

For discussion on
1 November 2011

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
PANEL ON SECURITY**

**Proposal for Creation of a
Permanent Administrative Officer Staff Grade C Post
in Narcotics Division of Security Bureau**

PURPOSE

This paper invites Members' views on a proposal to create a permanent post of Administrative Officer Staff Grade C (AOSGC) (D2) in the Narcotics Division (ND) of the Security Bureau (SB) from 13 February 2012 to provide the Commissioner for Narcotics (C for N) with dedicated support at the directorate level to sustain anti-drug initiatives in the war against drug abuse.

JUSTIFICATION

Responsibilities of ND

2. With the advice of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN), ND formulates and co-ordinates policies and measures of various bureaux and departments, public agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other stakeholder groups in the community to combat the drug abuse problem and implement a five-pronged anti-drug strategy of preventive education and publicity, treatment and rehabilitation, legislation and law enforcement, external cooperation, and research. It is also responsible for administering a Beat Drugs Fund (BDF) with a capital base of \$3.35 billion to provide funding support to worthwhile anti-drug projects and measures.

3. The Task Force on Youth Drug Abuse (Task Force), led by the Secretary for Justice, promulgated in November 2008 a reinvigorated and comprehensive long-term strategy with over 70 recommendations on initiatives in respect of the five-pronged strategy and fostering a caring culture for young people in the community. In July 2009, the Chief Executive (CE) steered a high level inter-departmental task force to further

expedite implementation of the Task Force initiatives along five strategic directions, namely community mobilisation, community support, drug testing, treatment and rehabilitation, and law enforcement. ND plays a key coordinating role in ensuring the implementation of the initiatives identified by the CE and the Task Force.

4. Although the overall policy coordinating role on anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-financing of terrorism (CFT) matters was transferred to the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau in October 2008, ND continues to be responsible for the implementation of the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) in respect of designated non-financial businesses and professionals (DNFBPs)¹. ND is also responsible for implementing FATF's special recommendation in relation to cross-boundary transportation of currency or bearer negotiable instruments.

5. ND is headed by C for N ranked at the Administrative Officer Staff Grade B (D3) level. Two three-year supernumerary posts of AOSGC, designated as Principal Assistant Secretary (Narcotics) [PAS(N)] and Principal Assistant Secretary (Narcotics) Special Duties [PAS(N)SD], were created on 13 February 2009 and 17 February 2010 vide EC(2008-09)14 and EC(2009-10)11 respectively to provide dedicated directorate support to C for N to enable the implementation of the anti-drug initiatives. The two posts were subsequently redesignated as PAS(N)1 and PAS(N)2 respectively. Major progress achieved on various fronts since then are summarised at Enclosure 1.

Latest developments

6. With the concerted efforts of the government, the anti-drug sector and the community, we have seen a significant improvement in the drug abuse situation. The total number of reported drug abusers dropped by about 11.2%, from 13 988 in 2009 to 12 420 in 2010. Among them, the number of drug abusers aged under 21 dropped by 18.7%, from 3 387 in 2009 to 2 753 in 2010. The number of newly reported drug abusers also dropped by 16.6%, from 4 458 in 2009 to 3 719 in 2010. During the first half of 2011, a further downward trend of 28.3% and 34% respectively was

¹ The DNFBPs are lawyers, accountants, trust and company service providers, estate agents and dealers of precious stones and metals.

observed for the number of drug abusers under 21 and the number of newly reported young drug abusers, compared with the same period in 2010.

7. In light of such positive developments, we should maintain or even enhance our anti-drug efforts to strengthen young people's resolve to "Say No to Drugs". Young drug abusers aged under 21 continued to constitute about 40.2% of the total number of newly reported drug abusers in the first half of 2011 and of these young people, about 98.2% took psychotropic substances. Compared with 2008, drug abusers aged under 21 taking drugs at home or friends' home had increased from 67.8% to 75.1% in 2010. The hidden nature of psychotropic substance abuse has increased the difficulty for detection and enforcement.

Enhancing the overall anti-drug efforts

8. Against such background, there is a need for sustained commitment to the anti-drug war. ND will need to continue to take forward initiatives in a number of key areas on a long-term basis to build on the achievements made so far effectively.

