have the opportunity of housing mobility and that it would also release more public housing to the needy groups.
- 4. Creating a wide range of options to meet diverse needs
- 5. Promoting housing investment with public benefits as well as promoting new town development and redevelopment
- 6. To develop a **middle income public rental sector** for the young generation in consideration of the high cost of housing in Hong Kong. **Housing policy should encourage** family formation.
- 7. To reconsider the need to implement rent control measure and property taxation on vacant flats.
- 8. To revise the "village house policy" so that more lands can be saved.
- 9. To turn some of the industrial buildings into residential flats.
- 10. The Urban Renewal Authority should take up the task of developing sites for the lower middle income groups
- **11.** Some of the government lands have been **left vacant for over a long period** of time. They should be **put into proper usage for residential purpose.**
- 12. Government should consider revising the "High Land Price Policy" and additional anti-speculation measures to regulate the high housing price.
- 13. Education qualification should not be punished, instead they should be yardstick for getting better living environment for retaining talents in Hong Kong

長遠房屋政策

- 1) 增建公屋及居屋,(以居民收入息厘定居屋售價;給公屋居民向上流轉.)
- 2) 租金管制及公營房屋應由房委會回購被免炒賣,合理運用社會資源
- 3) 出租物業稅
- 4) 控制人口
- 5) 市區及郊區發展應以大多數市民民意為本
- 6) 加速重建殘危建築物.區域
- 7) 房委會必需加入公屋居民代表及民選立法會議員,公開透明運作,改組現今架構...
- 8) 私樓發展以優質,寬敞幽美及設施,凸顯與公營房屋差別,兩者不至被一些貪婪 人士,既得利益者及小人作為惜口阻礙政府增建. 公營房屋的伴腳石
- 9) 徵收非自住物業稅.
- 10) 盡快執法取替非法改變的土地及建築,用以興建臨時過道性居所,給受違規迫 遷的人士,等待政府處理.
- 11) 立即停止迫遷現在公屋居民!極不合理擾民劣政!
- 12) 現有的公屋居住面積實在極不合理的小,欠缺了私人活動及交際空間.,比歐,美國家的監倉都不如..已所不欲勿斯於人,房署,拿出人性出來吧!做些好事不要攪事!
- 13) 現在香港的房屋困局,是前政府行政失當產生出來的!令弱勢的公屋居民及無物業.低學歷低收入的人成為代罪羔羊!
- 14)安居樂業是任何政府的基本責任,非一些無良人士所說的福利!主意
- 15)公營房屋就像巴士一樣起初很擠迫,慢慢到有站便會下車,每人有不同的站!站 越多下車的人越快,;有人會坐小巴,的士.豪華車輛.<巴士是最基本人的需求, 未到站,為何要强迫人下車,!!現今排長車龍,是巴士安排失當,怎可把責任缷給 也曾排長龍,安守秩序的人,強迫下車!!!
- 16)一個有責任,有承擔的政府基本行為,相信不會不懂制定上述的長遠房屋政策.

此致

香港市民

電話:

雷郵:

(編者註:提交意見者要求以不具名方式公開其意見)

Tak Sung Chan

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

СС bcc

29/11/2013 14:15

Subject 長遠房屋策略 - 公眾諮詢表達意見

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現就長遠房屋策略 - 公眾諮詢表達意見 請參閱附件。

29/11/2013 公眾諮詢.docx

首先感謝委員的文件報告。

本人 現就長遠房屋策略 - 公眾諮詢表達意見如下:

- 1. 未來十年的房屋供應目標中,可以公營和私營房屋之間的比例應為 50:50 是更為合適的。
- 2. 不應胡亂在空隙插針,造成地方空間修窄,令到環境更擠迫和空氣更污染。
- 3. 政府公屋單位和空間是一個重要保貴資源,是給予更有實際需要的人士申 請,不能一窩蜂式不理入息,就先去申請。

政府應要嚴格監管,加強執法,更絕不能被違規霸佔使用,特別要加強定時巡查戶口住戶變動狀況,有否作出更新現狀申報等。

- 4. 在居屋申請方面應要有入息工作證明和審查,不能讓隨意申請。
- 5. 如環境欠佳住戶包括劏房等, 政府必須加大加快加強去執法,但不需要{過 渡性中轉房},因會同公屋重疊。
- 6. 增加土地如開拓新界東北,大嶼山,東涌,天水圍等地發展,這可以滿足 有足够空間發展政府公營房屋和私樓。

實事求事,不能粗之過急,謝謝各位聆聽及關注。

29/11/2013



Damon Luk

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

CC

29/11/2013 16:31

bcc

Subject 善用現有公屋資源

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致長遠房屋政策委員會, 其實就算明天起好23萬個公屋單位,我相信(你們亦應該認同)公屋輪候冊也只會重新由零開始「打錶」。所以就算插針式起樓或發展東北、洪水橋也不能真正(立即)解決問題。相反在現有的公屋內落手才是最簡單直接。 你們應該誘使或強迫一些有能力的公屋戶離開公屋網:例如 家庭入息達同區同呎數私人單位月租15倍(即\$1萬租月入\$15萬)及 資產達同區同呎數7年私人單位樓價4倍(即\$200萬樓價資產有\$800萬) 以上2項應該不需任何原因即時收回公屋單位。 公屋資源是政府及公餉的,你們應該做應做的。 謝謝



立法會 謝健幹議員辦事處 OFFICE OF THE HON, TONY TSE

致:長遠房屋策略督導委員會秘書處

對於長遠房屋策略督導委員會於 2013 年 9 月發表題為《凝聚 共識、共設家園》的長遠房屋策略諮詢文件,本人有以下幾點意 見,供督導委員會參考。

1. 長遠房屋策略欠「長遠」視野

雖然諮詢文件清晰提到這是「未來十年的長遠房屋策略」,但 是建屋一般需時三至五年,按理來說未來三至五年的單位供應 量應該不會有大改變;因此,這份長遠房屋策略諮詢文件,充 其量只是為往後五年提出建議,實在難以稱得上是「長遠」策 略。希望督導委員會審慎考慮有關問題,真正為香港制訂未來 十五年、二十年,甚至更長遠、更具前瞻性的房屋發展策略。

2. 重建促進向上流動的置業階梯

督導委員會提出,透過提供有效的房屋階梯,以及增加居屋的 供應,照顧年輕一代對置業的訴求,本人認同並支持有關建 議。事實上,在土地供應緊絀,地價、樓價和租金持續高企的 情況下,現有房屋和置業階梯已逐漸與市民的實際住屋需要出 現落差。不少有迫切住屋需要的基層市民,往往需要輪候較長 時間才獲編配公屋單位,而不少中產夾心階層亦要面對置業困 難。政府有必要全面檢視現有的房屋階梯,針對社會上不同組 羣和階層市民的需要,為他們提供適切有效的住屋援助,重新 整理和建立有系統並可促進向上流動的置業階梯。同時,政府 亦要提供更多誘因,鼓勵有能力的公屋住戶,向上流轉至自置 居所,改善他們的居住質素之餘,亦可加強公屋流轉動力。

专表中版立法會更1號立法會綜合大樓802室 —— Recor 802, Legislative Council Complex, 1 Legislative Council Road, Central, Horsp Knog

Wishcan www.timetspeakfreen.com



立法會 謝偉銓議員辦事處 OFFICE OF THE HON. TONY TSE

3. 何謂「適切而可負擔的居所」

督導委員會建議,未來的長遠房屋策略,應以重建促進向上流動的房屋階梯、為香港市民提供適切而可負擔的居所作願景。然而,諮詢文件卻未有清楚交代,何謂「適切而可負擔的居所」?在未有清晰界定的情況下,督導委員會究竟根據甚麼基礎和準則,就未來的長遠房屋策略進行討論及提出建議,以達致這個願景呢?這一點實在令人費解,希望督導委員會能夠就「適切而可負擔的居所」的定義,作進一步解釋和交代。

4. 改善私營住宅單位質素

近年本港樓價持續高企,不少有意置業的市民都無力問津,至 於公屋在設計、管理等各方面的質素,近年都有明顯改善,愈 來愈多公屋更位處市區鐵路沿線,部分單位景觀亦可媲美同區 的私人屋苑,加上過去 10 年,整體公屋單位租戶的實際人均室 內樓面面積由約 11.3 平方米增加至約 12.9 平方米,居住更為寬 敞,令不少市民對購置私樓的意慾減少,直接影響置業階梯的 建構和運作。為此,督導委員會應考慮有關問題,就如何改善 和提升私樓質素提出建議,以吸引更多有能力市民自置物業。

5. 公私營房屋比例應具彈性

諮詢文件提到,未來十年的新房屋供應目標中,公營和私營房屋之間的比例應為 60:40 (公營房屋包括公屋及資助出售房屋)。本人認為,有關比例應具靈活調整的彈性,政府亦要密切監察社會上的房屋需求情況,因應實際環境的轉變,適時檢討和調整此比例,而公營房屋中的公屋和資助出售單位的比例,亦應具彈性,以反映房屋市場的轉變,以及滿足市民的實際住屋需要。

質其 Website www.tarytsewaichden.com

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6. 將劏房「規範化」

有關解決「劏房」及居住環境欠佳住戶的住屋需要問題,督導委員會建議,公屋應為解決居住環境欠佳住戶和「劏房」住戶住屋需要的主要途徑。本人並不反對有關建議,但認為由於現時「劏房」住戶數目龐大,加上土地及房屋供應緊絀,政府根本不可能在短中期內為他們編配公屋單位,所以政府應考慮在不影響樓宇結構和消防安全的大前提下,為現有「劏房」制訂規範化標準,容許合符標準的「劏房」暫時存在,及後亦須接受定期的專業評估,確保有關「劏房」合符標準。

7. 制訂長遠長者房屋政策

對於長者的住屋需求,督導委員會認為,提供公屋基本上可解決低收入長者的住屋需要,所以建議房委會繼續為合資格的長者,提供配備適當設施而可負擔的出租房屋,但督導委員會卻未有針對中高收入長者提出具體建議,本人對此表示失望,並希望政府制訂長遠的長者房屋政策及措施,包括增撥資源,讓房協發展更多具人性化的長者住屋項目,由政府帶頭推動「長幼共融」,再透過政府為私人發展商提供針對性的措施,鼓勵發展商將「長幼共融」理念加入屋苑和樓宇的設計和建造,達致協助長者「居家安老」的同時,亦可推動「長幼共融」。

