

ITEM FOR ESTABLISHMENT SUBCOMMITTEE OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

HEAD 151 – GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT : SECURITY BUREAU Subhead 000 Operational expenses

Members are invited to recommend to Finance Committee the retention of the following supernumerary post in the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau for a period of three years from 17 February 2015 to 16 February 2018 –

1 Administrative Officer Staff Grade C
(D2) (\$136,550 - \$149,350)

PROBLEM

The Narcotics Division (ND) of the Security Bureau (SB) needs continued dedicated support on a time-limited basis at the directorate level to sustain the efforts in combating drug abuse in Hong Kong.

PROPOSAL

2. We propose to retain a supernumerary directorate post, namely an Administrative Officer Staff Grade C (AOSGC) (D2) post for another three years with effect from 17 February 2015 to 16 February 2018 for sustaining the efforts in combating drug abuse.

JUSTIFICATION

Responsibilities of ND

3. Headed by the Commissioner for Narcotics (C for N), ND is tasked with coordinating anti-drug policies and measures across the public sector,

/non-government

non-government organisations (NGOs) and the community. ND also assists in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.

4. C for N is ranked at the Administrative Officer Staff Grade B (D3) level and is supported by two AOSGC posts. One of them, designated as Principal Assistant Secretary (Narcotics)1 (PAS(N)1), is a supernumerary post first created in February 2009 and subsequently made permanent in February 2012 vide EC(2011-12)11. The other one, designated as Principal Assistant Secretary (Narcotics)2 (PAS(N)2), is a supernumerary post created vide EC(2009-10)11 on 17 February 2010 for three years up to 16 February 2013. The Finance Committee (FC) approved on 11 January 2013 the retention of the PAS(N)2 post for two more years to 16 February 2015 vide EC(2012-13)11 to provide C for N with continuous support for the anti-drug work, particularly in respect of the treatment and rehabilitation (T&R) services.

5. Drug abuse is a complex problem which has to be tackled in a comprehensive and holistic manner, hence adopting the five-pronged strategy in the anti-drug policy, namely (1) preventive education and publicity, (2) T&R, (3) legislation and law enforcement, (4) external cooperation and (5) research. T&R services, coupled with preventive education and publicity, and research, target at reducing the demand for illicit drugs. In parallel, the work in respect of law enforcement and international cooperation aims primarily at combating drugs on the supply side.

Main Duties of PAS(N)2

6. PAS(N)2 is primarily responsible for the policy and programmes concerning T&R matters, including the coordination of measures concerning the enhancement and re-engineering of T&R services having regard to the changing circumstances of the drug scene; helping drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRCs) in Hong Kong to meet the statutory licensing requirements; and formulating policy and programmes relating to drug testing.

7. Over the years, the evolving drug scene has continued to present new challenges to T&R services. As opposed to the predominance of opiate drugs in the past, the growing prevalence of psychotropic substance in the past decade, the younger drug abusing population, as well as the much longer drug history of newly identified drug abusers together contribute to worrying signs of deterioration in the health situation of drug abusers in their young adulthood.

8. There is, therefore, a need for strengthening cross-sector collaboration in the T&R services, and for better coordination among various service modes to more effectively cater for the varying needs of drug abusers. In the past few years, ND has taken initiatives to ensure that the demand for various services was fully met, including expanding the network of community-based counselling centres of psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSAs) to more comprehensively cover service needs throughout the territory; enhancement in the outreaching and school social work services for young people with drug problems; increasing the number of clinical sessions at the substance abuse clinics (SACs) of the Hospital Authority (HA); and overseeing the arrangements to support worthwhile anti-drug projects and programmes after the injection of \$3 billion into the Beat Drugs Fund (BDF).