Legislation and Law Enforcement

9. Rapid changes in the drug scene nowadays with the emergence of precursor chemicals and new synthetic drugs from time to time both overseas and in Hong Kong call for vigilance in monitoring new developments involving relevant bureaux and departments, and timely response before any new synthetic drugs becomes an issue of concern here. There is a need for dedicated support at the directorate level to co-ordinate with law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and relevant departments in the analysis of overseas and local drugs trends, formulate policies on the way forward, and draw up appropriate action plan to deal with the situation.

Sustaining the Anti-drug Momentum in the Community

10. In light of the hidden nature of psychotropic substances abuse, there is a need to sustain the anti-drug momentum in the community in spite of the success of the community-wide anti-drug campaign in helping to arrest the deteriorating drug abuse situation. ND has to continue to step up efforts in coordinating bureaux, departments, community groups and NGOs to enhance anti-drug education for students, strengthen support and training

for parents and the school sector, and build on a community-wide network of the *Path Builders* platform to capitalise on resources available in the society in the war against drugs.

11. In addition, with the enlarged capital base of the BDF with the \$3 billion injection in May 2010, the BDF is better endowed to support worthwhile anti-drug projects and measures. ND would have to more actively engage with stakeholders in the anti-drug sector to encourage for example more researches on anti-drug related matters, and new innovative proposals such as those allowing for more integration of different services in the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration in the community of drug abusers. ND will also need to provide active assistance to operators of drug treatment and rehabilitation centres to help bring improvements to their facilities.

Fostering a Drug-free Culture in Schools

12. Schools are an important platform for the battle against youth drug abuse. It is important therefore to foster a drug-free culture in schools in a holistic manner. Taking into account the experience gained in the Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing in Tai Po District and findings of a parallel evaluation research, we are convinced that schools should implement a Healthy School Programme with a drug testing component (HSP(DT)). The objective is to help students develop healthy habits and a positive outlook on life and values in a holistic manner, thereby enhancing their resilience to adversity and their resolve to stay away from drugs, through a holistic approach of both diversified personal growth programmes and drug testing. At present, more than 40 schools have volunteered to implement the HSP(DT) in the 2011/12 school year with the support of the BDF. ND will have to continue to promote through engagement of school sponsoring bodies, school management, parent groups, student bodies and NGOs understanding of the HSP(DT) and encourage voluntary implementation of HSP(DT).

Implementation of AML / CFT measures

13. Hong Kong, as a member of FATF, is obliged to implement FATF's requirements to combat AML and CFT. ND is responsible for ensuring that FATF requirements in respect of DNFBPs regarding their customer due diligence, record-keeping and regulation are implemented here.

These would involve intensive dialogue and consultation with stakeholders, analysing options and formulating policy recommendations on the way forward and overseeing legislative changes.

14. Separately, FATF has a special recommendation requiring member jurisdictions to ensure that terrorists and other criminals cannot finance their activities or launder crime proceeds through physical cross-border transportation of currency or bearer negotiable instruments. Member jurisdictions have to put in place a system by which LEAs could detect physical cross-border transportation of currency or bearer negotiable instruments for both incoming and outgoing traffic. ND is examining various issues in relation to the implementation of this recommendation together with relevant departments before putting up a more concrete proposal for consultation. All of these require input and support at a senior level.

Need for Permanent Directorate Support

15. There is at present only one permanent directorate post i.e. C for N herself responsible for the complex and broad anti-drug policy portfolio. We had, in light of the growing pressure on the anti-drug front in the past few years with a significant increase in business necessitated by the implementation of recommendations of the Task Force and CE's escalated anti-drug campaign, created two supernumerary AOSGC posts (paragraph 5 above) to provide short-term relief and ensure the timely implementation of various initiatives.

16. In spite of some success in arresting the deteriorating drug situation, it is clear that sustained and escalated efforts are necessary to continue the war against drugs. The complexity and diversity of the issues described at paragraphs 9 to 14 above argue for officers who possess both the necessary experience to take charge, and it would be beyond the capacity of C for N alone to carry all the work involved. In fact, the Task Force had recommended the creation of a permanent AOSGC post in ND to underpin C for N to provide directorate support to combat the drug problem.

17. The battle against drugs is one which has to persist. Having reviewed the future need of ND, and in view of the complexity and wide range of issues which need proper attention, we consider it appropriate to create a permanent AOSGC post, designated PAS(N)1, to underpin C for N

upon the expiry of the current term of supernumerary AOSGC post on 13 February 2012.

