References for Teachers
Airport Management

• The management of Hong Kong International Airport is the work of the Transport and Housing Bureau, the Civil Aviation Department (CAD) and the Airport Authority (AA). The Bureau has policy responsibility for civil aviation. It has policy oversight over the work of the CAD, liaises with the AA on civil aviation-related matters and is responsible for air services negotiations. The CAD is responsible for civil aviation management. It regulates Hong Kong airlines and aircrafts registered in Hong Kong.

• The AA, a Government owned statutory corporation, is responsible for providing, operating, maintaining and developing the Hong Kong International Airport at Chek Lap Kok. Certain key services are provided by the Government, including air traffic control and aviation meteorological services. The Fire Services Department provides aircraft rescue and firefighting services. In addition, CAD retains regulatory functions relating to aerodrome and aircraft safety.

• Under the Basic Law, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) may negotiate and conclude new air services agreements providing routes for airlines incorporated in the HKSAR and having their principal place of business there and providing rights for overflights and technical stops. These agreements cover scheduled services to, from or through Hong Kong, which do not operate to, from or through the mainland of China.

• The Government of the HKSAR is given the authority to negotiate and conclude with other authorities all arrangements concerning the implementation of air services agreements.

• Arrangements for air services between the HKSAR and other parts of the People’s Republic of China are made by the Central People’s Government in consultation with the Government of HKSAR in accordance with the Basic Law.

Reference Materials:
Transport and Housing Bureau - Airport and Aviation Services
Indigenous Inhabitants of the “New Territories”

1. Definition of Indigenous Inhabitants
• According to the Interpretation of Section 2 of Chapter 515 “Government Rent (Assessment and Collection) Ordinance” of the Laws of Hong Kong

“Indigenous villager” means a person who was in 1898 a resident of an established village in Hong Kong or who is descended through the male line from that person;

“established village” means a village that was in existence in Hong Kong in 1898 and about which the Director has satisfied himself under Section 5 was then in existence.

2. Lawful Traditional Rights of the Indigenous Inhabitants of the “New Territories”
• In 1898, upon resuming the “New Territories”, the Hong Kong Government gave special treatments and endeavoured to retain the traditional customs of the indigenous inhabitants of the “New Territories”. The New Territories Small House Policy, implemented on 1 December 1972, stipulates that an indigenous male villager is entitled to one concessionary grant during his lifetime to build one small house with an area of 700 square feet in three storeys and with the total height of 25 feet.

• Indigenous inhabitants may apply for rates exemption for their own village houses; under Chapter 116, “Rates Ordinance” of the Laws of Hong Kong enacted by the Hong Kong Government in 1973, rates may be exempted for the village houses in the development area of the village or the homeowners’ village houses outside the development area of the village. Meanwhile, rates are exempted for the village halls, the rural committee offices and memorial halls, and the temples of the “New Territories”.

• Land leases are exempted for the village houses owned by the indigenous inhabitants. Under Annex III, “Land Leases” of the Joint Declaration, “in the case of old schedule lots, village lots, small houses and similar rural holdings, where the property was on 30 June 1984 held by, or, in the case of small houses granted after that date, the property is granted to, a person descended through the male line from a person who was in 1898 a resident of an established village in Hong Kong, the rent shall remain unchanged so long as the property is held by that person or by one of his lawful successors in the male line.”

• Indigenous inhabitants and their descendants may apply for funeral service in the recognized burial areas according to village customs. With respect to the traditional customs of the indigenous inhabitants of the “New Territories” and their families to be buried in the hillside, the Government offers concessionary funds for the clearance of hill graves. Indigenous inhabitants of the “New Territories” may apply to the Home Affairs Department District Offices according to Chapter 132, “Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance” of the Laws of Hong Kong enacted by the Hong Kong Government in 1977 to collect burial permit and bury their family members in the hillside near the village instead of in public cemeteries.
By tradition, the inheritance of the indigenous inhabitants of the “New Territories” belongs to male successors. Chapter 97, “New Territories Ordinance” of the Laws of Hong Kong enacted by the Hong Kong Government in 1910 also states that the District Courts and the High Court have the right to recognize and execute the Chinese customs and traditional rights in handling housing and land cases. Under this ordinance, the succession right of the inheritance belongs to the males in the absence of will. This ordinance also stipulates that the property in the names of the t’ong and clan of the family in the “New Territories” shall be represented by a manager. According to the traditional customs, all properties in the name of the family, t’ong and clan shall be inherited by male successors only.

