

立法會 *Legislative Council*

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Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting

Meeting on 16 May 2022

Updated background brief on smart city development

Purpose

This paper provides updated background information on smart city development. It also summarizes the views and concerns expressed by Members in previous discussions on the subject.

Background

Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong

2. The Administration published in December 2017 the *Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong*,¹ setting out 76 initiatives under six smart areas (viz. “Smart Mobility”, “Smart Living”, “Smart Environment”, “Smart People”, “Smart Government” and “Smart Economy”). The key initiatives in each of the six major areas are listed at **Appendix 1**.

3. The Administration released the *Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong 2.0* (“Blueprint 2.0”) on 10 December 2020 setting out over 130 smart city initiatives, with a view to bringing benefits and convenience to members of the public so that they could better perceive the benefits of smart city and innovation and technologies (“I&T”) in their daily lives. The public can access the Blueprint 2.0 from the Administration’s dedicated smart city portal (www.smartcity.gov.hk). The smart city initiatives under Blueprint 2.0 include ongoing measures, such as open data and on-street parking meters supporting remote payment, etc., and more than 60 new

¹ Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong can be downloaded at the dedicated smart city portal (www.smartcity.gov.hk).

initiatives that have been launched after the Blueprint was published in end 2017.

Key infrastructure projects for smart city development

4. The Administration is taking forward three major infrastructure projects to support the development of smart city in Hong Kong. They include the launch of the “iAM Smart” platform to facilitate the public to use various government and commercial online services, installation of multi-functional smart lampposts to capture useful data, and the implementation of the next generation government cloud (“GovCloud”) infrastructure to support the adoption of new cloud and system development technologies by government bureaux and departments (“B/Ds”).

Wi-Fi Connected City Programme

5. In May 2016, the Finance Committee (“FC”) approved a funding commitment of \$500 million for implementing the Wi-Fi Connected City Programme, which seeks to expand the coverage of “Wi-Fi.HK” hotspots progressively. The programme also enlists the participation of more public and private organizations to provide the public and visitors with free Wi-Fi services in various districts across the territory. The number of free public Wi-Fi hotspots under the “Wi-Fi.HK” brand has increased to more than 44 000.² The Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (“OGCIO”) has extended the high-speed Wi-Fi access points to 10 popular tourist spots, and would continue to expand the coverage and enhance the service of the “Wi-Fi.HK” brand.

Major views and concerns expressed by Members

6. The Administration briefed the Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting (“the Panel”) on the major components of the Blueprint at the meetings on 8 January 2018 and 12 March 2018, and sought the Panel’s support for the funding proposals for three key infrastructure projects for smart city development (paragraph 4). Panel members supported the funding proposals. Discussions on smart city development were held at the FC meeting on 11 May 2018 when Members examined the relevant funding proposals for implementing the “iAM Smart” platform and the GovCloud infrastructure. During the 2020-2021 session, the Panel continued to follow-up with the Administration on the progress of development of smart city in Hong Kong. The major views and concerns expressed by Members during the above discussions are summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

² Source: https://www.ogcio.gov.hk/en/our_work/community/common_wifi_branding/ [Accessed May 2022].

Smart City Blueprint and infrastructure

7. Members expressed concerns that the technologies the Administration adopted for the development of smart city might not be able to keep pace with development. Some Members also expressed concerns that Hong Kong might lag behind its regional neighbours in the smart city initiatives. The Administration maintained that Hong Kong's performance in smart city development compared favourably with other major cities in the world as demonstrated by the performance indicators published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO37122).

Smart Mobility

8. Members enquired about the Administration's target, if any, on the dissemination of parking vacancy information of public car parks. The Administration responded that it would continue to encourage commercial car park operators to provide and disseminate real-time parking vacancy data.

9. Questions were raised as to whether the Administration would enhance Hong Kong's capability in combating COVID-19 by using I&T solutions, such as disinfecting passenger baggages and cargoes when the services of the Hong Kong International Airport ("HKIA") resumed in the near future. The Administration said that HKIA had adopted robotic technology for indoor disinfection in order to maintain environmental hygiene and minimize cleaning staff's exposure to viruses and germs. Moreover, the Administration had launched a special call for trial projects under the Public Sector Trial Scheme to support product development and application of technologies for the prevention and control of the epidemic.

