

立法會
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Panel on Security

Minutes of special meeting
held on Tuesday, 29 January 2013, at 2:30 pm
in Conference Room 3 of the Legislative Council Complex

Members present : Hon IP Kwok-him, GBS, JP (Chairman)
Hon James TO Kun-sun (Deputy Chairman)
Hon CHAN Kam-lam, SBS, JP
Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP
Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan
Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP
Hon CHAN Hak-kan, JP
Hon WONG Kwok-kin, BBS
Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP
Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC
Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung
Hon WONG Yuk-man
Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun, BBS, JP
Hon NG Leung-sing, SBS, JP
Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming
Hon YIU Si-wing
Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP
Hon KWOK Wai-keung
Hon Dennis KWOK
Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, JP
Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, JP
Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan

Members absent : Hon Albert HO Chun-yan
Hon LAU Wong-fat, GBM, GBS, JP

Public Officers attending : Item I

Mr TSANG Wai-hung
Commissioner of Police

Mr LO Wai-chung
Director of Crime and Security
Hong Kong Police Force

Clerk in attendance : Miss Betty MA
Chief Council Secretary (2) 1

Staff in attendance : Mr Stephen LAM
Assistant Legal Adviser 11

Mr Raymond LAM
Senior Council Secretary (2) 7

Ms Mina CHAN
Council Secretary (2) 1

Miss Lulu YEUNG
Clerical Assistant (2) 1

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I. Crime situation in 2012
(LC Paper Nos. CB(2)546/12-13(01) and (02))

Commissioner of Police ("CP") briefed members on the overall law and order situation of Hong Kong in 2012, as detailed in the paper provided by the Police. He said that the support and participation of the public in the prevention of crime was a key factor in maintaining law and order in Hong Kong.

2. CP informed members that violent crimes including robbery, burglary, blackmail, arson, wounding & serious assault, and youth crimes hit a 10-year low. The detection rate of violent crimes increased from 63.1% in 2011 to 65.4% in 2012. The total number of persons arrested in 2012 was 38 615, an increase of 288 persons over 38 327 persons in the previous year. He highlighted the following supplementary information -

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Homicide

- (a) among 27 homicides reported in 2012, 11 were related to family or domestic violence, two were related to robbery and two were manslaughter cases while the others were mainly caused by disputes;

Robbery

- (b) the number of robbery cases in 2012 was the lowest since 1969. A total of 416 persons had been arrested. More than half (245 persons) were arrested for street robbery in 2012. Among them, 181 or 43.5% were youths, representing a decrease of 49 persons over 2011;

Burglary

- (c) the financial loss caused by burglaries on residential buildings far exceeded that on non-residential buildings. 469 cases were detected during the Police's anti-burglary operations, with 538 suspects arrested. Noting that buildings under maintenance had greater exposure to burglary, an inter-departmental task force had been set up to coordinate the Government's efforts in the prevention of such crime;

Drug-related offences

- (d) 5 371 persons had been arrested in 3 932 anti-drug operations mounted in 2012. 2 250 cases were related to minor drug offences, an increase of 73 cases over the preceding year. In 2012, 2 460 persons had been arrested in connection with minor drug offences, an increase of 95 over 2011. However, the number of youths committing minor drug offences recorded a drop in 2012. Among the 2 460 persons arrested in 2012, 296 were youths, a decrease of 58 over the previous year. As a result of the joint efforts of the Customs and Excise Department ("C&ED") and the Police, there was a notable increase in drug seizures in 2012, including ketamine (+448kg), ice (+34kg), cannabis (+9kg) and cocaine (+6kg). The Police would continue to enhance co-operation with overseas counterparts in targeting drug traffickers as well as step up enforcement and promotional efforts to tackle the drug problem, particularly the youth drug problem, at source;

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Blackmail

- (e) some of the cases of blackmail were committed by friends acquainted through the Internet and involved threatening to distribute pornographic recordings of the victims;

Rape and indecent assault

- (f) the Police was very concerned about sexual offence arising from making acquaintances on the Internet, particularly cases in which underage girls had become targets. The Fight Crime Committee had adopted "Guard against Sexual Assault" as one of the themes in the 2012-2013 fight crime publicity campaign. The Police would continue to strengthen publicity and education in order to safeguard in particular the youth against sexual offence;