9. The team headed by PAS(N)2 also works with different stakeholders to formulate the “Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong” (Three-year Plan). The Three-year Plan covering 2012-2014 highlights the need for T&R services to respond to the new challenges, with the prevalence of psychotropic substance abuse among young drug abusers, in a timely manner. As the central coordinator, ND has spearheaded efforts across government bureaux/departments, the public sector (e.g. HA) and NGOs to enhance cross-sector collaboration to ensure better integration of different services to support treatment needs of drug abusers, promote innovative ideas in T&R programmes to address problems faced in the T&R of psychotropic substance abusers, and monitor and evaluate their effectiveness. To this end, PAS(N)2’s team had taken forward trial schemes, including supporting, through BDF, pilot projects on new treatment models to create a more efficient interface between the medical services and the residential or community-based drug treatment services; the Enhanced Probation Scheme (EPS)¹ for young drug offenders and its subsequent extension on a time-limited basis to all the seven Magistrates; provision of medical support at CCPSAs; as well as improvements introduced to the Methadone Treatment Programme (MTP) upon completion of a review² by the Department of Health in 2013.

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¹ The EPS offers more frequent and intensive interview sessions by the supervising probation officers; surprise home visits; more frequent and random urine tests; and structured therapeutic programmes, etc..

² The review results recognised that the objectives of the MTP were appropriate and identified opportunities across key areas to improve the efficiency, safety and efficacy of MTP. There are 28 recommendations under the areas of programme administration, workforce, health promotion and communication, and monitoring and evaluation. The Department of Health has already implemented some of the recommendations e.g. improving clinical case management and testing auto-dispensing, and will continue to take others forward.

10. Residential drug treatment centres constitute an important component of T&R services. Another major area of PAS(N)2's duty is to provide assistance to DTRCs in obtaining licences under the Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (Licensing) Ordinance (the Ordinance) (Cap. 566)³. Since 2010, seven additional DTRCs have successfully acquired licences under the Ordinance, bringing the number of licensed DTRCs to 24, out of a total of 39 at present. This represents a big step forward as compared with 2010, when only 17 out of 40 DTRCs were licensed. Moreover, the BDF has so far provided funding support to four DTRCs under the enhanced Special Funding Scheme⁴ (SFS), with grants amounting to \$54 million. This represents a significant increase over the \$9.9 million granted between 2002 and 2011. In addition to funding support through BDF, ND assists DTRCs which need relocation in areas such as identifying new sites and going through local consultation. ND also encourages DTRCs to continuously enhance their services in response to the changing characteristics of drug abusers today. For example, a number of DTRCs have extended their service to take on younger drug abusers; the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers has re-engineered its services to serve not only heroin abusers, but also psychotropic substance abusers.

11. Following the successful trial in Tai Po in the 2009/10 and 2010/11 school years, ND launched the Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component (HSP(DT)) in the 2011/12 school year with 45 participating schools. The HSP(DT) is a school-based preventive education initiative aiming at creating a drug-free campus. It consists of a drug testing component, whereby participation by students is voluntary. Participating schools may, with funding support from the BDF, design activities and programmes to enhance students' awareness of drugs and strengthen their resolve in refusing drugs, as well as to provide training to teachers and parents. The number of participating schools has gradually increased in the past few years and reached 71 in the 2014/15 school year.

12. Efforts over the past few years have brought a decline in the overall number of drug abusers reported to the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) as well as those reported for the first time (i.e. newly reported abusers). The number of drug abusers in 2013 had dropped by 29% from the peak in 2008. Over the same period, the reported number of young drug abusers aged under 21 had drastically dropped by 66%.

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³ The Director of Audit and the Public Accounts Committee in late 2010 and early 2011 respectively recommended that the Government should proactively help those DTRCs under sub-standard conditions to meet the licensing requirements under the Ordinance as soon as possible.

⁴ After a \$3 billion capital injection to the BDF in 2010, ND introduced an upgraded SFS under the Fund in 2011 to enhance support for DTRCs which require upgrading of their premises and facilities to meet licensing requirements. The maximum level of grant for each application has been increased from \$3 million to \$50 million.