8. 重新評估和整訂房協和市建局的角色

過去,私人發展商是本港房屋的主要供應者,而公營房屋則主要由房委會提供。隨著房屋市場和政策的轉變,房協和市建局在房屋供應方面所扮演的角色越來越重,參與發展的房屋項目和提供的住宅單位數量越來越多,加上房協和市建局的運作,

卷港中區立法會通1號立法會総合大樓802室 Room 802, Legislative Council Complex, 1 Legislative Council Road, Central, Hong Kong 電話 Tel: 1852) 2890-5622 傳義 Fax (852) 2890-5128 電影Email Introductivitisswarchuse com

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立法會 謝偉銓議員辦事處 OFFICE OF THE HON. TONY TSE

涉及公共資源的運用,政府實在有必要重新評估和釐訂房協和市建局在房屋市場中扮演的角色,配合相關政策推行,促進房屋發展。

9. 制訂人均居住面積標準和住屋開支比例目標

督導委員會提到,長遠而言,應逐步增加人均居住面積,並可從非市區的公共屋邨開始。事實上,政府過去未有就人均居住面積標準及住屋開支比例等房屋軟件制訂目標,直接影響政府在土地供應等房屋硬件方面的配合,是造成房屋問題的主要原因。所以,政府應加強領導者的角色,確立人均居住面積標準及住屋開支比例,作為未來長遠房屋策略的主要目標,以達致改善市民的居住環境和生活質素。

(已簽署或已印章)

謝偉銓 立法會議員(建築、測量及都市規劃界) 2013 年 11 月 29 日

卷海本區立法會通1號立法會総合大學E02室 Room BD2, Legislative Council Complex, 1 Legislative Council Road, Central, Horp Kong 電話 Tel 18521 2890-5632 体育 Cpx (852) 2889-6128 葡萄奶油計 enterioringtsowarchien com

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P Hui

29/11/2013 17:49

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Subject 對於房屋策略的建議

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本人對於房屋策略有以下建議:

目前香港 有不少房屋已經老化. 日久失修. 有部分業主 卻沒有經濟能力, 承擔維修費用. 而不少業主希望留下物業作為 長期收租用途, 而不希望變賣房屋.

本人建議政府可和業主合作. 由政府 維修 或者 重建舊樓. 雙方簽訂 七年, 十年或以上的長期租約. 在長期租約期間, 業主以 折扣形式租出物業給政府管理. 折扣大小則由租約長短 以及所需維修 或 重建費用而定. 市價等值的租金可以按照差餉作為 參考準則.

例如:

假設1座3層的村屋. 需要50萬維修. 市價平均租金 每層 每月 一萬元, 業主以每層七千元租給政府七年. 政府以 市價七成或更低價錢, 把這些房屋, 租給有需要的市民. 租約期間一切維修費用由政府負責.

假設一座3層的村屋需要二百萬重建. 則可訂立更長和更多折扣的合約. 例如十五年的長期租約. 以市價六成,五成... 等等租給政府管理.

假如業主在合約期間 變賣房屋. 業主必須作出雙方同意的合理賠償.

以上建議有以下好處:

- 1. 即時舒緩或解決房屋不足的需要 舊樓維修時間 或者 村屋重建時間 通常非常短. 建議執行後, 兩三個月 至半年以内, 已經可以有部分房屋 給有需要的市民居住.
- 2. 三贏局面- 政府即時解決房屋問題. 舊樓業主得到舊樓維修或重建. 有需要的市民得到平價租屋
- 3. 即時製造更多就業機會-建築.維修.裝修工程等等

Note: 請把以下內容 (本人的個人資料以及有祖業 位於清水灣道) 保密. 其他建議 (point #3 或以上的內容) 都可以公開.

若政府认為建議可行.本人有一間日久失修的祖業,位於清水灣道 近壁屋監獄,樂意參與計劃或 參與試驗計劃.

Regards,



 $\label{thm:condition} To \ \ "Iths@thb.gov.hk" < Iths@thb.gov.hk>$

29/11/2013 21:52

bcc

Subject 建議

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我十分認同第5.17項對於年過45歲單人申請者的改善方案,令真正有需要的單身人仕可望3年內上樓,希望可以儘早落實建議.

長遠房屋策略督導委員會
主席及各委員:
居务第 2013年10月1日1935221 智治也公居县(10xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
宏态70最以上成首可從電、做户名单剔除,60-69最级人
北優先息至里。3年內無須調遷,直至下一次檢討」。
这往年滿60歲可酉5情任下去,不用搬遷。
人生60 歲乃退休之年,沒有入息,生活傍惶之躁,
到、居任又有問題,正是屋漏更兼連夜雨,原本靠子女给默
栗用錢及生活費,身置如健康的話,都可平稳,過渡生活
T. 去, 老人家作在屋都 20幾30年, 搬屋是個很大打擊
宝錢不計,感情憔惫,抑鬱,惶恐,生活習慣,羽適應,
老人家會行生很多問題。
一個70岁的老人還有幾多個春天呢?
凡事都可四分情處理,可否將政府界別的6565歲
高齡長巷可從公屋置敞户名單剔除,讓老人家放下
任的問題。開開心心生活下去,安享晚年,渡過餘生。
人生總,會有老的一天,
希望長策電、房委魯及政府能施行德政,做福老人!
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
公屋居民的心障
26-11-2013

27 November 2013

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

Dear Sirs,

Long Term Housing Strategy Consultation Document 2013

Thank you for providing the opportunity to comment on the Long Term Housing Strategy Consultation Document. My views on the questions posed are set out below *seriatim*:

- 1. I support a demand-led strategy for the construction of building public housing with the emphasis on subsidizing ownership rather than renting in perpetuity. I accept that Government's failure to form and service sufficient land for housing over the last decade has created a situation in which a crash programme of building is necessary in the short term, but in the medium to longer term the programme should be demand-led. I reject the idea of a 60:40 public to private housing supply ratio. I would rather see any shortfall in the Government's ability to build new public housing compensated for by the provision of financial subsidies / loans.
- 2. In general terms, I believe the waiting list is a better pragmatic guide to demand than any other construct. That said, because demand is infinitely elastic, it requires analysis, checking against secular demographic trends and reconciliation with other social policies, for example, the desirability of not encouraging children to desert aging parents.

In this context, I note that more than half of those applicants on the existing waiting list are young single persons, who are currently living in good accommodation with their parents. Most are by no sensible definition "inadequately housed". Most are also well-educated and have reasonable prospects of securing a good career. They have been encouraged to

apply for public housing because it is there, because it is relatively attractive, because it is cheap and because they are deemed eligible. I do not believe that it would be a sensible use of scarce public resources to cater for this group in this way.

3. The criteria used to define "inadequately housed" are too broad brush. I note that they do not include a quantified criterion for living space per person. I also note that sub-divided units have been accepted in an undifferentiated manner thus inflating demand by approximately 36,300. I see no necessity for this so-called "conservative approach".

Leaving aside the quality of sub-divided accommodation, the choice of living in it is dictated by many factors, including location, proximity to work and school opportunities, saving time and money on transportation etc. These are rational decisions and it would be wrong to assume that all or even most residents want public housing, especially remote public housing as an alternative. If their names are not already on the waiting list, the odds are that they do not want it.

4. No.

- 5. Yes. I do not believe that the public interest is well-served by inflating demand, as described above. Exaggerating a problem does not make it easier to solve. That said, the projected supply represents a reasonable target. As mentioned above, I reject the idea of a fixed ratio of public / private production. I would prefer to see a stronger emphasis on facilitating ownership.
- 6. No. I firmly believe that the elderly should be fully integrated into the community and that, care and attention homes aside, the Government should neither encourage young people to live apart from their parents, nor embark upon any initiative that would result in the creation of Government-sponsored ghettoes for the elderly.
- 7. As noted at 2. above, I am not in favour of measures which would have the effect of encouraging singletons to live apart from their parents, nor do I believe that young singletons should have a prior claim over families in the allocation of scarce public housing resources.
- 8. As for 7. above. I would prefer that the HA use rental allowances or subsidized loans as these would provide such applicants far greater flexibility and greater choice.
- 9. As for 8. above. I would prefer that the HA use rental allowances or subsidized loans as these would provide such applicants far greater flexibility and greater choice.

- 10. This is one of those ideas which sounds nice in theory, but would prove very difficult in practice. It is not so long ago that the HA dispensed with the construction of Temporary Housing Areas. Transitional needs would be better and more flexibly met by the use of rental allowances.
- 11.I think it a futile notion. Given the manifest inability of the Government to control e.g. unauthorized building structures in the built-up urban area in the past, why would anybody imagine that such a scheme could be implemented and enforced today?
- 12. As for 7. and 6. above. I believe it would be both more efficient and more flexible to use subsidized loans for this purpose.
- 13. The setting of a maximum income / asset level for White Form applicants is well established and understood. Setting a minimum level would serve only to prevent families assisting some members to get a foot on the ladder. I do not support the introduction of a minimum level.
- 14.1 warmly support both (a) the re-launching of the TPS and (b) the provision of financial assistance to first-time buyers who meet the HOS income / asset limit. I also support rent subsidies, subject to the same limitation, as an alternative to PRH. I do not, however, support rent control and security of tenure. As regards the TPS, the reasons given (para. 5.39) against its re-launch are disingenuous. I do not believe that an objective comparative review of data covering the decade before and after sale of the 39 TPS estates would show a statistically significant reduction in the return of flats for re-letting. Further, at a macro level, there is no net loss in the total housing stock, while at a micro level the allocation of that stock is being more efficiently managed via the market. Most important of all, and I note that the consultation document makes no reference to this, those tenants who purchased under the TPS represent three-quarters of the residents and they voted overwhelmingly in favour of the scheme. The residual management difficulties encountered by the HA seem a very small price to pay for freeing these tenants from perpetual rental bondage.
- 15. I would support regular review.
- 16.I think that there should always be an element of both carrot and stick. In practice re-launching the TPS would solve many problems of abuse by allowing tenants to capitalize assets that are currently a burden on the community, and at the same time facilitate rational allocation through the market.
- 17. Again sticks without carrots rarely produce a mutually satisfactory outcome.