Deception

- (g) there was an increase in e-mail scam. Out of 806 e-mail scam cases in 2012, 430 were corporate e-mail scam cases with losses incurred amounting to nearly \$180 million, an increase of 275 cases and 2.7 fold in loss amount over 2011. Small and medium enterprises were the main victims. There were 376 personal e-mail scam cases, an increase of 140 cases over the previous year, with the loss incurred ranging from several hundred dollars to more than \$300,000 in 2012. Noting that more than 70% of online business fraud cases were related to online auction or shopping, the Police had formed a working group since October 2012 to tackle the problem. In respect of telephone deception, as the majority of the calls were phishing calls from deception syndicates in the Mainland, the Police had enhanced intelligence co-operation with relevant Mainland authorities and maintained close liaison with remittance agencies in monitoring suspicious remittance requests to the Mainland or overseas. The Police would launch a campaign to recruit elderly to assist in crime prevention publicity on various deceptions among elderly;

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Triad-related crimes

- (h) a total of 3 322 persons were arrested for triad-related crimes in 2012, a decrease of 134 over the preceding year. Among them, 1 564 were youths, a slight drop of 109 over 2011. There were 88 non-ethnic Chinese people arrested in connection with triad-related crimes, a decrease of 42 persons over 2011. The Organized Crime and Triad Bureau had formed a working group to combat the participation of non-ethnic Chinese in triad activities. Combating triad activities had always been a priority task of the Police. The Police would continue its efforts in cracking down triad personalities and syndicated or organized crime activities;

Domestic violence

- (i) there were 872 domestic violence (miscellaneous) cases in 2012, a drop of 20 cases over the previous year. However, the number of domestic incident without crime element amounted to 12 181, an increase of 411 cases over 2011. The Police had referred about 7 600 cases of domestic violence, regardless of whether they involved crime element, to the Social Welfare Department ("SWD") for follow-up in 2012. The Police encouraged families in need to seek timely and early assistance; and

Youth crime

- (j) despite the decreasing trend of youth crime, the Police was concerned that young people accounted for a significant proportion of the arrests in connection with triad activities (47.1%) and robbery (43.5%). There were also 77 young persons aged between 10 and 15 committing serious drug offences. The Police would continue to address the juvenile delinquency problem through publicity and education, strengthened enforcement actions, graduated sanction and rehabilitation programme.

3. Members noted the background brief entitled "Crime situation in Hong Kong" prepared by the Legislative Council ("LegCo") Secretariat.

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Parallel trade activities

4. Mr CHAN Hak-kan commended front-line police officers for their contribution to the security of Hong Kong. He sought information on the number of persons arrested for offences relating to parallel trade activities. Noting that the number of people arrested for offences relating to parallel trade activities in 2012 was not included in the Police's paper, he asked whether the Police did not play a leading role in combating parallel trade activities. He asked whether the deployment of large number of police officers for maintaining order outside Sheung Shui railway station had led to a shortage of manpower for performing other Police duties in the district.

5. CP explained that combating parallel trade activities was not the core duty of the Police, although the Police had been assisting other government departments in tackling problems arising from parallel trade activities. He pointed out that the MTR Corporation Limited ("MTRCL") was responsible for maintaining order inside train stations. The Police would render assistance to MTRCL, if the situation in stations posed a threat to public order or public safety. The New Territories North Regional Police Headquarters had all along worked closely with MTRCL to coordinate enforcement actions on crowd control and maintain order at train stations.

Animal abuse

6. Mr CHAN Hak-kan expressed concern about the increasing animal abuse problem and asked about the number of reported cases and convicted cases relating to animal abuse in 2012. He said that if animal police could not be established because of resource constraints, the Police should designate selected police officers with the secondary duty of serving as "animal police", as was the case with the Police Negotiator Cadre. Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan expressed similar concern, in particular about recent cases of cruelty to cats.

7. CP responded that officers from various government departments, including senior veterinary officers, health officers, health inspectors, police officers and authorized officers from the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department ("AFCD") could take enforcement actions against cruelty to animals. Animal welfare concern groups also played a pivotal role in preventing animal cruelty. Under the Animal Watch Scheme ("AWS") which was launched in end-2011, the Police took

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actions with AFCD, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Hong Kong), the Hong Kong Veterinary Association and some animal concern groups to combat cases of cruelty to animals. Under AWS, the Police's co-operation with the departments and organisations concerned on intelligence gathering, information exchange and provision of expert advice on animal cruelty cases had been enhanced. CP advised that the problem of animal abuse had not worsened over the past few years. There were about 60 to 70 reports of animal cruelty each year. The number of reported cases was reduced from 66 in 2011 to 63 in 2012. The detection rate increased from 17% (11 cases) in 2011 to 30% (19 cases) in 2012, with 12 and 25 persons arrested respectively, indicating that AWS had delivered tangible results in preventing animal cruelty.