The Second Supernumerary AOSGC post in ND

18. In addition to the major responsibilities to be assigned to the proposed PAS(N)1, ND is also responsible for steering the implementation of the Task Force's recommendations regarding enhancement of drug treatment and rehabilitation services as well as community-based drug testing. These are being taken forward with the support of the second supernumerary AOSGC post, designated as PAS(N)2, which will lapse on 17 February 2013. We foresee the post will assist C for N in certain areas work which, though one-off in nature, are time critical and complex.

Strengthening Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

19. Provision of drug treatment and rehabilitation services for those fallen victim to drugs constitutes an important part in the comprehensive anti-drug strategy. In light of the emerging scene of abuse of psychotropic substances, the drug treatment and rehabilitation sector has to develop different models of service to address more effectively the varying needs of young rehabilitees to ensure that they promptly receive appropriate treatment and turn a new leaf. These call for intensive liaison with NGOs in the sector to address sensitive issues such as resources requirement, the establishment of service targets to justify government financial or other forms of support, and coordination among government bureaux and departments to render assistance necessary for the NGOs to improve their facilities.

20. Separately, ND is now working with stakeholders to formulate the *Sixth Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation services (2012 - 2014)* (the Sixth Three-year Plan) to serve as the basis of mapping out strategic directions and key action areas of treatment and rehabilitation services. The Sixth Three-year Plan is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2012 and will provide anchor points for service and develop complementing strategies and programmes.

Community-based Drug Testing

21. The Task Force recommended in its report to introduce

community-based drug testing to enable early identification of drug abusers for early intervention and prevention. ND is examining various issues concerning the proposal, including the present legislative regime, and complicated and sensitive issues concerning human rights, law enforcement and other downstream support. The plan is to formulate specific proposals on the way forward for public consultation in 2012.

Monitoring of Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

22. As a means to measure the effectiveness of the treatment and rehabilitation programmes provided by different stakeholders, ND has in the past few years run a pilot scheme on a service information system at individual subvented drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRCs), with a view to developing a set of common output and outcome indicators among them. Recommendations for extending the service information system to other DTRCs by 2012 was discussed and endorsed by ACAN in September 2011. This will call for intensive liaison work with service providers in the sector in the coming year.

ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERED

23. We have critically examined the possibility of tasking PAS(N)2 to take on the roles expected of the proposed PAS(N)1 but consider such duties to require proper support on a permanent basis. In addition, the PAS(N)2 post will, until the end of its term, be fully committed to a number of subjects which are time critical and complex (paragraphs 19 to 22) yet more one-off in nature.

24. We have also considered the possible redeployment of other existing directorate officers in SB to take on the work of the proposed post. Since all the directorate officers are fully committed to duties on different subject areas, we consider that redeployment is not operationally feasible without adversely affecting the discharge of their schedules of duties.

25. The scope of responsibilities of the proposed PAS(N)1 and PAS(N)2 are at Enclosures 2 and 3 respectively. The proposed organisation charts of ND and SB with these two posts incorporated are respectively at Enclosures 4 and 5.

CONSULTATION

26. The Task Force considered that combating the drug problem could not be a short term or time-limited exercise. The nature of the tasks demands intensified steer, input and coordination at the directorate level. Hence, it recommended in its report that a permanent AOSGC post should be created in ND to underpin C for N in order to strengthen the directorate support to combat the drug abuse problem.

27. ACAN has been consulted and supported the implementation of anti-drug strategies on a sustained basis, and urged the Administration to take all possible measures to work with the community to combat drug abuse problems.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

28. The proposal will bring about an additional notional annual salary cost at mid-point of \$1,503,000. The full annual average staff cost, including salaries and staff on-cost, is \$2,285,000. To support the proposed PAS(N)1 post, we plan to create one Personal Secretary I post in ND with a total notional annual salary cost at mid-point of \$306,000 and full annual average staff cost of \$468,000. SB will absorb the additional expenditure from within their resources in 2011-12 and will include necessary provision in the Estimates of subsequent years to meet the cost of the proposal.

ADVICE SOUGHT

29. Members are invited to comment on the proposal. Subject to Members' support, we will submit the proposal to the Establishment Subcommittee of the Finance Committee for consideration at its meeting on 7 December 2011.