- 18.1 would prefer to give priority to Waiting List applicants, while offering financial incentives to assist overcrowded families.
- 19. None of the previous schemes e.g. PSPS have proved really satisfactory. The strength of the New Town programmes of the '70s and '80s lay in Government's willingness to harness the private sector's ability to build private housing quickly. Given the political will, it should not be difficult to do the same today.
- 20. Introduce importation of labour for carefully controlled public sector projects e.g. major infrastructure works.
- 21. No, nor do I believe it to be necessary. There is more than enough land in the New Territories to provide the volume of production needed, provided that the Government is prepared to harness the private sector's capacity in the way described at 19. above.
- 22. See 21 above.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

J.A. Miller

Name: Cyok Isz KIN.

Comments to Transport and Housing Bureau on Long-term Housing Strategy

E-mall to:

lths@thb.gov.hk

Fax to:

2761 5160

Comments

1. LTHS failed to address to "the poor living conditions and poor living environment" affected by serious traffic air and noise pollution with deviation from the minimum environmental planning standard. The Long-term housing strategy should provide priorities, solutions and measures to rectify the poor quality of living environment rather than just focusing on quantity. Source of concentrated traffic emission and pollution like massive flyovers and vehicle tunnel portal should not be placed in proximity to residential housing estates. There is a link between long-term residence near busy roads and increased risk of heart and lung disease.

http://www.oehha.ca.gov/eastbaykids/factsheetschoolsfinal.pdf

- Government should provide a clear roadmap of housing mobility such as
 providing public housing tenants a greater chance to Tenant Purchase Scheme as
 an opportunity for housing mobility with the benefit of releasing more public
 housing to the needy groups.
- 3. Government should set up "standard on living condition and living environment" in Hong Kong for policy reference and measures to be taken.
- 4. Need to create a wide range of housing options to meet diverse needs including the development of a middle income public rental sector for the young generation in consideration of the high cost of housing in Hong Kong. Housing policy should encourage family formation.
- Need to promote housing investment with public benefits as well as promoting new town development and redevelopment
- 6. Need to reconsider the implementation of rent control measure and property taxation on vacant flats.
- 7. Need to revise the "village house policy" so that more lands can be saved.
- 8. The Urban Renewal Authority should take up the task of developing sites for the lower middle income groups
- Some of the government lands have been left vacant for over a long period of time. They should be put into proper usage for residential purpose.
- 10. Government should consider revising the "High Land Price Policy" and additional anti-speculation measures to regulate the high housing price.

Secretariat, Long Term Housing Strategy Steering Committee Name: Chow Chi Hang

1/F, Block 2, Housing Authority Headquarters

33 Fat Kwong Street

Ho Man Tin

Kowloon

Hong Kong

(By Fax 2761 5160)

Comments

- Fallure to address to "the poor living conditions" particularly for those living in poor living environment caused by serious traffic air and noise pollution with deviation from the minimum environmental planning standard.
- 2. Government should provide a clear roadmap of housing mobility.
- 3. Government should set up "standard on living condition"
- 4. To develop a middle income public rental sector for the youth.
- 5. To reconsider the need to implement rent control and property taxation on vacant flats.
- 6. To revise the "village house policy" to save more land.
- 7. Turn some of the industrial buildings into residential flats.
- 8. To develop sites for lower and middle income groups
- 9. Should better use those long vacant land for residential purpose.

Name: Kwan Won Kung

Comments to Transport and Housing Bureau on Long-term Housing Strategy

E-mail to: iths@thb.gov.hk

Fax to: 2761 5160

Comments

1. LTHS failed to address to "the poor living conditions and poor living environment" affected by serious traffic air and noise pollution with deviation from the minimum environmental planning standard. The Long-term housing strategy should provide priorities, solutions and measures to rectify the poor quality of living environment rather than just focusing on quantity. Source of concentrated traffic emission and pollution like massive flyovers and vehicle tunnel portal should not be placed in proximity to residential housing estates. There is a link between long-term residence near busy roads and increased risk of heart and lung disease.

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- 10. Government should consider revising the "High Land Price Policy" and additional anti-speculation measures to regulate the high housing price.

11. 設定中產或以不公應到這人。洗力見點。 12. 交配配為同樣公屋、如有人对、建设全民股票。 20. 交配配子。如有人对、建设全民股票。

長遠房屋策略公眾諮詢意見 (重新出售公屋)

致長遠房屋策略督導委員會秘書處:

您好!重新出售公屋,是我們的長期願望。身邊許多鄰里在不同的公營房屋也往上了十餘、二十年。由於子女相繼就業後,家庭中位數亦有所上升,然而就業人數增加,但薪金卻未能彌補日常生活所需。房署要求每兩年填報一次的入息調查表,雖是防止監用公屋的方法,但做法也確實令人覺得困擾,要不多交倍半或兩倍租金;不然,家庭中位數略過,就立即遷出上址,對著這種心不安坐不穩的心理狀態和壓力,我不知特首及司長們能否明白一群低下階層的無奈。

政府常說:「學歷高的人不應住公屋?」~請問學歷高就相等於人工高嗎?就等於一人(子女)可以一份工資養年老雙親和妻兒?」;又或政府「不支持分戶遷出以保留原本公屋」~當子女長大也望子成龍,他們也要成家立室,但當人息水平略超過上限但又無能力置業時,你是他們你可怎做?要不找份人工較低的工與家人一同在現在的公屋中生活?要不自己出去租屋或板間房住,那樣的狹小環境能容納多少人呢?我們是一群土生土長在香港的香港人,我們沒有能力像大陸來投資炒樓的富戶動輒數百萬購買一物業,也不願像某些新移民攤著手掌口口聲聲窮要拿綜接卻不願找工,我們有手有腳可以自力更生,為的是一個安樂蝸,為甚麼我們這一群叫高不高、叫低又不低的螞蟻,連一個蟻窩也要拿水淋它、拿火燒它、總要我們連根拔起不可。

政府向市民資詢房屋意見,也是想改善現有樓價過高,有人無屋住 / 有的是有屋無人住的膠著點。每個國家也有不同的長遠房屋政策,我們不是要香港效法澳門、新加坡、台灣等地方的公營房屋政策,我們只是想政府明白我們以香港為家以香港為根,可是我們這群低下的一層連擁有一個家的權利也失去了,買不起居屋又住不到公屋的人,我們還奢想能怎樣給父母好的,為家庭多生兩個小孩。現今的人口老化問題,政府又有沒有想過與房屋政策失敗牽扯著的,無家不如不生、無家不如不娶不嫁。我們不希望政府以引進雙非來解決香港人口老化問題,但長官們高薪厚職又能明白樓不是說買就買,孩子不是要生就生的道理嗎?身邊的朋友許多不敢結婚生小孩,生活在公屋要照顧父母,又要上班進修,結婚了人息中位數必超上限,那還敢生小孩嗎?政府還鼓勵港人生三個小孩,有錢也被政府沒收公屋迫出去租樓還生。

政府可否用另一個角度試想想,若重新出售公屋,對一班略超公屋上限卻無力購買公屋的人,或許可以鼓勵他們與長輩同住老有所終、增強年青一輩的結婚生子,為香港提升人口力量、鼓勵人們努力工作提升社會的經濟發展。前些年的出售公屋政策,為甚麼一些可以自購,另一些卻不能,我們的只要一個政策便能爭強一群低下階層的動力和信心,希望政府能考慮重新出售公屋計劃,助我們一班低下市民擁有一個家。

一群低下階層上

長遠房屋政策

公屋政策意見

敬啟者:

政府可明白,不是每個家庭也能有足夠財政能力,可全家搬出另租/買地方居住。這樣引伸出以下問題:

- 1. 子女或入息較高的人,被迫自行搬出,只是為怕「家庭中位數增加」,而要令全家也需遷出,令全家人無家可歸。有時不是社會想有「獨居長者」的事發生,而是子女根本不能和父母或祖父母居住,在身邊照顧他們。
- 2. 當子女結婚後,人數和財政亦會增加,但若要同時照顧孩子、父母、長者,不是一件容易事。公屋卻對住戶有諸多要求,最終下一代要搬離家園,放棄三代同堂的機會,把父母留在公屋、甚者把孫兒留給父母照顧,自己卻要搬出居住,其實那些錢已經可以維持原本家庭的許多開支,那為何我們又必須「分開兩頭家」呢!
- 3. 政府和社會上常說,要「解決老人問題」,又要「推行老有所終」。但我們連最基本的家也沒有,經常擔心家園被沒收,就算有心照顧家中長者, 也無能為力。
- 4. 會住公屋的也是「基層」的人,那有本錢買私人住宅。中層家庭在住屋上也十分困難,何況是我們這些草根一族呢!難道為了要住公屋,職不升、薪不加、糧不出嗎?為何要迫使我們做一輩子的草根一族呢?

我們和許多屋邨內的街坊,只是想要一個真正屬於自己的家,不用擔心過了 一點入息或收入增加,便被人無情的趕出,無家可歸。我們也想要一家天輪的生 活,不是要支離破碎的家。

真的很希望政府在定立新房屋政策時,可以重新考慮出售公屋,給草根市民一個屬於我們的家。謝謝!

Y.C. Lee



30/11/2013 00:31

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

CC

bcc

Subject Re: 長遠房屋策略意見

Urgent	Return receipt	Sign	Encryp

補充 point (7),另一開源意見一利用租賃回報擴大穩定的收入機會,通過保持重要的商業大廈及購物商場位於重要核心地區,如國際金融中心2期和海港城位於尖沙咀.如果重要的商業大廈及購物商場 or 土地被賣了,通過土地租賃續約的機會,收集或更改成為合作(建設成另一間"領滙").

From:

To: "Iths@thb.gov.hk" < Iths@thb.gov.hk>

Sent: Wednesday, November 27, 2013 11:55 PM

Subject: 長遠房屋策略意見

Please hide my name and email address.