Smart Living

10. Members considered that the Administration should learn from the experience in Shenzhen where people, especially the elderly, were able to access multiple government services with one smart card. They suggested that the Administration should consider introducing a similar smart card for the elderly in Hong Kong so that they could enjoy the Government Public Transport Fare Concession Scheme for the Elderly and Eligible Persons with Disabilities and other concessions or priority services offered by the Government and public utilities without having to carry many cards for each of such benefits.

11. The Administration responded that the "iAM Smart" platform was launched to facilitate the public to log in and access government and commercial online services with a single digital identity. The Government

would take further steps to promote B/Ds to adopt information technology to streamline processes and provide more convenient services to the public.

Smart Environment

12. Members discussed the “smart toilet” pilot programme under Blueprint 2.0, and asked if the Cabinet Wash Hand Basin System adopted in the Tsuen Wan Multi-storey Carpark Building Public Toilet would be installed in other projects under the pilot programme.

13. The Administration advised that the objective of the “smart toilet” pilot programme was to enhance the hygiene conditions of public toilets in Hong Kong. Suitable technologies would be adopted to collect usage and occupancy statistics, as well as data on smell, temperature and humidity. Sensors would also be installed to monitor the operation of air-blow deodorizing disinfection equipment, and the depletion of consumables such as toilet paper and liquid soap, etc. The information would facilitate janitors to schedule their cleansing routines and replenish consumables in a timely manner.

Smart Government

14. Members noted that in view of the outbreak of COVID-19 epidemic, many public services such as vehicle licence applications or renewal, and visa extension for domestic helpers were suspended. Although some of these applications could be transacted electronically, many people still experienced difficulties in using e-government services. Members asked the Administration to give a report on the performance of e-government services, and how the Administration would improve the situation.

15. The Administration said that under the “Be the Smart Regulator Programme” coordinated by the Efficiency Office, about 50% of licences now supported electronic submission of applications. The Administration expected that, with the “Be the Smart Regulator Programme”, applications for all licences, except those with legal or practical constraints, could be submitted by electronic means by mid-2022.

Smart Economy

16. The Administration provided enhanced tax deduction for qualifying expenditure incurred by enterprises on research and development (“R&D”) in 2018-2019 to incentivize companies to increase investment in technological R&D. Members noted that among the tax returns received for the 2018-2019 assessment year, the Inland Revenue Department had only received 110 claims for tax deduction relating to R&D expenditures, and the

relevant expenditure involved for claiming tax deduction was about \$1.82 billion. Members enquired about the Administration's measures to encourage more enterprises to conduct R&D work amid the times of economic recession, including whether the Administration would consider expanding the scope of application of the tax deduction measures or providing additional tax concessions for R&D related activities.

17. The Administration explained that as the legislation for enhanced tax deduction for expenditures incurred on "qualifying R&D activities" by enterprises was only enacted in October 2018, it would require a longer time for the number of claims for R&D tax deduction to pick up. The Administration would keep the situation under review, and would introduce suitable measures as and when appropriate for encouraging R&D investment by private enterprises.

"iAM Smart" platform

18. Members noted that the "iAM Smart" platform was able to support the initiatives to combat the COVID-19 epidemic. Some Members pointed out that the public was concerned whether the Administration had made sufficient preparation for resumption of cross-boundary travel in the future. Noting that members of the public could download their electronic vaccination records using the "iAM Smart" mobile application ("app"), Members enquired whether the "iAM Smart" platform would support mutual recognition of virus testing results and the vaccination records so as to facilitate cross-boundary flow of people between the Mainland and Hong Kong amid the epidemic.