13. In spite of the downward drug trend, new challenges have surfaced. First, there is a continual rise in the drug history of newly reported cases with over half of the newly reported abusers in 2013 having a drug abuse history of 4.6 years or more, having more than doubled in 2008 (1.9 years). The figure has further increased to 5.4 years in the first three quarters of 2014. The prevalence of psychotropic substance abuse, the increase in those with prolonged drug history, and the use of multiple drugs⁵ have resulted in the phenomenon of more drug abusers being plagued by severe or even irreversible health damages. Empirical clinical data shows that prolonged ketamine use leads to painful urination, debilitating urinary frequency, incontinence and haematuria⁶. These symptoms, as observed in many cases, are not readily relieved by medication. Another study among ketamine abusers who have already developed urinary track dysfunction finds a fairly high instance of the prevalence of liver injury⁷. Prolonged drug abuse also leads to psychiatric disorders. Between 2009 and 2013, among the 2 200 plus new patients with drug abuse problems admitted to the SACs, over 50% were found to suffer from drug-induced psychosis, depression, adjustment disorder and schizophrenia.

14. Secondly, we observe an increase of specific groups calling for more focus in the mode of intervention. For example, there is a growing proportion of newly reported drug abusers in their young adulthood (aged 21-30), from about 32% in 2009 to 40% in 2013. There is also a higher proportion of newly reported drug abusers who were at work (full-time or part-time), from 46% in 2009 to 56% in 2013. We need to explore means to reach out to a bigger population of drug abusers outside the school system.

Major Tasks in the Coming Three Years

15. Taking into account the challenges highlighted above, we need to retain the post of PAS(N)2 to sustain the momentum of anti-drug initiatives and to deepen T&R services.

Enhancing and continued re-engineering of T&R services

16. As the desk officer for the policy of T&R services, PAS(N)2 will continue to oversee, coordinate and monitor programmes and initiatives to ensure

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⁵ About 22% of all reported drug abusers in 2013 took multiple drugs.

⁶ Dr Mak Siu-king, Department of Surgery, North District Hospital: "A Community Study of Uro-Psycho-Physical Changes in Young Adults Using Ketamine" (February 2013).

⁷ Dr Tam Yuk-him, Youth Urological Treatment Centre, Prince of Wales Hospital, the Chinese University of Hong Kong: "A targeted urological treatment program for secondary school students abusing psychotropic substance and a territory-wide school based survey of bladder dysfunction symptoms associated with psychotropic substance abuse" (August 2013).

that the services provided could properly meet the varying needs of drug abusers. These include ongoing evaluation of deployment of resources, engaging stakeholders in identifying service needs, promoting re-engineering of existing services, and fostering collaboration across different sectors and service modes. In this connection, PAS(N)2 and her team are preparing the Three-year Plan for 2015-2017, which will set out the priorities and strategies for T&R services for the coming three years, and provides direction for service providers in the anti-drug field to review and develop their action plans and programmes. The formulation of the Three-year Plan involves consensus building with extensive engagement and dialogue with different service providers and stakeholders, and even drug abusers. It is necessary to have steer and involvement at directorate level, both in respect of the preparation of the Three-year Plan, and in coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations made therein.

17. The T&R services over the past few years focused primarily on expanding various services to meet the service needs, and on exploring means to promote better integration of various service modes (paragraphs 8 and 9 above). On the basis of the work done so far, there is a need to focus more on deepening the services in the next few years in addition to maintaining a watchful brief to ensure the effectiveness of services. At one end of the spectrum, we would need to explore how to reach out to the hidden drug abusers, and to cater for the needs of different groups of drug abusers, including motivating family members to play a stronger supporting role. In addition, there is a need to monitor the various short-term programmes and assess, in light of the outcome and the drug situation, their way forward. For example, following the successful trial of the EPS in two Magistrates' Courts targeting convicted drug offenders aged below 21 and on probation, the Administration injected resources into the system in 2013 to extend the Scheme to all the seven Magistrates' Courts for three years up to March 2016. PAS(N)2 will need to oversee the review of the EPS and determine the way forward.

18. At the other end of the spectrum, there have been more discussions recently on minimising relapse among those who have completed treatment. This calls for more efforts in considering the vocational training and job placement needs of the rehabilitees. In parallel, we would need to take into account complications in areas such as their worsened health and low motivation.