Dear Sir

長遠房屋策略意見:

- (1) 長遠建立房屋目標,如新加坡----- 每個港人只需约 5年薪金 就可買過 1000平方尺的房屋.
- (2) 提升公屋或居屋的入息上限,令更多市民受惠,但不能賣出自由市場。
- (3) 居屋可以当公屋出租給輪後人仕,但要受有關部門監管.
- (4) 可以增加出售公屋和居屋以優惠價格,为了避免催毀私人房屋市场,可以取消補地價制度,所以公型房屋不會流入私人市場.
- (5) 大厦维修必須監管,千萬不可以讓少數人壟斷市場或操控價格. 如果必要時,政府可以加入競增----類似"領滙"不讓大型地产商壟斷商場操控租金.
- (6) 改善移民政策 (只接受缺乏的專業人士,如醫生 和 帶來巨大資金投資開新公司的人士)
- (7) 不再靠"賣地"作 政府的主要收入 ,開源 ---- 例如:海外留學生的教育服務和醫療服務(海外來港人士) .

聽說-----澳大利亞(Australia)政府收入的30%來自海外留學生.

(編者註:提交意見者要求以不具名方式公開其意見)



Sai Kit Leung

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

30/11/2013 06:41



bcc

Subject 建荃屯鐵路,代替/減輕經營不善,把因改革失敗成本加在 巴士乘客之巴士公司負擔28112013 Urgent Return receipt Sign Encrypt

習主席軍委、李總理、三中全會同志, 愛國同胞, 特首、

發展局、鄉民賢達、議員教授、數百萬新界居民、...

港鐵、各建設商、仁心醫生...

為基層民生,請改善責公交通,沿岸建居、私樓(鼓勵自力更生自養內驅力),發展屯門東及屯門西,上接前海,下引東涌機場三期跑道機場島,港珠橋,超英星趕歐美,建荃屯鐵路,減輕/代替經營不善,把因改革/重組失敗成本加在巴士乘客之巴士公司負擔、將來加建青龍大橋(青龍頭連接欣澳,梅窩諸離島,保青馬飽和及維修),錦上北行線、雙機場港前海高鐵。..

新界西北 嶼東南 屯門西南 小欖 汀九 荃青持份者居民同胞 28112013



Jason Lo

30/11/2013 09:43

To	lths@thb.gov.l	h
----	----------------	---

cc bcc

Subject 關於長遠房屋策略公眾諮詢-我的意見

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

您好,

關於政府長遠房屋策略及樓市問題,基本上同意需要壓抑樓價,個人認為高樓價並不單是供應原因,還有高通漲地價建築成本大幅提升,令人覺得愈遲買樓會愈貴,這種情況難以令樓價走勢逆轉,如果沒有行政手法干預,樓市的大幅波動必定會發生

希望政府除了整體持續多供應批地及建屋,另外要考慮到中低收入者,尤其收入超過申請資助房屋而又無力置業者,應考慮要照顧到這階層,看看政策上可否微調令這些未能置業,又沒有政策資助而沒法個人解決住屋需要的

而高通漲令樓市大幅上升問題,我認為政府應推出大規模填海覓地計劃,至少政府應具體些提出類似概念,並且指出必定會落實,如此市民才有信心平息"樓價只向上,愈遲買會愈貴"的思維

Jason



	Laurence Lieu	То	Iths@thb.go	ov.hk		
30/11/2013 11:08	20/41/2042 41.00	CC				
	30/11/2013 11:08	bcc				
		Subject				
			Urgent	Return receipt	Sign	Encrypt

Dear Sir / Madame,

With reference to the increase of land supply for the Long-term Housing Strategy in Hong Kong, I am writing to express my points of view as below. I object that:

- 1. Reclamation that would impact ecologically sensitive marine habitats;
- 2. Reclamation or development that would impact ecologically sensitive terrestrial habitats;
- 3. Changing agricultural zoning to development zoning;
- 4. Changing Country Park, Country Park Enclaves or conservation zoning to development zoning.

I would advise the government to consider:

- 1. Increased utilization of vacant Government lands, and Government lands under short term tenancies with no ecological value;
- 2. Re-zoning of some underused industrial and commercial areas;
- 3. Resumption of private land with no conservation value for housing development; (excluding land with agricultural zoning, as this must be safeguarded);
- 4. Resumption of private land with conservation value (e.g., some areas within the Country Park Enclaves) for preserving biodiversity;
- 5. Urban renewal;
- 6. Establishment of a Population Policy to limit population growth;
- 7. Establishment of an Agriculture Policy which would include protecting all agricultural land; increasing the amount of land zoned for agriculture; and bringing all such land into sustainable production so as to bring multiple benefits to the community (See:http://resources.kfbg.net/Appendix_2.pdf);
- 8. Establishment of a Land Policy and statutory framework to give Government the authority and process to resume private lands with conservation value for the protection of biodiversity;
- 9. Review of the appropriateness of the Small House Policy.

Thanks very much for your attention.

Best Regards,

Laurence Lieu



หมากก	ıΔ	WINDIO	060708
A611111	10	AAHHHC	000700

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

CC

30/11/2013 12:40

2000		

Subject 長遠房屋策略公眾諮詢-凝聚共識建設家園

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

有如下關注請參閱:

- 1. 政府以供應主導,未來十年的新增供應以公營房屋和 私營房屋比例應為50:50,同時要按步就班和規劃好。
- 2. 公屋應優先照顧低收入家庭和低收入人士, 同時時刻定時巡查防止濫用出現。
- 3. 改裝環境欠佳和劏房是違規違法行為,政府應要加強執法。
- 4. 反對建過渡性中轉房屋,反對見縫插針,破壞地方居住環境,
- 制造汚染和令市民不安。
 5. 長策會文件中提出的地點去增地建屋包括有新界東北,大嶼山等 以及選擇填海覓地是必要的。

謝謝各位關注!

Winnie Yeung November 30, 2013



Lo Henry

30/11/2013 18:27

To	lths@thb.gov.h	ı
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cc bcc

Subject 關於長遠房屋策略公眾諮詢的意見

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香港九龍何文田佛光街33號 房屋委員會總部第二座1樓 長遠房屋策略督導委員會秘書處

執事先生/女士:

關於長遠房屋策略公眾諮詢的意見

本人認同 貴委員會在諮詢文件中6 · 1 段提到〔我們必須確保公屋單位以公平合理的方式編配,使有限的公共資源用於協助有真正需要的人士。〕本人亦認同 貴委員會在諮詢文件中6 · 8 段提到〔建議房委會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再符合資格的申請者。〕媒體報道,有意見認為計分制下應向當時報稱職業為學生或學歷為大專以上的申請人作出扣分,本人反對有關建議,因為學歷達大專以上與否,與住屋需求並無必然關係。毋可否定,整體上,學歷達大專以上人士,向上流動能力一般較高,但仍不能排除有例外,一刀切對他們實施懲罰性措施並不公平,這樣只會向大眾發放歧視努力學習人士的錯誤訊息,與政府鼓勵終身學習的政策背道而馳。不過本人建議房委會除要求申請人在申請公屋時須申報入息和資產,亦須每兩年重新申報,直至獲編配單位,從而定期剔除輪候冊上不再符合資格的申請者,令輪候冊數目更反映真實需求情況,而這亦可有效地篩選出真正有逼切住屋需求的人士,包括入息和資產符合條件的學生或學歷為大專以上的申請人。

因應目前公營房屋資源緊張,本人認同 貴委員會在諮詢文件中6·13段提到〔應維持富戶政策,並建議房委會可考慮進一步檢討和更新富戶政策。〕本人建議收緊富戶政策,並將現時住滿十年才須申報家庭入息,改為住滿兩年便須每兩年申報家庭入息一次,並須同時申報資產。現時公屋租金相對市值租金有頗大折讓,即使富戶繳交倍半或雙倍租金,亦無助提高遷出率。在新富戶政策下,本人建議增加〔富戶〕租金,以提高他們遷出的誘因,具體方案是將現須繳交〔倍半淨租金另加差餉〕住戶租金增至〔時租金另加差餉〕,現須繳交〔雙倍淨租金另加差餉〕住戶租金增至〔市值租金另加差餉〕,現須繳交〔市值租金另加差餉〕住戶租金增至〔曹倍和金另加差餉〕。

另一方面,為善用公營房屋資源,本人建議除現行政策中〔超級富戶〕(即入息及資產分別超過輪候冊入息限額的3倍及84倍)須繳交雙倍市值租金另加差餉及於一年內遷出外,新富戶政策下若入息超過輪候冊入息限額的4倍,則不論資產多少亦成為〔超級富戶〕,亦須繳交雙倍市值租金另加差餉及於一年內遷出。為令住戶日後於新富戶政策下盡早遷出,本人同時建議將綠表購買資格從〔超級富戶〕剔除,此措施除可避免高收入及/或資產住戶獲得雙重資助外,亦鼓勵有能力的住戶在成為〔超級富戶〕前及早交出單位。

然而,剝奪〔超級富戶〕綠表購買資格勢引起他們的反彈。隨著首批新居屋明年起開始陸續推出,本人建議為受影響〔超級富戶〕提供兩年寬限期,作為過渡性措施,他們必須於新富戶政策實施兩年內購買新居屋或在居屋第二市場購買未補價的單位,否則其綠表資格將會被取消。然而,無論如何他們仍須於一年內遷出。

現時政策下,住戶由獲配單位至須遷出,為時最少十二三年,本人的建議可將相關時間大幅縮短至兩三年,能加快為真正有需要人士騰出公營房屋資源。

祝 安祺 此致 _{長遠房屋策略督導委員會} 羅先生 二零一三年十一月三十日



chose	nmina

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

CC bcc

30/11/2013 23:05

Subject 長遠房屋策略公眾諮詢

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

長遠房屋策略公眾諮詢

2013 安得廣廈千萬間 香江寒戶見歡顏?