19. The Administration advised that members of the public could make use of the "iAM Smart" mobile app to download the electronic vaccination records and present the records on entry to certain designated venues under the "vaccine bubble" initiative³ when necessary. Meanwhile, OGCI had assisted the Department of Health in developing the "Health Code" data conversion system with the Guangdong Province and Macao authorities. The "Return2HK" scheme, which made use of the "Health Code" data conversion system to facilitate Hong Kong residents currently in Guangdong

³ On 12 April 2021, the Chief Executive announced the new direction in fighting the epidemic. Under the new direction, the Government had relaxed social distancing measures with "vaccine bubble" as the basis. Also, the Administration had implemented the plan for expanding "vaccine bubble" put into effect from 24 February 2022 (the measure was subsequently renamed as the Vaccine Pass to indicate that only those vaccinated may access the premises). The Vaccine Pass requires those entering certain premises to have received COVID-19 vaccination. Only under the following two circumstances can one be exempted from the vaccination requirement: (1) an individual is ineligible for vaccination due to age; or (2) an individual is unsuitable for vaccination due to health reasons with relevant proof from a doctor.

Province or Macao to return to Hong Kong, was launched in November 2020. Furthermore, OGCI had been liaising closely with the Food and Health Bureau to consider ways to further facilitate Hong Kong people to make use of their non-local vaccination records to prove that they had received vaccination.

20. Members asked the Administration to step up publicity to promote “iAM Smart”, and suggested that the Administration should provide registration service for residents during the territory-wide identity card replacement exercise. Some Members further suggested that mobile phones manufacturers should be required to pre-install the “iAM Smart” mobile app in devices sold in Hong Kong. Some Members held the view that as “iAM Smart” was a crucial measure to give impetus to the development of innovative e-Government services and streamline processes, more people would register and use “iAM Smart” to experience the convenience brought by the platform.

21. The Administration responded that OGCI had enhanced publicity to promote “iAM Smart” through various channels. Moreover, OGCI had deployed mobile registration teams in the Community Vaccination Centres to assist the public in registering “iAM Smart”, and would consider deploying mobile registration teams at Smart Identity Card Replacement Centres to facilitate registration of “iAM Smart” by members of the public and enabling the pre-installation of the “iAM Smart” mobile app.

Multi-functional smart lampposts

22. Members noted that a number of smart lampposts installed under the multi-functional smart lampposts pilot scheme (“the Pilot Scheme”) had been damaged during some of the social events in 2019. Members pointed out that smart lampposts had been vandalized by people who conjectured that the infrastructure was being used for surveillance purpose. They asked about the current status of the Pilot Scheme and how the Administration would take forward the initiative.

23. The Administration responded that, while the Pilot Scheme would continue, numerous proactive measures were implemented to address these privacy protection concerns arising from the operation of smart lampposts. For example, the Government would explore the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) as a substitute for cameras in smart lampposts.

Big data analytics platform

24. Some Members held the view that the use of big data analytics would facilitate B/Ds in identifying issues that the public was most concerned about

and to respond quickly to those issues. The Administration advised that it would continue with the on-going efforts to widely promote the adoption of big data analytics in Government.

Open data

25. Some Members commented that the terms and conditions of use of government data as published on the Public Sector Information (“PSI”) portal and related websites were not only inconsistent, but also lacked clarity about the extent to which members of the public were authorized to use the data for commercial purposes. Very few datasets in the PSI portal offered application programming interfaces and the existing government data that were disseminated were not in a format that could be easily used by application developers. Members suggested that the Administration should facilitate the opening up of government data for use by private organizations and commercial sectors.

26. The Administration indicated that since the implementation of the new open data policy in 2018, B/Ds had opened up more than 1 000 new datasets via the PSI portal. Apart from government’s data, many public and private organizations had also provided useful data through the PSI portal. Furthermore, OGCI had revised the terms and conditions of the PSI portal, which clearly specified that the open data published by the PSI portal could be freely used for commercial purposes. The open data initiative was well received by the community.

“LeaveHomeSafe” mobile application

27. Members expressed concerns that the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile app was not widely used by the public, rendering the tracing of confirmed cases and their close contacts ineffective. In their view, the Administration should promote the wider use of the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile app and consider making it mandatory for members of the public to install and use the mobile app.