Deception

8. Dr LAM Tai-fai commended the Police for its efforts in maintaining Hong Kong as one of the safest cities in the world. He expressed concern about an increase of 789 cases of deception in 2012 over the preceding year. He sought information on the reasons for the increase, and asked whether they were deception cases between businesses or individuals.

9. CP explained that the deception cases included those where the victim was either an individual or a company. He said that the increase in deception cases was mainly due to the convenience and anonymity offered by modern technologies. Internet deception was difficult to detect as the offenders might be outside Hong Kong and some internet service providers had refused to disclose suspicious internet protocol addresses. In such cases, the Police had to liaise with overseas enforcement agencies in the investigation of online deception cases.

10. In response to Mr YIU Si-wing's enquiry about fraud cases involving the use of information stolen from credit cards, CP advised that such cases would normally involve in deception. However, the Police had not kept separate statistics on such particular crime. Instead, the Police had maintained figures of cases on the use of counterfeit payment cards, including credit cards, debit cards and automatic teller machine ("ATM") cards. A total of 9 669 pieces of counterfeit payment cards were seized in 2012, representing an increase of 6 618 pieces over 2011, which was mainly attributable to a case involving a syndicate in which two people were arrested and nearly 9 000 counterfeit payment cards were seized.

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11. CP pointed out that the use of counterfeit credit cards in Hong Kong had remained at a low level and most of the payment card fraud cases were related to on-line credit card transactions. More than 70% of on-line business fraud cases were related to on-line shopping or auction, which involved both cash and credit card transactions. The Commercial Crime Bureau had formed a working group to tackle the problem. In 2012, 71 people were arrested in seven crackdowns on on-line shopping fraud involving several hundred thousand Hong Kong dollars. To better safeguard on-line transactions, CP reminded Internet users to select an accredited electronic trading platform for electronic transactions.

12. The Deputy Chairman said that the banking industry had rolled out a plan to replace traditional ATM cards containing magnetic strips with chip cards to strengthen their security. He enquired about the progress of the project. He also sought information on the number of deception cases related to ATMs in 2012 and the amount of losses involved.

13. CP advised that to his knowledge, the ATM cards replacement exercise was expected to be completed in 2015. In addition to replacing the cards, the banking sector would upgrade ATM terminals. He undertook to provide the statistics requested in writing.

Police

Cyber crime

14. The Deputy Chairman expressed grave concern over cross-boundary cyber crimes involving fake business offers to deceive local traders into transferring money to the Mainland. He expressed concern that banks and the Police had not taken prompt actions to stop fraudulent transactions immediately after the victims had reported the incidents. He asked whether the Police would formulate measures with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority to reduce losses inflicted on the victims under such circumstances. He also asked when the relevant Mainland authorities would take action upon receipt of a report of such crime.

15. CP explained that in the investigation of on-line business fraud cases, the Police had to track the transaction with the assistance of the bank concerned first, and could instruct the bank to stop processing the transaction only after it was tracked. The Police would strengthen its investigation capabilities and continue to explore measures with the banking sector to expedite the investigation of cyber crime.

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16. In response to the Deputy Chairman's enquiry about the Police's strategies and measures in tackling internet business scams, CP pointed out that in detecting cyber crime, the Police had encountered various difficulties, particularly the co-operation of internet service providers and short duration of data retention. The Police also faced jurisdictional limitations in cases where the suspects were outside Hong Kong. Nevertheless, the Police would make every effort to overcome such difficulties.

17. Mr MA Fung-kwok said that a member of his sector had complained about information on his website having been misused for piracy product promotion. The complainant had identified both the local and overseas internet protocol addresses of the piracy suspects and tried to seek help unsuccessfully from the Police and C&ED. He asked about the role of the Police and C&ED in the enforcement against internet piracy.