1. 取之社會, 用之社會, 取之房屋, 用之房屋

取之社會,用之社會,取之房屋,用之房屋,簡單而言,是我們應該為香港的土地房屋資源 制定一套新的土地房屋財政運用的政策,一切從土地房屋的收入應撥入新的土地房屋的 專項基金,不作為政府的財政收入,而有關土地房屋的支出包括發展公共房屋亦由該土 地房屋的專項基金撥出, 免除過往受社會大眾所詬病的某些政府官員為刻意增加政府財 政收入而推行高地價政策的指控,也消除了某些政府官員為刻意增加政府財政收入而推 行高地價政策的誘因。即使是該土地房屋的專項基金從土地房屋的收入因市場需求的 因素而增加,也可從該土地房屋的專項基金中加強對發展公共房屋的支出以取得對不同 住屋需要的平衡, 香港應採納有如新加坡把房屋分別區分為居所住屋和投資房屋的政 策。

CHO SEN MING

30-11-2013

遞交的意見要求讓公眾查閱,並儘可能以原件形式,包括遞交者姓名



Karson

30/11/2013 23:27

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

CC

bcc

Subject 長遠房屋策略檢討

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

The following is my view on the captioned:

- 1) The long term policy should consider local demographic facts and trends. The real demand and supply of affordable residential properties should be taken into account too --- the level of monthly income of majority of Hong Kong citizens is a good hint.
- 2) The sustainability and real needs of different districts should be considered carefully --- for example, I think public housing estates should not be built in new developments ie Kai Tak.
- 3) Development of commonly-affordable special housing estates tailor-made for elderly should be encouraged.
- 4) More support and safety net should be given to young potential owners.

From

致房屋交誓: 人口李港的好房屋摆软。本人让一的意见。 長遠士地不够用,有型架路旗首? 还强之爱都傍麓落海东建居。(旗湖) 倒知海坞海境在海域土的边建屋。 各大屋却有忍空間建小型屋安置单人任。 調查各層的人任在外有器置景或有人任何依 移出留大房小人住之礼很。土地要向新界发展了。不要护野公园建屋 如似每回河两岸周景视可引达一部份建一个 (苏州包盖)如美子学公园。 还有在二个月前本人提供到明田夏烧出山边有地里 视顾房委會中日鄉来住房劃海。

大学中一位产业所 11.30

Name: Ohlung wan yel
Comments to Transport and Housing Bureau on Long-term Housing Strategy

E-mail to: |ths@thb.gov.hk

Fax to: 2761 5160

Comments

1. LTHS failed to address to "the poor living conditions and poor living environment" affected by serious traffic air and noise pollution with deviation from the minimum environmental planning standard. The Long-term housing strategy should provide priorities, solutions and measures to rectify the poor quality of living environment rather than just focusing on quantity. Source of concentrated traffic emission and pollution like massive flyovers and vehicle tunnel portal should not be placed in proximity to residential housing estates. There is a link between long-term residence near busy roads and increased risk of heart and lung disease.

http://www.oehha.ca.gov/eastbaykids/factsheetschoolsfinal.pdf

- 2. Government should provide a clear roadmap of housing mobility such as providing public housing tenants a greater chance to Tenant Purchase Scheme as an opportunity for housing mobility with the benefit of releasing more public housing to the needy groups.
- 3. Government should set up "standard on living condition and living environment" in Hong Kong for policy reference and measures to be taken.
- 4. Need to create a wide range of housing options to meet diverse needs including the development of a middle income public rental sector for the young generation in consideration of the high cost of housing in Hong Kong. Housing policy should encourage family formation.
- 5. Need to promote housing investment with public benefits as well as promoting new town development and redevelopment
- 6. Need to reconsider the implementation of rent control measure and property taxation on vacant flats.
- 7. Need to revise the "village house policy" so that more lands can be saved.
- 8. The Urban Renewal Authority should take up the task of developing sites for the lower middle income groups
- Some of the government lands have been left vacant for over a long period of time. They should be put into proper usage for residential purpose.
- 10. Government should consider revising the "High Land Price Policy" and additional anti-speculation measures to regulate the high housing price.

執事先生大璧:

本人考决是香港土生土展香港人,是沉默的一样,是一般打工化,不問政治,亦沒有上退街遊行,祇堂宅屋樂業,本人就政府咨詢公底,在建房

屋黑鸭有一些想话,向致在反映。

我們沒有什麼奢望,就希望能安居樂業,有須雲好的時,便飲食程,小能受得到時,有為足供為,不被粉取有機可來,围發擔、期,在用於夏之所大手生數百八,而將物品天價松高售出,謀取最利,我們以中民一些散步,經歷等,每號,這一希望是望取得打救的門,執行公影,為設公正,將炒家趕走,將天便接便回後到小市民都直到的各程水平,所以

本人多到支持梁振英特首推出又又禁招方案,而且要永遠執行不感致日路條款,如图然情况致发视改相复加小钱,加是缩短取回

锐软的年期。

希望政府大员都失。道,居住居居是高越市民最基本的领求和受求,如国司国打仗,三军未動,粮草先行,没有粮食,士兵舍兵ٷ的道理,粮食人益被炒到全球散岛,人民驾车粮存。削弱香港、鞋争自己力,避平舍出事,营年香港一个67年最初後,选英政府事粮粮封,完定民心,推出十年建居計劃,京战是追随道理了。 高楼守处为贵岛一烟饭位,东北有一批6小市民页不到房屋,或魁不到屋,而在水泽、火焰之中,有经人多一港已没有什么感觉,但国和了便而设度位或组,员不到的人就一很悔了,作者一烟豆壹位的政府,有责任該每一個超人,人人有居住,最人可以有台屋住,有崩毁能力占了一些的人,可以为他们家庭改善环境,避页居居,或私人粮守。

京太本人意见,致有感,接年迎建及增建公支房屋,居屋,钻人特等一般展,同時不感阻止他收入年青 军争人任申請公支房屋,因很多年青人競機記定下的的一个等债,出社各做事,赚钱不多,大學生母業都是頭、758件泥元1個月,甚至路代養久母於什久母,延债終致期,個人置裝(實見人惡),健修,拍拖,而這時,則是某事人的直跨年齡,年青人何来有虚無多錢直接住死,所以今年青人有些結了路租制房住都實了至8件不1個月,沒有能力,祇府夫婦各有各的近回女母各位,不能同住,詳出都是香港的至四居。

土生土民的年青人努力讀書為實施未来作出一定的貢獻,為什麼而設下 関卡門此他們取得他們感有的構制,同學歷繳到 関卡,阻止他們申請今屋,首什底和米等到的人很快,但取到今屋,而土生土民的人爱纳纶、为他們是建作他們住,外國都有塞泮俸、钱品納的人仁要有足夠的別力,才批

准他們入境,而對社會有納稅,才可取稿制等等規定。

措後

> 提宝见人 专政 : 30/11/2013 F越

可否不开究一下特种风囱月供软的强绩金

轉回结市民供自住樓字做手頭,協助沒有手期或不足錢的人世夏到樓,如中遙沒站出物業時的得的款項預先還回 跨幾多户口,餘款才给回賣樓人,看是否行得通。



Shirley Cheng

01/12/2013 01:44

То	lths@thb.gov.hk
cc	
bcc	
Subject	public consultation on long term housing
	☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encry

Following are my points of views:

- 1) The proportion of public/private housing at 60/40 is totally wrong. You cannot simply give a higher proportion to public housing due to current situation. Since it will take years to complete a housing scheme. It could be that in a few years time the trend has changed due to the income of the people have increaded and there are more people looking in buying a property than staying in public housing. Hence suggested the ratio should be 50/50.
- 2) Don't blame the shortage of housing on the disparity between the rich and the poor. We all know that there is no free lunch in this world. One needs to work hard, save hard in order to reach the goal of buying a flat. Imagine I was only able to own a flat at the age of 35 by means of installment. However, those youngsters nowadays, freshly graduated from college or just start working for a couple of years, kept saying that they cannot buy a flat when they get married at the age of around mid or late twenties. That's full of rubbish. There is no need for the government to waste any resources on this group of young people but to drive down the high price of the properties by reducing the building cost instead of imposing tax premium by means of importing labour from mainland china for the building industry.
- 3) The public housing was at full force at 70s and 80s due to the large influx of people from mainland China between 1950s. 60s & 70s due to the civil war, and the cultural revolution. Then it had died down since 1980 and that immigration from mainland china was subject to tight control by allowing 75 immigrants per day only. The government then was only required to deal with the figures on hand under the tight control of new immigrants. Besides those new immigrants at that time was quite hard-working and contributed a lot to the industrialisation of HK. Hence it was quite a successful housing projects in those days. However, the situation is different nowadays, the new immigrants as well as the young people they don't want to work hard and are relying on the public resources to survive. As from govn't statistic over 30% people on social welfare are new immigrants.

Hence different tatics should be adopted, other than applying the old method in the 70s by simply looking at building more public housing. Following are suggestions:

- to stop new immigrants from Mainland China who have no ties in HK, except those who are professionals, or their specific skills are in high demand, or that they have met the investment immigration scheme.
- to reduce the daily quota back to 75 per day instead of 150 for dependants. This will allow the HK govn't time to clear up the backlog in providing public housing to those who are waiting more than 3 years.
- All new immigrants who arrive in HK as dependants cannot apply for social welfare

assistance for at least 5 to 10 years time. Same has been adopted by Canada and other countries.

- 4) The reason given by the administration of allowing more immigrants from mainland China is to increase the labour force in HK is totally absurd. Looking at how successful the scheme in allowing Philipino maids and maids from other asian countries to work in HK. We can always import labour from regions close by as and when required. For example the current labour shortage in building can be resolved by importing skilled workers in construction from mainland china. We do not need to build up a work force starting from scratch such as by means of babies. Imagine the time and money we have to put in, such as educaiton, medical, housing, social welfare assistance etc. and that the end result might not be the one we expected. That is, the work force is not the specific type that are in need, or that after fully educated, these people might not be staying in HK.
- 5) Improved living quality it is not the living space per person we are looking for but the living environment and condition that we are living in. DO NOT eat up the land that is marked as Country Park. The space between each building must be widened to allow fresh air to get thru and height control should be imposed on buildings that are situated at water-front, and most importantly to reduce the carbon emission by the motor vehicles.
- 6) Apart from the urgency in looking for land to build public housing, the government should speed up the checking on the incomes of current households to see if they have already exceeded the income and total net asset value limits. The current 10 year rule is out-dated under current circumstances. Imagine if there was a checking on a household where the children were at their early twenties and still in school then they were still within the criteria. However by the time for another review in 10 years time the children should already be working and have an income way over the limits by about 5 years, some may even be married and moved out. The process can be more precise, shortened and save of manpower by the development of a computer programme to link up with the Inland Revenue Department whereas all members (by means of ID card number) of the household staying in the same address can be checked at a timely manner of their total income. The first batch to check should be those consisting of large households with children aged over 20's (by using their DOB registered)
- 7) Male indigenous inhabitants of the New Territories are able to inherit rural land once they are born (and they are even allowed to sell it to make money), while the grassroots families have to wait a long time in securing public housing and the middle-income families are struggling to buy their own homes. Its about time for the administraton to look at the New Territories Land Ordinance seriously. With the limited supply of land for housing, there is a need to put an end to this inheritance policy one way or the other. Looking at the Indian Reservation in the US (e.g. Oregon), the Indians were only given a specific pot of land. And the parameter cannot be expanded regardless of the growth of Indian population within that area. While in Hong Kong, there is no end to this New Territories Land Ordinance, and HKSAR while having land supply issues, will have to reserve or look for land to provide to the new arrival of the so called indigenous inhabitant babay boys. While revising the entire policy might take a long time, the government should urgently adopt to update the policy up front: if the indigenous inhabitants have sold their land/property in the

New Territories, it will mean that the family have automatically given up their right towards this inheritance policy, i.e. their sons can no longer entitle to any rural land.