The succession right of the inheritance that belongs to the females in the absence of will is protected by a new legislation in 1994, the “New Territories Land (Exemption) Ordinance, in response to Legislative Council member Ms. Christine Loh’s proposal on women’s succession rights.

Some of the indigenous inhabitants of the “New Territories” who live abroad are passport holders of foreign states. However, they are still entitled to the same rights of the indigenous inhabitants of the “New Territories”. In other words, they enjoy the rights of abode and of the succession of their ancestor’s property.

Reference Materials:

Chapter 515 Government Rent (Assessment and Collection) Ordinance, Laws of Hong Kong.

Heung Yee Kuk N.T. (Chinese version only)
http://www.heungyeekuk.org/009e.htm
Consumption Tax on the Mainland

According to the announcement of the State Administration of Taxation of the People’s Republic of China on 28 September 2011, consumption tax shall be levied on the following consumer goods that are manufactured within the border of China or imported to China, with the tax rates varied depending on the type of goods. The taxable consumer goods include tobacco, alcohol and spirits, cosmetics, skin-care and hair-care products, jewellery and precious stones, firecrackers and fireworks, oil products (such as gasoline and diesel), vehicle tyres, motorcars, jeeps, golf balls and equipment, high-end waist watches, yachts, wooden disposable chopsticks and solid wood flooring.

Reference Materials:
The State Administration of Taxation of the People’s Republic of China (Chinese version only) http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/n8136506/n8136608/n8138877/n8139027/8357266.html
Arrangements for Tariffs in Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA)

- To promote mutual economic prosperity and development of the mainland and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the two parties have concluded the mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), which states that the two parties apply the Zero Tariff policy to the imported goods of both Hong Kong and the mainland as origins. This boosts the competitiveness of Hong Kong and promotes its economic development. The detailed tariff implementation procedures of both parties are listed in Sections 5 and 6 of Chapter 2 of the main text, and are reproduced below:

### Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER 2 TRADE IN GOODS</th>
<th>Article 5 Tariffs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Hong Kong will continue to apply zero tariff to all imported goods of mainland origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. From 1 January 2004, the mainland will apply zero tariff to the import of those goods of Hong Kong origin listed in Table 1 of Annex 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. No later than 1 January 2006, the mainland will apply zero tariff to the import of goods of Hong Kong origin that are outside Table 1 of Annex 1. Detailed implementation procedures are set out in Annex 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Any new goods that are subject to elimination of import tariffs in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article shall be added to Annex 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article 6 Tariff Rate Quota and Non-tariff Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Neither side shall apply non-tariff measures inconsistent with WTO rules to goods imported and originated from the other side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The mainland will not apply tariff rate quota to goods of Hong Kong origin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reference Materials:**

Trade and Industry Department
Promotion of greater community participation in sport

- Planning new facilities and programmes to ensure that we can effectively promote much wider participation in sport at the district and schools’ levels
  - Identifying current shortfalls in the provision of key sports facilities
  - Building new facilities to the appropriate standards
  - Ascertaining the preferred sports of people from various age and gender groups and based on these preferences developing facilities and programmes

Developing sport at the elite level

- Improve the quality of local training facilities
  - Completing the redevelopment of the HKSI at Fo Tan
  - Providing more support in the areas of sports science and medicine
  - Reserve fund for arts and sports development, and allow athletes to prepare for large international sports events
  - New facilities that are built primarily to meet community needs are also of a sufficient standard

Raising our profile as a centre for major sports events

- Planning for the development of facilities
  - Taking forward plans for the design, procurement and delivery of a modern, multi-purpose stadium complex at Kai Tak
  - Working with NSAs to identify the need for new venues or the redevelopment or refurbishment of existing venues

Allocating more resources to school and district level sports programmes

- Continuing our efforts to promote the “School Sports Programme”
- Providing more opportunities for training and competition at school and district levels
- Working with the Hong Kong Sports Institute (HKSI) to ensure that talented youngsters can be identified from schools’ and district programmes

Ensuring that there are attractive incentives available to those who achieve good results at international level

- Allocating funding to the HKSI that is specifically earmarked for athletes
- Reserving sufficient funds to ensure that we can offer appropriate levels of incentive to athletes who perform to a high level in major international sports events