Security Bureau
25 October 2011

**Progress of Major Anti-Drug Initiatives
Implemented by the Narcotics Division**

Preventive Education and Publicity

Territory-wide campaign

At the territory-wide level, two rounds of large-scale publicity campaigns were launched in 2008/09 and 2010/11, entitled "No Drugs, No Regrets. Not Now, Not Ever." and "Stand firm! Knock drugs out!" respectively. A number of intensive publicity measures, including television and radio drama series, large-scale anti-drug events, Announcements in the Public Interest and on-line programmes highlighting the harmful effects of drugs and the consequences of drug abuse were also launched.

Supports to parents

2. To provide support to parents, the Narcotics Division (ND) launched an anti-drug resource kit in June 2009 to equip parents with anti-drug knowledge, attitude and skills to prevent, identify and handle youth drug abuse problem. A dedicated website on the resource kit was also launched. ND also commissioned a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) to provide a series of services to enhance the support for parents. These include anti-drug telephone support services manned by social workers, district-based parent seminars, train-the-trainer sessions for relevant stakeholders, in-depth training programmes for social workers and quarterly anti-drug publications for parents.

Supports to schools - School drug testing

3. One of the key strategies to tackle youth drug abuse problem is the introduction of voluntary school drug testing through a trial scheme on school drug testing in Tai Po District (the Scheme). The Scheme for the 2009/10 and 2010/11 school years have been successfully completed. Findings of a government-commissioned research indicated that the Scheme had generally achieved the dual objectives of strengthening students' resolve to stay away from drugs, and providing support for students troubled by drugs. Early concerns such as possible labelling effects and adverse impact on parent-child relationship, student-teacher

relationship, and parents' and students' trust in schools were not borne out by evidence. Instead, most students, parents, teachers and principals found the Scheme to have positively helped to build an anti-drug culture on the school campus.

4. The research also recommended that school drug testing should be further developed in Hong Kong in a holistic manner through a voluntary, school-based and student-oriented approach with complementary anti-drug programmes.

Supports to schools - Anti-drug resource kit

5. An anti-drug resource kit for the school sector has been developed with the sponsorship of Beat Drugs Fund (BDF). The kit includes the framework and practical guidelines on the development of a healthy school policy with an anti-drug element, anti-drug elements in the curriculum and teaching resources, as well as protocols for handling suspected or confirmed student drug abuse cases. Seminars, training and demonstration were organised following the launch of the kit. A telephone enquiry service (186 186) for teachers manned by social workers has since August 2009 been in operation.

Supports to schools - Training for schools and teachers

6. ND and EDB have since the 2008/09 school year been providing basic anti-drug and advanced professional training programmes with a view to enhancing teachers' capability in promoting anti-drug education and handling possible student drug abuse cases. Starting from the 2011/12 school year, we have sought to extend basic anti-drug training to teacher training institutions with a view to widening the coverage of the training scheme as well as professional development programmes for teachers.

Supports to schools - Drug education for students

7. In addition, drug education programmes commissioned by ND have been offered to local primary three to six students and students in international and non-Chinese speaking schools at primary three to senior secondary levels. The Social Welfare Department also provided sponsorship for drug prevention programmes for secondary schools. The Department of Health (DH) launched the Junior Health Pioneer Workshops for primary three students, with "anti-drug" as one of the

main themes from the 2007/08 school year onwards. Furthermore, since 2008/09, drug education has become a core basic life skill training for all Form 1 students in schools enrolled with Adolescent Health Programme. With the creation of nine new Police School Liaison Officer posts in 2010/11 on top of the previous establishment of 85, the Police has extended coverage of anti-drug school talks and enhanced collaboration with schools and NGOs concerned.