I hope the HKSAR do not simply think that building more public / private housing will solve the issues but to look into the colleral causes of it and made changes accordingly.



chosenmina

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

cc bcc

01/12/2013 03:35

Subject	長遠房屋策略公眾諮詢 (二)		公共房屋資源	
	Urgent	Return receipt	☐ Sign	☐ Encryp

長遠房屋策略公眾諮詢 2013 安得廣廈千萬間 香江寒戶見歡顏?

(二) 公共房屋資源

香港公共房屋資源屬於香港整體市民的公共財產,政府不應以各種不同名目或通過以各種不同方式把公共財產的公共房屋資源私有化,這包括了限制利用居者有其屋計劃這種公共房屋資源而運用補地價的方式變身為私有財產。

香港公共房屋是為了要解決公眾住屋需要的公共財產,公共房屋計劃著眼點應該是改善全香港整體市民的居住環境,為香港的社會和經濟發展奠定了穩健的基礎,平衡照顧各階層市民的居住需要,而不應視為只是照顧低收入基層家庭的居住環境以帶來基層家庭社會向上流動的福利政策。

住屋的需要不應演化為與物業財產市場的市場交易行為混淆,為妥善平衡照顧香港社會 各階層市民的居住需要,應該容許符合有住屋需要的市民通過各種不同的安排合理分配 公共房屋資源的使用,而低收入不應被視為符合使用公共房屋資源的權利或資格的惟一 標準。

如果使用公共房屋資源是按市民收入範圍的比率厘定租金,那麼就應該合理地讓不同的社會各階層市民同樣地可以按市民收入範圍的相應比率厘定他們使用公共房屋資源的租金,而不應該劃一地剝奪那些不同階層市民的需要居住公共房屋資源的權利或資格。公共房屋資源的穩定租金是穩定香港的社會和經濟發展的主要因素,房地產市場的不穩定租金是香港社會和經濟發展的不穩定因素,因此即使是向較高收入的階層合理地按較高租金提供穩定租金的居所,亦可起到減少他們那一些較高收入的階層在房地產市場競逐引來的不穩定租金之上升波動。香港所面對的住屋困難,不單是低收入基層家庭的所面對的住屋困難,而是整體社會各階層市民所面對的住屋困難。

CHO SEN MING

1-12-2013

遞交的意見要求讓公眾查閱,並儘可能以原件形式,包括遞交者姓名



Baron Poon

To Iths@thb.gov.hk

CC

01/12/2013 06:27

bcc

Subject 長遠房屋策略公眾諮詢

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

致委員會,

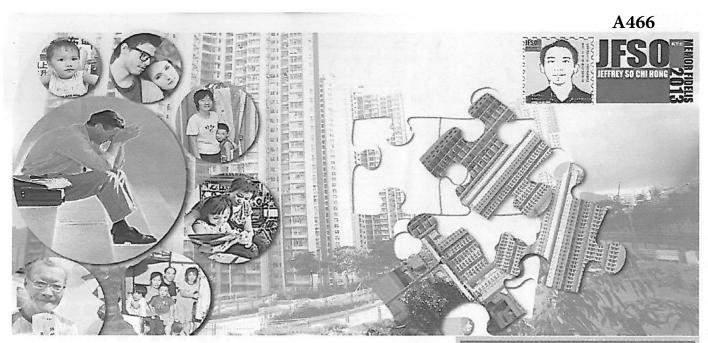
各委員,你們好!

本人已居住公房差不多四十年,很慚愧地說,到了今天本人的工資總算可以維持生活開支,多年前都開始儲蓄,希望可以儲夠手期購買居屋或私人樓房,但是怎樣努力及節衣宿食,都是得個望了,好了...到了夠手期,人已到了五十歲中坑,請想想我還有多少日子可做工呢!

因此本人極希望委員會能考慮把租者置其居那方案再次推出,幫助我們已過五十的中年人,同時可以增加房處入息及多年前特首所言之香港歸屬感.

多謝你們的關注.

祝: 工作愉快



● JFSO蘇智航(2013)社會分析啟導文件三十八(香港公共房屋)公眾版4.1 (DLD38V4.1)

JFSO蘇智航(2013)社會分析啟導文件三十八(香港公共房屋)

公眾版4.1 (DLD38V4.1) 政府/公共機構/公眾人士討論適用



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作小語 (DLD38)

心裡一點點的感慨!感慨的是申請輪候公共房屋的個 案數目「節節上升」,只是一年的時間,公共房屋輪候冊 已由約19萬跳升至23萬!

香港窮人的居住成本「越住越貴」,而且「越來越細」 ,卻又「越細越貴」。要不是現屆政府推行需求管理措施,分分鐘連公務員也供不起樓,要與其他香港窮人一 樣面對「被劏」的命運。

當然,我們仍可自辯的說「比<u>美國</u>要好」!<u>美國</u>的婦女為生活逼得賣頭髮、賣人乳。「比<u>日本</u>要好」! 女孩未至於要為生活而「賣身」、老人未至於棲身公園而「餓身裳爛」。然而,香港窮人居住的環境續漸變得「猫狗不如」,連「菲傭」也比不上。他們僅有的尊嚴與志氣,在生活艱苦的歲月中,嚴重的被損耗。

入授損耗的是誰呢?

本港房屋政策大大的寬待年長人士及家庭,在輪候時間、計劃數目與選擇、服務支援、特殊恩恤計劃等,政府的供給都是「快、靚、平」。由於年長人士多已退休,所以他們的邊際損耗(Marginal Depreciation) 相對是小的。家庭方面,受惠於政府整體支援政策,生活仍可應付。

主要被損耗的,其實是非年長人士(特別是

約29-49歲的群組)。主要原因是不能受惠於整體支援政策,而且社會物價破項,在樣樣「正價」的生活境況下,「月頭out錢」而且營養不足、「餓苦排龍」,所產生的邊際損耗(Marginal Depreciation),也可說是每一日都在「赤貧化(Bare-povertized)」,為了更生動的表達,我將「赤貧化」的個程稱之為「向零化(Zerolization)」,在缺少政府支援下,非年長人士每一日的生活都在「淨損耗(Net Depreciation)」。結果是個人的資產與健康「向零化(Zerolization)」亦即等於每日都在「赤貧化(Bare-povertized)」。

所以,我認為政府的公共房屋政策,關鍵作用在於減低社會損耗,特別是非年長人士的損耗。因此公共房屋的優先支援對象,應是一些高邊際損耗(High Marginal Depreciation)的人士及家庭。

此外,由於年長人士的邊際損耗(Marginal Depreciation)所導致的社會性損耗(Societal Depreciation)影響比較少,而且社會服務已提供多種可能(Options),包括公私營院舍、廣東居住計劃等。所以促進年長人士「捨公屋、取院舍」不但更能保障他們的健康與安全,也為相關產業提供更多創業及就業機會的重要發展策略。

因此,基於以上的論點,本人支持長策會於2013年9 月的公眾諮詢第五章第13點,有關提供較高優先次序予 35歲以上的非長者單身人士(非長單)的整體策略。

然而,長策會第14點的分階段仔細建議,實際上假

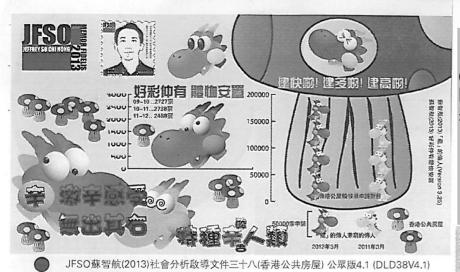












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設了45歲以上申請人的需要比起40歲以上及35歲以上的群組要大。但從本人以上有關邊際損耗(Marginal Depreciation)的討論,可以想像的,他們的需要會是一樣的大。

試想想,難道我們樂於35歲「花樣年華」的女輪候人,要等到40歲才能上樓,45歲才結婚生仔嗎?在這段時間內各方面的邊際損耗(Marginal Depreciation)所產生的破壞,45歲的時候她已由「花樣年華」 成了「殘花敗柳」!

她於是會向政府說一句「搵笨」!

所以,就長策會第14點的建議,本人認為應考慮一致的加分標準。而政府最需要做的,就是增快增量興建

專為單身人士而設的公屋大廈及設施,不要想著「分階段」加分,來理順「分階段」建屋!

因此就問題7的看法,對待45歲以上、40歲以上及35歲以上群組適宜採用一致的加分準則。此外,要達成問題8的目標,政府只需要「多插幾幢」的增加專為單身人士而設的公屋大廈,便不影響輪候冊上家庭及年長人士的編配進度了。

始終,天下窮人一樣慘,政府勤力點搵地起屋便是了! 或是,本港特區政府協助港人申請內地的保障房。大陸 起樓平,百姓能快點上樓安居,總比申請人「浪費青春 排長龍」更積極!更有作為!