28. The Administration responded that it had endeavoured to assist in fighting against the epidemic through wider use of technology, for example, the “LeaveHomeSafe” exposure notification mobile app. OGCI was working with the University of Hong Kong on the pilot run of the Bluetooth automatic recording function of the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile app. Separately, OGCI had collaborated with another university to develop a new auto check-out function that would enable the app to find out when people got out of a taxi. OGCI aimed to bring greater convenience to the public through continuous exploring new functions of the app. Furthermore, the Government had launched “LeaveHomeSafe 2.0” in June

2021. By scanning the QR codes on paper or electronic vaccination records using the newly added “Electronic Vaccination and Testing Record” function, the public could store their COVID-19 vaccination records and QR codes in the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile app to facilitate easy display if needed.

29. Members pointed out that some people were reluctant to use the app as they were under a misguided belief that their personal information might leak through the app. The Administration responded that compared to the customer information record forms, the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile app should be safer in protecting personal privacy. The Administration would continue to promote and educate the public to use the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile app, and solicit the public's support in using technology to record their whereabouts in order to fight the epidemic together.

Wi-Fi Connected City Programme

30. Pointing out that many feedback received indicated that the connection speed of free Wi-Fi hotspots in many areas was not very stable, Members enquired about the Administration’s concrete measures to improve the connection speed of free Wi-Fi hotspots.

31. The Administration responded that the average connection speed of the “Wi-Fi.HK” hotspots exceeded 20 megabits per second (“Mbps”) which was sufficient for downloading and watching videos smoothly. Moreover, the Administration had provided high-speed Wi-Fi access points at popular tourist attractions with connection speed exceeding 100 Mbps. The Administration also advised that the connection speed and stability of Wi-Fi services were affected by various factors such as the number of concurrent users and the network traffic, etc. The Administration would regularly review the connection speed of hotspots under the “Wi-Fi.HK” brand and liaise with the participating organizations to ensure the quality of the Wi-Fi service.

Relevant questions raised at Council meetings

32. Members raised questions on issues relating to the smart city development at various Council meetings. The hyperlinks to relevant questions raised at Council meetings are in **Appendix 2**.

Latest development

33. The Administration will update the Panel on the latest position of smart city development at the meeting on 16 May 2022. A subcommittee

has also been set up under the House Committee to study the matters relating to the development of smart city.

Relevant papers

34. A list of relevant papers is set out in **Appendix 2**.

Council Business Division 1 and Public Complaints Office
Legislative Council Secretariat
6 May 2022

**Key initiatives of smart city development plans in
the Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong**

Smart Mobility

- (a) Integrate existing e-transport applications into an all-in-one mobile application by 2018 to facilitate journey planning;
- (b) Release real-time information of franchised buses through mobile devices by 2018 and information display panels at government public transport interchanges and covered bus stops by 2020;
- (c) Complete the installation of traffic detectors on all strategic roads to provide real-time traffic information by 2020;
- (d) Install new on-street parking meters to support multiple payment systems starting from 2019-2020 with provision of real-time parking vacancy information;
- (e) In light of the results of the feasibility study, engage the public to develop a detailed Electronic Road Pricing Pilot Scheme in Central and its adjacent areas and its implementation strategy in 2019;
- (f) Facilitate trials of autonomous vehicles in the West Kowloon Cultural District and other areas as appropriate;
- (g) Pilot the use of technology to deter improper use of roadside loading and unloading bays and illegal parking in Kowloon East from 2018;
- (h) Establish “bicycle-friendly” new towns and new development areas;
- (i) Continue to take forward “Walk in HK” by providing a pedestrian-friendly environment; and

- (j) Explore the provision of a convenient and smooth travel experience by using facial biometrics technology including at check-in, boarding pass checkpoint and boarding.

Smart Living

- (a) Introduce a Faster Payment System by 2018 which supports users to transfer money anytime and anywhere by phone number or email address;
- (b) Facilitate the development of a QR code payment standard to promote the wider use of mobile retail payments and bring greater convenience to customers and merchants;
- (c) Launch the \$1 billion “Innovation and Technology Fund for Application in Elderly and Rehabilitation Care” in 2018 to subsidise elderly and rehabilitation service units to try and procure technology products;
- (d) Set up a Big Data Analytics Platform by the Hospital Authority for facilitating healthcare-related research in 2019, and start adopting a smart hospital approach for piloting by 2020; and
- (e) Provide all residents, by 2020, a free electronic identity (“eID”) which is a single digital identity for authentication when conducting government and commercial transactions online.