Enhanced use of the Beat Drugs Fund (BDF)

8. ND, in consultation with the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN), continued to use BDF to support community-driven anti-drug projects to complement the multi-faceted anti-drug strategies. Following the injection of \$3 billion into the BDF in 2010-11 to generate more revenue to support anti-drug work of the community, ND has also stepped up efforts to promote more applications for support to run worthwhile projects. Various community organisations such as religious bodies, uniformed youth groups, business associations, professional bodies and women associations have also responded to the anti-drug cause. In 2010, the BDF approved funding for 86 projects amounting to \$86 million initiated by community organisations to enhance drug prevention and treatment and rehabilitation services.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

9. We have enhanced various treatment and rehabilitation services for drug abusers, and help them reintegrate into society. In 2010/11, we strengthened outreaching, counselling and residential treatment services. Resources have been allocated to strengthen the manpower of the 16 District Youth Outreaching Social Work Teams, open four new CCPSAs and provide additional subvented places in DTRCs. In 2011/12, we further strengthened school social work service in all secondary schools by a 20% increase in manpower.

10. In 2010/11, the Hospital Authority (HA) injected an additional \$10 million to provide more consultation sessions at the Substance Abuse Clinics (SACs) in the seven hospital clusters to cope with the anticipated increase in service demand.

11. We have continued to implement the Fifth Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services (the Fifth Three-year Plan). To facilitate networking and collaboration among different parties, we, amongst others, published the first edition of the “Tiered,

Multi-modality Approach of Treatment and Rehabilitation Services for Drug Abusers in Hong Kong” in December 2010. We also set a number of priority areas in the BDF Funding Exercises to encourage NGOs to develop projects that take forward the recommendations in the Fifth Three-year Plan. These include multi-disciplinary collaboration among different NGOs, provision of training for anti-drug workers, and enhancement of the reintegration elements in treatment and rehabilitation programmes.

12. We also provide assistance to DTRCs to upgrade their facilities or relocate to meet licensing requirements. Since May 2011, the funding ceiling of the Special Funding Scheme under BDF has been increased substantially from \$3 million to \$50 million per project. Its scope has also been significantly expanded to expedite the planning and construction processes. In 2011, we also produced publicity materials to promote the important role played by the drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities (including DTRCs) and call for community support for setting up these facilities.

Hair drug testing

13. Introduction of hair drug testing services is another new initiative pursued with a view to developing an alternative tool to identifying young drug abusers and motivating them to quit drugs. The Government Laboratory (GL) has successfully developed a hair drug testing method and obtained accreditation. In June 2010, GL launched a pilot scheme providing free hair drug testing services for treatment and rehabilitation service units. ND, in collaboration with GL, will continue to explore with potential parties to make use of the hair testing technology, and consider ways to transfer the technology to the industry so that the service can be developed locally.

Legislation and Law Enforcement

Law enforcement

14. The relevant law enforcement agencies (LEAs) are taking forward various recommendations of the Task Force. First, the LEAs and the Department of Justice (DoJ) have been working closely together to continue to identify suitable cases to invoke section 56A of the

Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap 134)¹ for enhanced sentencing. In appropriate cases, LEAs will also continue to provide relevant evidence of importation of drugs to DoJ for submission and consideration by the court for enhanced sentencing.

15. Secondly, a team established in the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) in 2008-09 continues to carry out Internet patrol on drug offences. The LEAs also continue to sustain their crime prevention efforts through publicity and preventive education in collaboration with NGOs as well as industry partners.

Legislative Amendments in 2011

16. Between 2009 and 2010, three types of non-controlled synthetic chemical substances², which have gained prevalence amongst drug abusers overseas as substances of abuse, have emerged in Hong Kong and posed a threat to the local community, particularly among young people. Although there was not yet evidence suggesting that these substances had gained prevalence in Hong Kong in the same way as they had in Europe, these substances should be subject to legislative control to deter trafficking and abuse. The *Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2011* was made to impose control on the substances with effective from 1 April 2011.

External Cooperation

17. On the law enforcement front, HKPF and the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) continue to maintain close collaboration with their Mainland and overseas counterparts.

18. HKPF has continued to organise tripartite anti-drug operations with their counterparts in Guangdong and Macao. HKPF, C&ED and the Immigration Department also jointly conducted operations at the land boundary control points to combat cross-boundary drug trafficking and deter youths from abusing drugs in the Mainland.

¹ Section 56A of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap 134) empowers the court, where it is satisfied with evidence that an adult has involved a minor in the commission of a drug-related offence and if it thinks fit, to pass a sentence on the convicted adult offender that is more severe than the sentence it would, in the absence of such evidence, have passed.

² Derivatives of piperazine, synthetic cannabinoids and derivatives of cathinone.