Help NSAs to raise their capacity for organizing major international events

- Increasing the funding available for individual events
- Considering the provision of one-off grants to NSAs to help them market and promote new events
- Identifying more private sector sponsors to help NSAs organize major events

References for Teachers

Extracted from Hong Kong Sports Policies (2010)

“Develop a strong sporting culture in the community, achieve greater excellence by our elite athletes and raise our international profile on sport.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Build up a culture of community sports</th>
<th>Elite sports development</th>
<th>Raise Hong Kong as an international sports centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Recruiting and training young potential athletes to represent Hong Kong at international level  
  • Allocating some $15 million to 22 NSAs to conduct talent identification and training programmes  
  • Reviewing the number of young athletes identified and trained by the NSAs who have the potential to join the elite squads of the sports concerned  
  • Refining the scheme, extension of the scheme to more NSAs with the potential to develop junior athletes to the elite level | Ensuring that full-time athletes are properly equipped to begin a “second career”  
  • In the HKSI, providing ample space and facilities for full-time athletes to pursue part-time educational opportunities  
  • Encouraging universities and other tertiary institutions to recognize the value of athletes’ experience and knowledge gained from high level international sports competition  
  • Giving priority to accepting athletes with acceptable levels of academic ability  
  • Equipping athletes with skills to help them enter new careers and provides job-specific guidance | - |
| To provide greater support to NSAs that are responsible for developing team sports  
  • Starting with football, identifying talent team sport players aged from 9 to 16  
  • Providing grants to help NSAs develop temporary or permanent facilities at the district level | - | - |

Reference Materials:
Legislative Council Papers and Reports, Document No. CB(2)67/10-11(01), 20 October 2010
Policies on Intellectual Property in Hong Kong

• **Definition of Intellectual Property**
  Intellectual property is the name commonly given to a group of separate intangible property rights. These include trade marks, patents, copyright, designs, plant varieties and the layout design of integrated circuits.

• **Articles currently related to Intellectual Property in Hong Kong including:**
  — “Copyright Ordinance”
  — “Trade Marks Ordinance”
  — “Patents Ordinance” and
  — “Registered Designs Ordinance”

• **Articles currently related to Intellectual Property in Hong Kong including:**
  — Assisting on policies and legislation to protect intellectual property in Hong Kong;
  — Advising the Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development;
  — Providing civil legal advice on intellectual property matters to Government bureaux and departments;
  — Registration of trademarks, patents, designs and copyright licensing bodies; and
  — Promotion and education of protection of intellectual property.

• **Registered Licensing Body in Intellectual Property Department (up to 21 October 2011)**
  — Composers and Authors Society of Hong Kong Limited;
  — Hong Kong Recording Industry Alliance Limited;
  — Phonographic Performance (South East Asia) Limited;
  — The Hong Kong Copyright Licensing Association Limited;
  — The Hong Kong Reprographic Rights Licensing Society Limited.

• **Roles of Customs and Excise Department**
  The Customs and Excise Department is the only department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region that is responsible for criminal investigation and prosecution regarding infringement of copyright and trade marks. The Customs and Excise Department is responsible for enforcing the criminal aspects of infringement of intellectual property rights, including:
  — It investigates complaints alleging infringement of trade marks and copyright and complaints alleging false trade descriptions;
  — The Department has extensive powers of search and seizure, and cooperates with overseas enforcement authorities and owners of trade marks and copyright in a concerted effort to combat infringement of intellectual property rights;
  — Anti-Internet Piracy Teams are established to fight against piracy activities on the Internet;
  — In accordance with Hong Kong, China’s obligations under the World Trade Organisation - Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (WTO - TRIPS Agreement), the Customs and Excise Department will help rights-owners to enforce their rights in relation to copyright and trade mark goods through border enforcement measures.
• **Definition of Indige**

International Agreements to which Hong Kong, China is a party

Hong Kong, China is a member of the World Trade Organization in its own right, and our intellectual property protection system meets the standards set out in the WTO TRIPS Agreement. Various international conventions require member countries or economies to recognize rights of persons from the other member countries. The main international intellectual property conventions which have been applied to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region by the People’s Republic of China are:

• the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property;
• the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works;
• the Universal Copyright Convention;
• the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorised Duplication of Their Phonograms;
• the Patent Cooperation Treaty;
• the Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation (“WIPO”);
• the WIPO Copyright Treaty; and
• the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty.

**Reference Materials:**

Intellectual Property Department

http://www.ipd.gov.hk/eng/home.htm