接續的篇幅,是我其中一篇關於香港公共房屋的寫













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作及設計作品DLD38。我的第二篇有關公共房屋政策的寫作及設計作品DLD38S1,則是有關於「體恤安置」政策。

對於政府也好、長策會也好,我的設計及寫作建基於現實與數據,可以說是一種誠實可愛、可信可靠的參考。當然的我也要感謝房屋署職員的資料及數據提供,也感謝統計處各部門所出版的各項社會研究及數據、政府新聞處的發佈,以及各公共機構、政府部門、傳播媒體的公開資料。事實上,查港比其他地方優勝的原因,其中包括傳播界的持平報導、政府對社會調研的誠實公開、勇於接受查詢及批評、在穩健的法制下承擔社會的督責、並帶著「求進的決心」改革政府善向發展。

這樣,就是這樣,決心的放下為官的傲氣與墮氣,政府才有資格帶領百姓,走上「希望的道路」。

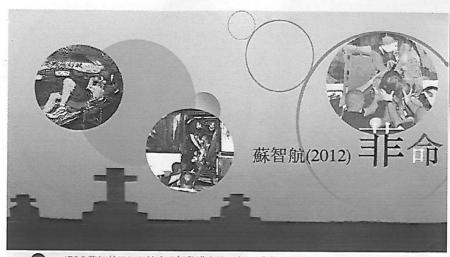
社會各界如對本人的寫作及設計作品有建議, 請電 郵 聯絡本人, 以收教學 相長、互勵互勉之效, 共同為社會善向發展作出貢獻。

寫作及設計人蘇智航

2013年於香港







JFSO蘇智航(2013)社會分析啟導文件三十八(香港公共房屋) 公眾版4.1 (DLD38V4.1)

一 著政府對人權與及公眾知情權的日益重視, 使得我這個寫作人,能有更多的權利與機會 參考及提問有關香港公共房屋發展的事宜。

看過署方一些有關公共房屋的文件,以及房屋署就 本人垂詢的回覆,得出的基本結論是,房屋署作為房屋 委員會的左右手,在執行有關公屋的政策下,公屋輪候 長者約等一年,家庭約等三年。配額及計分制下,非長 者一人申請則要等七年或以上,真正的公屋輪候「快慢 線10

原本「快慢線」不是大問題,等七年不是等一世。可 是,在七年的輪候期中,非長者一人申請人在生活環境 不安定,經濟拮据、百上加斤的情況下,所產生各類型 包括健康與安全、發展機會、時間成本、組織家庭、服 務社會「通盤折損」等的個人損耗成本,如果沒有合適 的社會政策,包括公共房屋政策,這些個人損耗成本, 將於未來20年,悉數「回贈」社會,成為社會的損耗成 本。

用一個簡單的例子,港人死於菲命,亦是死於非命, 正顯示一個由個人損耗成本轉化成社會損耗成本的社 會悲劇,只是……只是暫時未發生在香港,也未發生於 閣下身上。所以,本人認為考慮香港的公屋發展事宜,要 考慮眼前申請人的需要,亦要考慮個人及社會損耗,就 是提供公屋怎樣減低社會及個人於現在與未來的損耗 成本。

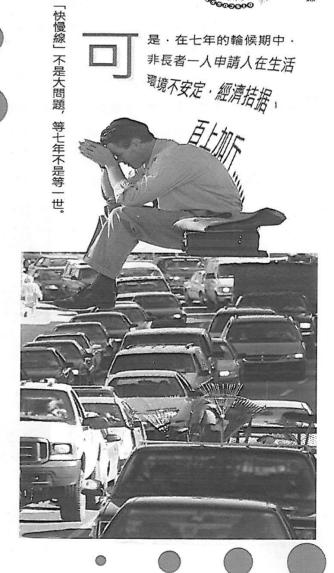
所以,加入這些損耗因素,閣下將會發現,

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原本

蘇智航(2013)公屋輪候快慢線

· 在七年的輪候期中 · 非長者一人申請人在生活





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非長者一人申請人的居住需要,實際是比長者及家庭更大。更藉得社會考慮的是,非長者一人申請人的生產力,對未來香港社會的重要意義與功能。

房屋署現行的配屋安排,多根據輪候冊的現況及所 衍生的預期統計數據,未有考慮上述的損耗因素及一些 宏觀社會現實,因此未能全盤反映社會的需要,及有利 社會未來的可見需要。

本人分析,香港未來人口漸趨老化、生育率不高、長者配偶離世、離婚與單親情況日趨普遍、家庭環境擠迫,子女日漸長大,多有自立的需要。此外就業市場為盈利而將工作合約化短期化,加上交通和生活費、租金、膳食費及各種開支「節節上升」、「高處未算高」,變











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相減低我們一眾新「辛」港人的經濟承擔能力,衍生更 多遲婚不婚的情況。

所有宏觀社會現實及損耗因素的啟示,顯示<u>香港</u>大眾對一/二人(P1/2)及二/三人(P2/3)(約140-220平方呎,或約14-22平方米)單位的龐大需求,非長者一人申請人的增加並非偶然,而是現在及未來需要的真實反映。

本人亦思考,房屋署於未來數年(2013/14-2017/18)年,將提供約55%的一房及二房單位(約300-400平方呎,或約30-40平方米),成為私人市場及房協等於小型單位的競爭對手。房屋署興建該等較大單位的後遺症,是政府的供應引起市場需求收窄(Diminishing Demand),影響經濟規模(Economy of Scale)的情況下,令發展商傾向放棄發展小型單位的項目,也令房屋署興建公屋時與發展商競爭的情況。

署方亦因資源未能集中於一至三人(包括P1/2及P2/3)細型單位的興建,社會數十萬「龍」的傳人兼「窮」的傳人,在等無可等、忍無可忍的情況下,以超越半山豪宅的呎價被逼住劏房,甚或環境更差的工廈劏房。針難兩頭利,公屋發展現況自然變得「兩頭難到岸」。

本人觀察,既然政府已經開始推出限呎限價地皮,則 政府也可以用條件招標的方式,鼓勵私人發展商及房協,興建1-2房(約300-400平方呎)的小型單位,在房屋 委員會的領導下,房屋署則以俱建築及經濟效益的方法 及注目未來香港的長遠社會安定的需要,主力(約75%)

興建P1/2及P2/3的單位,餘下約25%的1-2房

小型單位,則建作調遷及安置的用途。

實上,因加建了小型公屋單位而釋放出的小型劃房,私樓業主便可全數改建及租予外國 及國內的商務及短期留港的各地旅客,這樣不單增加業 主收入,更成為合適的誘因鼓勵業主按法例改善劃房的 居住環境及安全措施,的確是利人利己。

感謝閣下閱讀,瞭解本人對<u>香港</u>現在與未來的情況, 以及在興建公屋事宜上的分析。公共房屋政策是一項重 要的社會政策,沒有安樂窩,令更多人的人心趨向「搵快 錢」及「金錢至上」,產生「謀財害命」的貪念。

閣下可能沒有輪候公共房屋的經驗、沒有住公屋的 經驗、沒有被家人「謀財害命」的經驗、也沒有掉進或被 人推落「貧窮坑」的經驗。

試想想,如果你的家人為了「享樂」及「需要」竄改保單,令你早日「死於非命」,赚了「保金」上了岸,便有餘錢買樓換樓、吃喝玩樂、環遊世界。即使不成功,向公司卸責,由父母頂罪,再竭力收買賄賂親友,設法令受害人受壓及「難以生存」,企圖掩蓋罪行,與侵華日軍一樣的「謀財害命」,只是侵華日軍沒有謀算自己的家人罷了。

再想想,你的財富在轉眼間被Grand Theft 一般的「雷曼兄弟」搶得「一乾二淨」,要你「賣樓賣股」,令你立時「一窮二白」,活生生的被推落「貧窮坑」,如果公共房屋及其他恩恤措施不足夠,你和你的家人又可以住在那裡呢?

不論閣下有否以上經驗,也盼望能身同感受。『一心











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■ JFSO蘇智航(2013)社會分析啟導文件三十八(香港公共房屋)公眾版4.1 (DLD38V4.1)

定而天下安』,公共房屋的政策所應對不只是居住的問題,而是蓄養社會動力、維持社會生產力的問題、是道德良心的問題、社會和諧發展、「人心」安定的關鍵、也是一國兩制穩定的核心。

人為鏡,當今<u>中國</u>政權的興起,全因清朝與國民政府的決策人,包括<u>慈禧太后、蔣公介</u> 互等為了「享樂」及「需要」令國土與百姓多災多難。以 史為鑑,中央政府大力建設公營住房,因為社會安定發 展,的確是政權的根本。

> 寫作人及發計人**蘇智航** 誕上(2013年於香港)

要設計作品及原影像來源主要設計作品

- ◆JFSO蘇智航(2013) 港人安樂窩 (TOP FRAME)
- ◆蘇智航(2012-) DLD38 Logo
- ◆蘇智航(2013) 運籌帷幄可成龍
- ◆蘇智航(2013) 上樓三步曲
- ◆JFSO蘇智航(2012)公共房屋的腳踪20 票數 6.0
- ◆蘇智航(2013) 公屋快長高 Version 10.1
- ◆蘇智航(2012)希望的道路,

 斯爾斯(2013) 社會分析 版 博文件三十四 以4
- ◆JFSO蘇智航(2012)香港公共房屋 #####
- ◆蘇智航(2012) 菲命

JFSO
MMM(2013)失去民主制約平衡的層面域
VERSION 7.12

A See Mode (A - May A - May

蘇智航(2013)公共房屋的脚踪(23)長沙灣村 母位を知り (編者註:為保障提交意見者的私 隱,我們在刊載其書面意見時,已 將提交意見者的個人資料刪除)

JFSO蘇智航(2013)社會分析啟導文件三十八(香港公共房屋) 公眾版4.1 (DLD38V4.1)

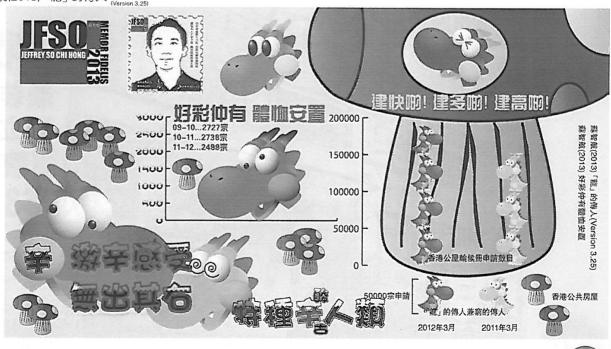
V4.1

- ◆蘇智航(2013) 公屋輪候快慢線
- ◆蘇智航(2013) 反思個人與社會損耗成本
- ◆蘇智航(2012) 2039
- ◆蘇智航(2012)動力資源 原栽放 專習航(2012) 社會分析版博文作三十四V4
- ◆蘇智航(2013)愛是恒久忍耐 DLD38 & 39 VERSION
- ◆蘇智航(2011)Thank You Card Series Design Version 1.4
- ◆JFSO蘇智航(2004)皆大歡喜 編奏/作品
- ◆蘇智航(2013)失去民主制約平衡的舊中國 (Version 7.12) 阿根拉