19. On the publicity side, members of ACAN, ND and HKPF have stepped up promotional events at the boundary control points, especially during the festivals and long holidays. In addition to advertising the adverse effects of drug abuse and promoting awareness of parents, there was also emphasis on the heavy penalties of drug related offences on the Mainland.

20. BDF has also supported NGOs in organising outreaching programmes at boundary areas seeking to help young people distance from drugs.

Research

21. ND rolled out a series of measures in 2009 to improve the CRDA. These include maintaining close contacts with the reporting agencies to improve on reporting to CRDA, assessing and reducing the extent of under-reporting, and widening and deepening the reporting network.

22. Several research studies, including two studies on the impact of ketamine, a study on Nepalese drug abusers in Hong Kong and a study on effective ways to dispel at-risk youth's misunderstandings about psychotropic substances were completed in 2010 and 2011. On the recommendation of the Task Force, ND had also commissioned in early 2010 two research projects to review the method of estimating the drug abuse population, and study the drug abuse situation and service needs of non-engaged youth. The projects are expected to be complete in end 2011 and mid-2012 respectively.

**Narcotics Division
Security Bureau
25 October 2011**

Proposed Job Description of Principal Assistant Secretary (Narcotics) 1

Rank : Administrative Officer Staff Grade C (D2)
Responsible to : Commissioner for Narcotics (C for N) (D3)

Main Duties and Responsibilities

- To monitor the drug abuse trends and pattern through the Central Registry of Drug Abuse and student surveys, and assist C for N in formulating anti-drug measures to address the latest drug abuse situation;
- To monitor and formulate necessary response to the threats posed by emerging drugs, including review of legislation and, where necessary, propose legislative control on new substances; work with law enforcement departments in targeting illegal drug trafficking and youth drug abuse; and oversee external co-operation in curbing cross-boundary drug activities;
- To assist C for N in the formulation and coordination of the strategy and measures on anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing of terrorism with respect to the Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions and the detection of cross-boundary transportation of cash, pursuant to the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force;
- To develop and take forward innovative and effective publicity strategy to curb drug abuse problems;
- To oversee and promote the implementation of the Healthy School Programme with a drug testing component, and coordinate with the Education Bureau and other relevant departments to strengthen drug preventive education work;
- To oversee policy and institutional matters of the Beat Drugs Fund as well as resource planning to ensure an effective use of the Fund for the community to help fight drugs;

- To enhance mobilisation of various quarters of the community to join the fight against drugs through the Path Builder initiative as well as through various community and district level programmes;
- To assist C for N in overseeing and following through the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force on Youth Drug Abuse on the five-pronged anti-drug strategies, in collaboration with other bureaux and departments as well as stakeholders, including the Action Committee Against Narcotics, the Fight Crime Committee, as well as the education, social services, youth, community sectors and other key stakeholders in the community; and
- To oversee the secretariats to the Beat Drug Funds Association, and the Action Committee Against Narcotics and its Sub-committees.