Smart Environment

- (a) Phase down coal-fired electricity generation gradually and replace with natural gas and non-fossil fuel sources;
- (b) Apply renewable energy on a wider and larger scale based on mature and commercially available technologies with the public sector taking the lead;
- (c) Install light-emitting diode (“LED”) lamps in public lighting systems progressively starting from 2017/2018 and encourage retrofitting LED lighting for existing government buildings;
- (d) Promote retro-commissioning and building-based smart/IT technologies;

- (e) Use remote sensing devices to monitor air quality, cleanliness of streets and public places, and usage of litter and recycling bins; and
- (f) Continue to include requirements in the sale of new lots in Kowloon East, including green building design, provision of smart water meter system, charging facilities for electric vehicles and real-time information on vacant parking spaces.

Smart People

- (a) Organise intensive training programmes on science, technology, engineering and mathematics (“STEM”) education for curriculum leaders of primary and secondary schools from the 2017/2018 to 2019/2020 school years;
- (b) Encourage industries to hire STEM graduates for research and development (“R&D”) through the Postdoctoral Hub Programme and the enhanced Internship Programme;
- (c) Attract and retain more innovation and technology (“I&T”) professionals, especially in biotechnology, data science, artificial intelligence, robotics, financial technology and cyber security. Launch a fast-track pilot I&T talent admission scheme in 2018; and
- (d) Provide support to young entrepreneurs and start-ups to build a stronger I&T culture.

Smart Government

- (a) Fifth generation (“5G”) mobile networks can offer ultra-high speed and high capacity services, support device-to-device ultra-reliable/low-latency communications, and enable massive machine-to-machine communications for better implementation of the Internet of Things. Hong Kong is all geared up for the commercial launch of 5G services and applications in 2020;
- (b) Open up more public and private sector data in digital forms to facilitate research and innovation;
- (c) Adopt eID common login by 2020 and enhance the e-services user experience with the help of artificial intelligence, chatbot and big data analytics;

- (d) Implement the multi-functional smart lampposts pilot scheme starting from 2019 to facilitate collection of real-time city data to enhance city management and other public services;
- (e) Build a new big data analytics platform by 2020 which will enable real-time data transmission and sharing among government departments;
- (f) Revamp the government cloud infrastructure platform by 2020 to enable digital government services delivery; and
- (g) Adopt Building Information Modelling for major government capital works projects starting from 2018 and develop Common Spatial Data Infrastructure by 2023.

Smart Economy

- (a) Facilitate the introduction of virtual banking as another model of service delivery;
- (b) Provide tourist facilitation services through smart technologies by 2018 at the Hong Kong International Airport, the West Kowloon Station of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link and the Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge;
- (c) Provide enhanced tax deduction for qualifying expenditure incurred by enterprises on R&D in 2018/2019 to incentivise companies to increase investment in technological R&D;
- (d) Review the Government's procurement arrangements by 2018 to include I&T as well as design thinking as tender requirements to encourage local technological innovation and underscore the user-centric approach; and
- (e) Review existing legislation and regulations so as to amend outdated provisions which impede I&T development.

(Source: [LC Paper No. CB\(4\)429/17-18\(03\)](#))