18. CP advised that C&ED was the law enforcement agency ("LEA") responsible for combating crime related to copyright and trademark infringement activities. However, business fraud often involved an international and cross-boundary crime, and piracy activities outside Hong Kong were beyond the jurisdictions of LEAs. Notwithstanding this, the Police would follow up with Mr MA Fung-kwok after the meeting to obtain more information about the complaint.

Use of genuine firearms in robbery

19. Mr NG Leung-sing commended the Police for maintaining Hong Kong a safe financial centre for investors. Noting that the number of cases of robbery with pistol-like objects recorded an increase of 80% over 2011, he enquired about the detection rate of such cases and asked whether those pistol-like objects were finally confirmed as firearms.

20. CP explained that the cases involved pistol-like objects which were not genuine firearms. In 2012, the detection rate of robbery cases with pistol-like objects was 55.6%.

Domestic violence-related crimes

21. Mr NG Leung-sing noted with grave concern that homicide relating to domestic violence or relatives represented about 40% of the total number of homicide cases. He asked whether a rising trend was

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found with such kind of cases. His concern was shared by Dr LAM Tai-fai, who asked whether the Police maintained close communication with SWD with respect to the handling of domestic violence.

22. CP advised that homicide cases relating to domestic violence had not displayed any specific trend. A total of 11 cases of homicide involving family and domestic violence were recorded in 2012. CP emphasized that the approach currently taken by the Police to deal with domestic violence cases was rather comprehensive in comparison with those of other jurisdictions. The Police would closely monitor the situation and continue to put efforts in addressing the problem of domestic violence.

23. Ms Cyd HO pointed out that if cases of child abuse and elder abuse were taken into account, the total number of domestic violence-related cases would amount to about 3 700. She considered that the Police had generalised the causes of domestic violence as disputes over money and relationship problems. She suggested that the Police should examine the causes of domestic violence at root with the welfare sector. She queried whether front-line officers had received sufficient training in dealing with domestic violence cases. In this connection, she sought information on the number of domestic violence reports received by the Police and the number of prosecutions arising from such cases. Ms Emily LAU also said that there had been some criticism against the Police for failure to take domestic violence seriously.

Police

24. CP undertook to provide the Panel with the statistics requested by Ms Cyd HO after the meeting. CP emphasized that the Police treated domestic violence cases seriously. Upon receiving a domestic conflict report, an officer of the rank of Sergeant or above would be deployed to the scene to take charge of the investigation. An emergency referral questionnaire and an action checklist had been introduced as an effective risk assessment tool and quick reference guide to assist police officers in taking necessary and proper actions. Under the referral mechanism between the Police and SWD, the Police could refer a domestic violence case, regardless of whether criminal offence was involved, to SWD for follow-up. In urgent cases, the Police could seek immediate social work support through a 24-hour direct referral line set up between the Police and SWD.

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25. CP added that the Police adopted "One-family-one-team" system in dealing with cases of domestic violence, whereby the same investigation team would handle cases involving the same family. Each police district had at least one designated domestic violence investigation unit to investigate serious domestic violence cases. During the course of investigation, victims of domestic violence, in particular those undergoing legal proceedings, would be given further support under the Victim Support Programme for Victims of Family Violence launched by SWD. The Programme provided emotional support and community support services so as to alleviate the victims' feeling of fear and helplessness and help them resume normal living. To facilitate front-line officers in handling high-risk cases, the Central Domestic Violence Database had been enhanced by establishing an alert mechanism which automatically generated alarm to the attention of divisional supervisory officers in respect of repetitive incidents occurring within 12 months or less for more intensive monitoring as well as closer collaborative efforts with the social welfare units. The information would be stored in the database up to three years. In response to Ms Emily LAU's question as to whether there was an increasing trend of domestic violence against males, CP advised that male victims amounted to about 25% of domestic violence victims in the past two years. The Police had not conducted any analysis regarding the trend of domestic violence against males.

Elder abuse

26. Noting from paragraph 23 of the Police's paper that there was an increase of 6.3% in the number of cases of elder abuse, Mr MA Fung-kwok asked whether there was an upward trend in relation to such cases, and enquired about the main categories of persons who reported elder abuse complaints.