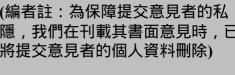
蘇智航(2013) 民 「主; 的辦踪

- ◆JFSO蘇智航(2012)公共房屋的腳踪23 概義作品
- ◆蘇智航(2013) 好彩仲有體恤安置
- ◆蘇智航(2013)「龍」的傳人 (Version 3.25)

- ◆JFSO蘇智航(2013) 港人安樂窩 (Version 1.10)
 - ◆JFSO蘇智航(2013)利害 原執於蘇翟航(2013) 社會分析政專文件四十
- ◆蘇智航(2013) 以民為本 (Version 6.28)原敷於蘇特賴(2013) 民 (主) 的意能
- ◆JFSO蘇智航(2013)反思貧窮萬人坑(DLD39 Version
- 8.7) 原戴於蘇智航(2013) 社會分析版導文件三十九D3.2
- ◆蘇智航(2013) 人民作主 (Version 6.28) 厚夷於蘇智航(2013) 民「主」的際寫
- ◆蘇智航(2012) 公屋排長龍(7) 原影像來源
- ◆蘇智航(2012)真的加多了
- ◆蘇智航(2012)希望的道路
- ◆JFSO蘇智航(2012)港人安樂窩



(編者註:為保障提交意見者的私 隱,我們在刊載其書面意見時,已 將提交意見者的個人資料刪除)



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- ◆JFSO蘇智航(2013)公屋快長高
- ◆蘇智航(2013)公屋輪候快慢線
- ◆蘇智航(2013)特級磨菇 pan + 除級計
- ◆蘇智航(2013)多多表情龍 二次王倫政計
- ◆太陽報 東方日報 東方互動 方正寬帶 昵圖網 維基百 科 西陸網 朝日新聞 吉本千代治 易網 日寇暴行實錄 香 港社區組織協會 爽報 文匯報 環球網 新浪網 網易 微 軟 Test Tower Ower132477 istockphoto lofterdixie. lamost.org Fotolia ArtShare.ru
- ◆JFSO蘇智航(2013)公共房屋的腳踪(20) #8/48
- ◆蘇智航(2013)公共房屋的腳踪(23)長沙灣村 概義及後期条件
- ◆JFSO蘇智航(2004)皆大歡喜 類數性的

◆JFSO蘇智航(2012)香港公共房屋 屬數學的



香港房屋署

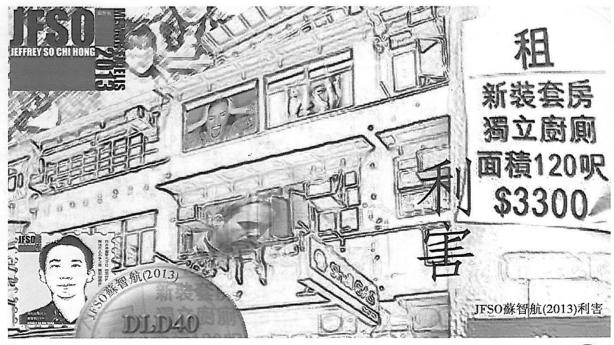
社會福利署,對為、資料及數學提供

香港立法會 資料及數據提供

政府統計處 資料及數據提供



◆ 房屋署(2011年11月23日) 回覆數據













(編者註:為保障提交意見者的私隱,我們在刊載其書面意見時,已 將提交意見者的個人資料刪除)

DLD38 V4.1

- ◆ 房屋署(2012年9月23日) 回覆垂詢
- ◆ 房屋署(2013年3月28日) 回覆垂詢
- ◆ 房屋署(2013年10月8日) 回覆垂詢
- ◆ 房屋署(2013年11月7日) 回覆核實
- ◆ 房屋署(2013年11月6日) 回覆數據
- ◆ 房委會資助房屋小組委員會文件(SHC8/2011)
- ◆ 房委會資助房屋小組委員會文件(SHC37/2012)
- ◆ 東方日報(2012) 單身等八年 上樓無期
- ◆ 房屋署/政府統計處 公屋輪候冊申請人相關統計
- ◆ 長策會(2013)長遠房屋策略諮詢文件

意事項(有關設計作品)

- ◆ 由於平面設計的觀感與氣氛, 啟導店/感謝店/鼓勵店(如有)中的設計作品, 不一定連帶受眾姓名及個別資料。
 - ◆ 由於設計作品的時期及排版外觀的因素,作品中的各款設計LOGO/英文全名/英文略寫JFSO或未配置)
 - ◆ 設計作品蘇智航(2013)上樓三部曲及蘇智航(2013)運 籌帷幄可成龍中的主角「豬欄孔明」及「月頭out錢」均是 本人所創作的角色,如有雷同,實屬巧合、亦屬不幸。
 - ◆ 設計作品蘇智航(2013)運籌帷幄可成龍中的「籠」中對,期望是皆大歡喜的結句。





(編者註:為保障提交意見者的私隱,我們在刊載其書面意見時,已 將提交意見者的個人資料刪除)

DLD38 V4.1

意事項(有關寫作)

- ◆ 本人與政府進行多次詳細的討論與垂詢,參考文件部份只列出部份主要的討論文件。
- ◆ 參考文件名稱不一定與原文件完全一致,參考的討論 文件名稱純粹讓閱讀人士瞭解文件的類別與基本資料。
- ◆ 有關「貧窮坑」的論述,請參考本人撰寫的社會分析 啟導文件二十七(續篇第一)的作品。該作品已於立法會發表,議會檔案編號為CB(2)293/12-13(7)。
- ◆ 有關「貧窮人士交通支出」的探討,請參考本人撰寫 的社會分析啟導文件三十四(V4公眾版)的作品。

意事項(有關社會變化)

◆ 由於寫作與出版時間有別,個別數據或資料未必與 最新情況相符。有關綜合社會保障及公共房屋的最新數 據,請參考政府部門所發佈的資料。

寫作及設計人蘇智航

2013年於香港



蘇智航(2012) 公屋排長龍(7)



OPTION

政府主力興建P1/2及P2/3單位·房協及發展商興建 300-400呎單位·家庭將來可透過「先租後買」購買 有關現住的300-400呎單位·更可有「子女續供」的 安排·社會「長治久安」·又能保持市場動力。 房署「減B增P」·能增加P1/2及P2/3單位供應量達 30%·照顧單親及小家庭、獨居成人及長者對細型單 位的需要·提供安全及治安良好的居住環境·避免百 姓生活百上加斤·或死於非命。









cat lam

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

cc bcc

01/12/2013 12:48

Subject 收緊公屋富戶政策意見(第六章)

□ Urgent □ Return receipt □ Sign □ Encrypt

本人**反對**無論**人息或資產超額**(任何一項),須遷出公屋 因為單靠入息去計算,欠缺客觀,如果收緊標準,一個人(超過\$17760-\$26640)便要 遷走,以此收入,都去難買到居屋或私樓,(居屋第二市場綠表居屋最平都要\$300 萬),只能迫現行公屋住戶住劏房,工廠天天台屋

本人傾向維持現行制度,要將**入息和資產**一併考慮,入息超額公屋輪侯冊2 倍交1.5倍租,

未需搬走,

入息超額公屋輪侯冊3倍交雙倍租,一年內須遷出



lam ck

To lths@thb.gov.hk

CC

01/12/2013 13:56

bcc

Subject 公屋富戶政策意見

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

本人反對以單憑入息或資產任何一項超額,便須遷出公屋,因為會對出面私樓/居屋需求構成壓力

我認為維持要以入息及資產兩項作為考慮因素, 入息超額兩倍交1,5倍租,未需遷出單位 入息超額三倍交2倍租,1年內遷出單位

我認為維持現狀,不需收緊



Kam Chris

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

cc bcc

01/12/2013 14:19

Subject Response to Long Term Housing Strategy Consulation Document - Sept. 2013

Urgent Return receipt Sign Encrypt

Secretariat, Long Term Housing Strategy Steering Committee

Dear Sir/Madam,

In response to your questions in Chapter 10, I have the following comments and views.

- Q1 Hong Kong (HK) should have more public housing rather than subsidized sale units and private housing.
- Q2 The housing of the rich should also be concerned. The secondary housing should be accounted into the demand.
- Q3 The area and facilities, like: kitchen, toilet and transport should be looked into.
- Q4 Same as Q2.
- Q5 More public housing is expected. The labour supply and technology supported should be considered.
- Q6 No money support. Instead, the technology for maintenance support should be provided.
- Q7 Yes, I support.
- Q8 Yes, I support.
- Q9 No, high plot ratio can accommodate more singletons. Therefore, higher P.R. is recommended.
- Q10 Immediately to develop new town with sufficient facilities and transport.
- Q11 I support.
- Q12 No, it should mainly provide for family.
- Q13 I support.
- Q14 No, it is better to provide more public housing.
- Q15 Yes, I support

- Q16 No.
- Q17 Encourage to move to public housing.
- Q18 Priority should be allocating PRH units to WL applicants.
- Q19 I support.
- Q20 Shorter the period of lease modification and planning application. Rennovation should be encouraged as well to upgrade the quality of housing.
- Q21 A balanced approach should be adopted.
- Q22 Development should be encouraged to meet the demands. In the same time, population density, traffic and facilities should be noted.

Yours sincerely,

1-12-2013

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To "iths@thb.gov.hk" < ths@thb.gov.hk>

cc bcc

01/12/2013 14:26

Subject 收緊公屋富戶政策意見(第六章)

☐ Urgent ☐ Return receipt ☐ Sign ☐ Encrypt

本人**反對**以單憑**入息或資產**任何一項超額,便須遷出公屋,因為只會迫公屋居民住工 廠天台屋和劏房和豬爛

我認為**維持要以入息及資產**兩項作為考慮因素,

入息超額兩倍交1,5倍租,未需遷出單位

入息超額三倍交2倍租,1年內遷出單位

我認為對公屋富戶政策需維持現狀,不需收緊