Smart city development

List of relevant papers

A. Questions raised at the Legislative Council meetings

Date of Council meeting	Paper
10 January 2018	<u>Question No. 6 - Development of smart city</u>
25 April 2018	<u>Question No. 15 - Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong</u>
25 April 2018	<u>Question No. 21 - Converting on-street facilities into infrastructural facilities needed for building a smart city</u>
30 May 2018	<u>Question No. 10 - Provision of free Wi-Fi services in public hospitals</u>
27 February 2019	<u>Question No. 11 - Making use of next generation government cloud infrastructure</u>
13 November 2019	<u>Question No. 5 - Application of artificial intelligence and protection of personal data privacy</u>
22 April 2020	<u>Question No. 20 - Steering Committee on Innovation and Technology</u>
17 Jun 2020	<u>Question No. 8 - Smart Government Innovation Lab</u>
8 July 2020	<u>Question No. 7 - Smart mobility</u>
15 July 2020	<u>Question No. 10 - Common Spatial Data Infrastructure</u>
18 November 2020	<u>Question 5 – “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile application</u>
16 December 2020	<u>Question 8 – “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile application</u>
6 January 2021	<u>Question 3 – “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile application</u>

20 January 2021	Question No. 20 - Smart Government
14 July 2021	Question No. 2 – “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile app and electronic vaccination records Question No. 18 – “iAM Smart” mobile application
18 August 2021	Question No. 11 - Smart city development Question No. 13 - Development of “Smart Government”
26 January 2022	Question 6 – “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile app

B. Other papers

Committee	Date of meeting	Paper
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	8 January 2018	Administration’s paper on the Smart City Blueprint for Hong Kong LC Paper No. CB(4)429/17-18(03) Updated background brief on the smart city development LC Paper No. CB(4)429/17-18(04) Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(4)699/17-18
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	12 March 2018	Administration’s paper on the key infrastructure projects for smart city development LC Paper No. CB(4)701/17-18(03) Administration’s response to issues raised at the meeting LC Paper No. CB(4)1051/17-18(01) Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(4)1197/17-18

Committee	Date of meeting	Paper
Finance Committee	11 May 2018	Administration's paper FCR(2018-19)9 Minutes of meeting (paragraphs 22-49) LC Paper No. FC9/18-19
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	11 March 2019	Administration's paper on IT Innovation Lab in Secondary Schools LC Paper No. CB(1)661/18-19(05) Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)1003/18-19
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	11 May 2020	Administration's paper on the Smart Government Innovation Lab LC Paper No. CB(1)593/19-20(03) Background brief on the Smart Government Innovation Lab LC Paper No. CB(1)593/19-20(04) Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)876/19-20
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	8 June 2020	Administration's paper on update on smart city development LC Paper No. CB(1)710/19-20(02) Updated background brief on smart city development LC Paper No. CB(1)710/19-20(03) Administration's response to issues raised at the meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)918/19-20(01) Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)919/19-20

Committee	Date of meeting	Paper
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	8 June 2020	<p>Administration’s paper on launching of “iAM Smart” platform and other digital government service initiatives LC Paper No. CB(1)710/19-20(04)</p> <p>Updated background brief on e-Government development and iAM smart platform LC Paper No. CB(1)710/19-20(05)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)919/19-20</p>
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	9 November 2020	<p>Administration’s paper on application of information technology to combat COVID-19 LC Paper No. CB(1)97/20-21(02)</p> <p>Administration’s response to issues raised at the meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)461/20-21(01)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)406/20-21</p>
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	8 February 2021	<p>Administration’s paper on update on smart city development LC Paper No. CB(1)551/20-21(03)</p> <p>Updated background brief on smart city development LC Paper No. CB(1)551/20-21(04)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)735/20-21</p>
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	15 March 2021	<p>Administration’s paper on “Knowing more about IT” programme LC Paper No. CB(1)652/20-21(03)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)924/20-21</p>

Committee	Date of meeting	Paper
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	15 June 2021	<p>Administration's paper on progress on the implementation of the "iAM Smart" platform and e-Government services LC Paper No. (1)984/20-21(03)</p> <p>Updated background brief on the implementation of the "iAM Smart" platform and e-Government services LC Paper No. (1)984/20-21(04)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. 1258/20-21</p>
Panel on Information Technology and Broadcasting	12 July 2021	<p>Administration's paper on update on the application of information technology to combat COVID-19 LC Paper No. CB(1)1089/20-21(03)</p> <p>Background brief on the application of information technology to combat COVID-19 LC Paper No. CB(1)1089/20-21(04)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting LC Paper No. CB(1)1430/20-21</p>