27. CP pointed out that with the ageing of Hong Kong's population, the number of cases of elder abuse would probably increase, although elder abuse represented only a small fraction of the overall crime rate. Under most government policies, elders were those persons aged 65 or above. Due to historical reasons, persons aged 60 or above were classified as elders in the Police's records. In this connection, the Police was reviewing the definition of elders. CP explained that depending on the circumstances of each case, elder abuse reports were made by different persons, including the victim, caregiver and a third party who had become aware of the incident. Apart from elder abuse, the Police was also concerned about crimes committed by the elderly, and was closely monitoring the situation. Discretion of not to prosecute against elderly offenders arrested for minor or trivial offences was in place.

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Sexual offence

28. Dr Elizabeth QUAT enquired about the measures taken by the Police to prevent indecent assault and "under skirt photo-taking" within MTR stations. She was also gravely concerned about sex crimes arising from making acquaintances on the Internet. She asked whether the Police would place more emphasis on educating young people to protect themselves from sex crimes.

29. CP pointed out that crowded railway stations with high passenger flow often created an environment conducive to crimes, including indecent assault and "under skirt photo-taking". There was an increasing number of these two types of crimes at railway premises. Indecent assault totalled 197 cases, an increase of 30 cases over 2011. As regards "under skirt photo-taking" cases, there was an increase of 23 cases over 78 cases in 2011. With the co-operation of the public and station staff, the detection rate of crimes committed at MTR premises was 44.7%, which was higher than the overall detection rate of 43.6%. The detection rate of indecent assault was 67% and that of "under skirt photo-taking" cases amounted to 93% in MTR premises. The Police appealed to the public for help in combating crimes in the MTR premises. He undertook to provide information on the measures adopted by the Police to combat sex crimes in relation to social networking on Internet.

Police

Cross-boundary crimes

30. In response to the Chairman's enquiry about the latest trend of cross-boundary crimes, particularly drug trafficking and money-laundering, CP advised that cross-boundary crimes were not specific offences but usually included organised prostitution activities, smuggling, illegal offshore gambling (mainly betting on horse races and soccer matches) and telephone deception. Both the Police and relevant Mainland authorities had all along attached great importance to combating cross-boundary crimes. He undertook to provide statistics on cross-boundary crimes, if available.

Police

Public meetings and processions

31. Mr LEUNG Kwok-hung considered that the Police had deployed excessive number of officers to arrest him after the public order event on 1 January 2013. CP responded that he was not in a position to comment on individual cases. Any person could lodge complaint about the Police's

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handling of a case in accordance with the established mechanism. He emphasized that the Police had all along acted impartially and in accordance with the law. The majority of public order events held in 2012 had been held peacefully. While facilitating all lawful and peaceful public meetings and processions, the Police had a duty to ensure public order and public safety.

32. In response to Mr LEUNG Kwok-hung's enquiry as to why demonstrators were not allowed to assemble at the front and back gates of the Government House to express their views, CP pointed out that there was a designated public activity area outside the East Gate of the Government House. The Police had to reduce the impact of such activities on other members of the public, and to ensure public order and public safety while facilitating public meetings and processions.

33. Ms Emily LAU considered that the significant increase in public order events reflected the public's increased dissatisfaction with the Government. She expressed concern that the Police was increasingly intolerant towards participants of public meetings and public processions. She asked whether the Police would communicate with the public order event organisers in order to facilitate their public meetings and processions to proceed in a peaceful and orderly manner.

34. CP responded that the Police respected the rights of the public to peaceful assemblies and processions. In expressing their views, however, participants of public meetings and processions should observe the laws of Hong Kong and proceed in a peaceful and orderly manner. While the Police would facilitate all lawful public meetings and processions, it had the responsibility to reduce the impact of public order events on other people. To increase the transparency of the Police's handling of public meetings and processions, with effect from June 2012, the Police had uploaded onto its website the "notice of no objection" (commonly known as "letter of no objection") ("LONO") issued to the organiser which contained the conditions imposed on the relevant public order event. If the organisers failed to comply with the LONO conditions concerned, the Police had a responsibility to take appropriate actions to ensure public order and public safety. At the request of Ms Emily LAU, CP agreed to provide statistics on public meetings and processions which had been held without prior notification to CP and figures relating to breaches of the LONO conditions.

Police

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35. Mr Dennis KWOK considered that the increase in the number of persons arrested at public order events between 2010 and 2011 reflected a change in the Police's enforcement policy against public meetings and processions. Noting that the number of prosecutions in connection with such public order events was far fewer than the number of people arrested, he enquired about the reasons for the decision of the Department of Justice ("DoJ") not instituting prosecutions against some arrested persons and whether the Police would take into account such decisions of DoJ when taking enforcement actions in public order events.