**Job Description for the Post of
Principal Assistant Secretary (Narcotics) 2**

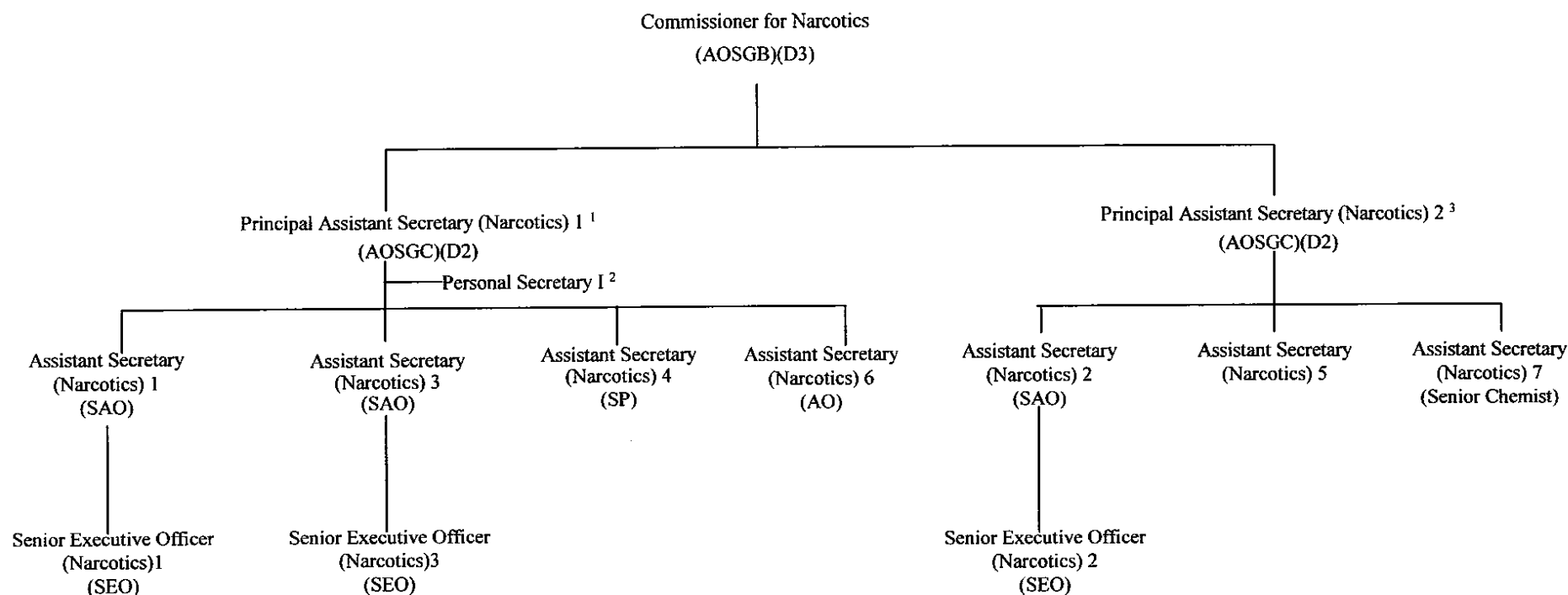
Rank : Administrative Officer Staff Grade C (D2)
Responsible to : Commissioner for Narcotics (C for N) (D3)

Main Duties and Responsibilities

- To consolidate and enhance the treatment and rehabilitation services in the context of the rolling out of the Sixth Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong (2012-14);
- To encourage the anti-drug sector for proposals for new and effective service models and to continue re-engineering existing services to cope with the latest drug trends;
- To promote collaboration between different sectors and modalities to ensure a continuum of services for drug abusers and promote new and effective ways for the provision of treatment and rehabilitation services to meeting prevailing needs;
- To assist C for N in consulting stakeholders and the public on the principles and mode of operation of a community-based drug testing scheme having regard to the legal, human rights, privacy and other perspectives and the subsequent legislative exercise;
- To develop a more systematic assessment and monitoring of the efficiency and effectiveness of residential drug treatment and rehabilitation programmes, including the extension of a service information system to other drug treatment and rehabilitation centres;
- To render assistance to 20 existing drug treatment and rehabilitation centres without a licence in seeking upgrading and relocation, to address issues in land use planning, land administration, etc and to assist in local consultation exercises as recommended by the Director of Audit and the Public Accounts Committee;

- To assess the pilot enhanced probation scheme for young drug offenders and decide on the way forward on the pilot scheme; and
- To consider way to transfer the hair testing technology to industry so that the service can be developed locally.

Proposed Organisation Chart of Narcotics Division



Legend:

AOSGB : Administrative Officer Staff Grade B

AOSGC : Administrative Officer Staff Grade C

SAO : Senior Administrative Officer

AO : Administrative Officer

SP : Superintendent

SEO : Senior Executive Officer

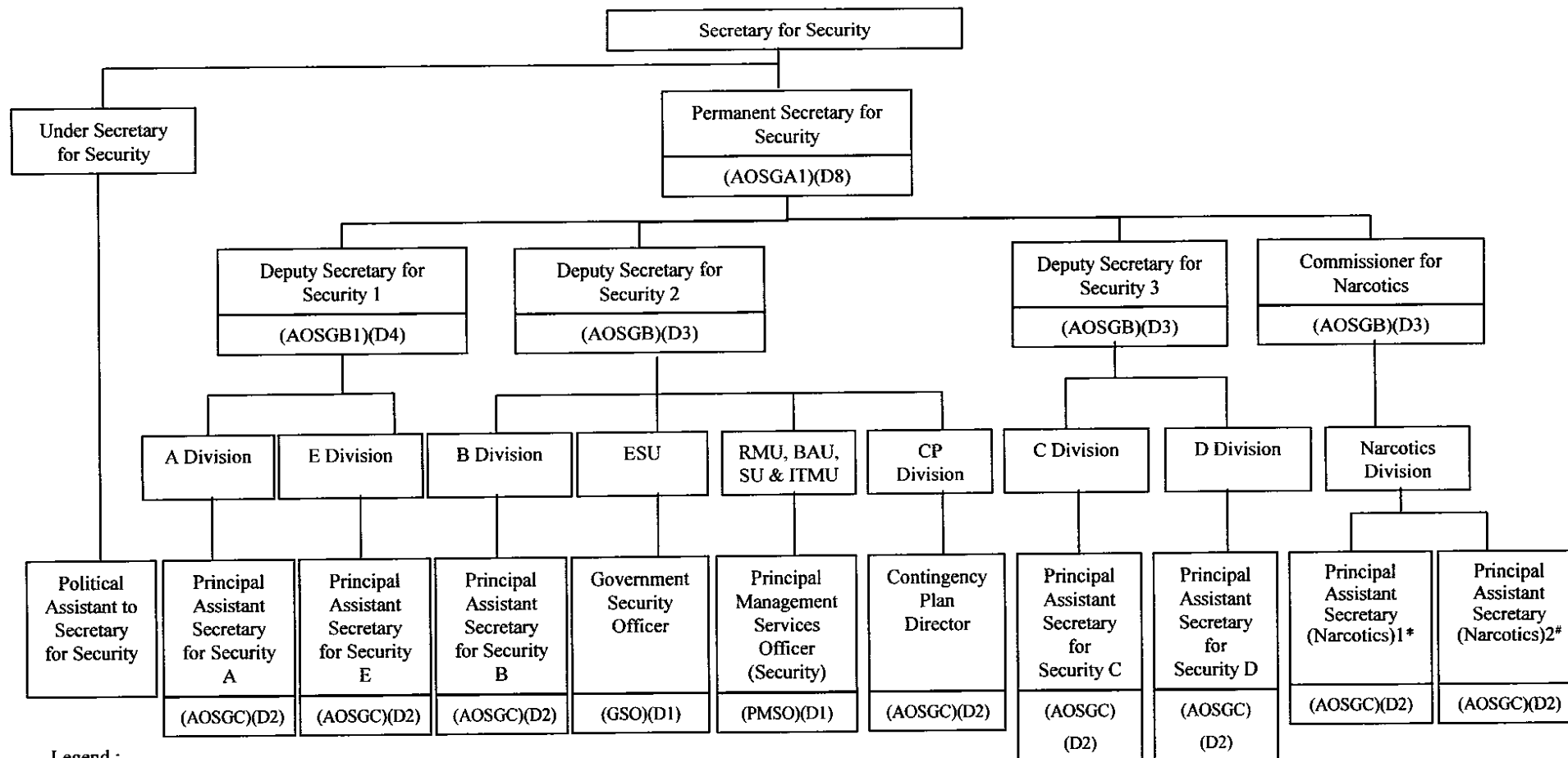
¹ Proposed permanent AOSGC post to be created, following the lapse of the existing supernumerary post on 13.2.2012

² Non-directorate post to be created to support the proposed PAS(N)1 post

³ Supernumerary AOSGC post created for three years from 17.2.2010 to 16.2.2013 as approved by the Finance Committee on 22.1.2010

SECURITY BUREAU Proposed Organisation Chart

Enclosure 5



Legend :

RMU : Resource Management Unit

SU : Statistic Unit

ESU : Emergency Support Unit

PMSO: Principal Management Services Officer

CIO: Chief Information Officer

BAU : Bureau Administration Unit

ITMU : Information Technology Management Unit

GSO: Government Security Officer

CP Division: Contingency Plan Division

AOSGA1 : Administrative Officer Staff Grade A1

AOSGA : Administrative Officer Staff Grade A

AOSGB1 : Administrative Officer Staff Grade B1

AOSGB : Administrative Officer Staff Grade B

AOSGC : Administrative Officer Staff Grade C

* Permanent directorate post proposed to be created

Supernumerary AOSGC post created from 17.2.2010 to 16.2.2013