36. CP reiterated that the Police respected the public's rights to express their views, and facilitated public meetings and processions. He advised that the substantial increase in the number of people arrested during public order events in 2011 were mainly due to three large-scale demonstrations in which a total of 398 persons were arrested. He said that 50 arrests were made in 2012 among some 7 500 public activities, as compared with 444 arrested persons in the previous year. Over 60% of the cases involved common assault and criminal damage. The decision on prosecution rested with DoJ. After a decision of not instituting prosecution was made, the Director of Public Prosecutions, if the circumstances so warranted, might issue a letter to a person on the requirements in law. He was not in a position to comment on DoJ's decisions regarding whether prosecution should be instituted in a case. Being a LEA, the Police had the responsibility to uphold the law and take enforcement actions in accordance with the Police Force Ordinance (Cap. 232) independently and impartially.

37. Mr WONG Yuk-man was concerned about the statistics regarding arrests and prosecutions relating to unauthorized public meetings and processions as well as prosecutions against breaches of the LONO conditions. He also expressed grave concern about the use of long range acoustic device ("LRAD") and pepper spray by the Police on demonstrators. He requested the Police to provide its guidelines on the use of pepper spray.

38. CP clarified that LRAD was a long range broadcasting system and not a weapon. It would only be used in disasters, anti-terrorism operations or serious security incidents for broadcasting purposes. The Police had already provided LegCo with the information on the use of LRAD and pepper spray.

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39. In response to Mr WONG Yuk-man's question as to how the Police would deal with the Occupy Central campaign, CP responded that he would not make comment on the campaign. He stressed that the Police had a duty to maintain public order and public safety.

Combating crimes

40. Mr Frankie YICK commended the Police for its work and said that Hong Kong was considered by visitors as a safer city than those in many advanced countries. He pointed out that the transport sector had all along maintained close co-operation with the Police in combating illegal activities relating to the taxi industry, cross-boundary passenger transport and insurance fraud. Mr YICK said that according to the briefing by the Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption ("ICAC") on the overall corruption scene in 2012 on the previous day, there were cases where some disciplined services officers were found to have failed to take enforcement actions against some illicit activities. He asked whether the cases were related to police officers.

41. CP stressed that the co-operation and participation of the public in the prevention of crime was a key factor in maintaining law and order in Hong Kong. The Police would continue to work closely with the transport sector in fighting illegal activities associated with the industry. CP added that he did not have information about the cases referred to by Commissioner, ICAC. He stressed that the Police had all along maintained close communication with ICAC and the Police had all along taken enforcement actions against persons in breach of the law. Should there be any case of such a nature, the Police would look into the case seriously.

Staff morale

42. Dr Elizabeth QUAT commended the Police for maintaining law and order in Hong Kong. She said that a police officer had relayed to her that the morale of police officers was very low. Front-line police officers were working under great stress and hardship when facing confrontation with radical demonstrators.

43. CP responded that while he recognised that front-line police officers were subject to increased work pressure, he did not consider the current morale of police officers low. He pointed out that the overall crime rate was the lowest among the past 10 years.

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44. Mr CHAN Kam-lam asked whether the Police consider increasing manpower and resources to cope with the increasingly complex work.

45. CP responded that more efforts were being made by the Police in combating deception, cyber crime and juvenile delinquency. His Operational Priorities for 2013 included violent crime, triads, syndicated and organised crime, dangerous drugs, quick cash crime, technology crime, public safety and terrorism. He said that the Police would seek for the optimal use of its manpower and resources.

Miscellaneous

46. Noting that 685 persons who travelled to Hong Kong under the Individual Visit Scheme had been arrested for committing criminal offences in 2012, Mr NG Leung-sing sought information on the breakdown by Mainland provinces and cities.

47. CP advised that the Police did not maintain breakdown of arrested persons by Mainland provinces or cities. He added that information about Mainland residents convicted of crime in Hong Kong was provided to the relevant Mainland authorities for follow-up.

48. Dr Elizabeth QUAT requested the Police to provide statistics on crimes relating to illegal car racing, illegal gambling and throwing of objects from height. CP agreed to provide the requested information after the meeting.

Police

49. There being no other business, the meeting ended at 4:30 pm.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
9 July 2013