Rendering assistance to DTRCs

19. At present, 15 out of 39 DTRCs have yet to obtain licences under the Ordinance and are operating on certificates of exemption. Many of the DTRCs in question are non-subvented and had been established before the

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Ordinance came into effect. In an effort to fully meet the design and safety standards, DTRCs in general would attempt to seek in-situ upgrading or redevelopment. Moreover, some would require relocation to new sites due to insurmountable difficulties at the existing sites, such as land use planning issues, unclear land titles or problem in securing continued use of the site with land owners. Relocation is necessarily a lengthy and complex process, with a few key stages of work involved: site search, inspection of potential sites by various departments and the relevant NGOs, with a preliminary assessment of the suitability of such sites; where a site is considered suitable, mapping out a consultation strategy, with assistance of the District Office, to help the NGO secure support from the local community; coordinating various departments to assist the NGO in seeking the necessary planning and land use permissions; at the planning and implementation stage, providing active support to the NGO in project feasibility study, building design, securing funding support and the tender process; and last but not the least, monitoring the use of funds and the construction works. Except for the need for site search, DTRCs that require in-situ upgrading would have to manage essentially similar challenges.

20. Understandably, few DTRCs possess the necessary resources, expertise and experience in tackling the problems encountered at different stages of these projects, and would naturally have great difficulties in meeting the licensing requirements. Without the hands-on support by the team led by PAS(N)2 including advice and facilitation in working with government departments, the DTRCs would not be able to carry through these projects. For example, on site search alone, ND, with the help of relevant departments, have so far examined over 300 plus sites, the majority of which were found not suitable because of physical constraints that could not be overcome, e.g. the sites being too small; lack of basic amenities such as water and power supply and/or the presence of adjacent slopes leading to prohibitive costs for converting the sites into use by DTRCs. Some of the sites involve complicated planning and land issues, e.g. the need for re-zoning or the presence of other long-term redevelopment plans, or local objection. One of the nine DTRCs requiring relocation has secured a site with heavy input and support from PAS(N)2 and the team. The case is now going through the planning stage and there remains problems to be resolved. The process of the remaining eight DTRCs in searching for relocation sites and the upgrading works by other DTRCs are expected to meet with different forms of complications and would continue to require the oversight of a directorate level officer in the next few years.

21. In addition, the Government is committing a substantial amount of public money through the BDF to help these DTRCs take forward their redevelopment/upgrading projects⁸. Supervision at the directorate level to ensure proper use of public money will continue to be necessary.

/Policies

⁸ There are at least three known projects costing more than \$100 million in the next three years, with more to be expected.

Policies on drug testing

22. Preventive anti-drug work at schools is an important way to help enhance young people's awareness of the evils of drugs and ability to refuse drugs and in turn, foster a drug-free campus. The team headed by PAS(N)2 would continue to promote the HSP(DT) to more schools, and to ensure proper monitoring of an increasing number of approved projects covered. The workload will continue to be heavy since schools and their NGO partners have to submit applications in every school year or every other school year in order to continue to participate in the programme. There is also a need for ongoing monitoring of the implementation of different projects under the programme.

23. As part of the efforts to ensure the effectiveness of the programme, ND will engage an independent researcher to conduct an evaluation research of HSP(DT) in the 2015/16 school year. Findings and recommendations of the evaluation research are expected to be made available in the second half of 2016 and will provide insights to the Administration on the way forward. These tasks would require oversight at the directorate level.

24. Separately, to follow up on the recommendations of the Task Force of Youth Drug Abuse headed by the then Secretary for Justice in 2008, ND has been exploring whether drug testing should be adopted. The Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) led a public consultation on the RESCUE Drug Testing Scheme (RDT) between September 2013 and January 2014. The primary objective was to identify drug abusers early to enable counselling and treatment to be rendered to them in a timely manner, and before prolonged drug abuse induces serious or irreversible harm on their health, rather than to seek to prosecute the drug abusers.

25. ACAN announced the conclusion of the consultation in July 2014, recommending more to be done to facilitate early identification of drug abusers for early intervention. ACAN concluded and the Administration agreed that there was a strong case to continue to explore the RDT and draw up specific proposals, including that for the mechanism for follow-up counselling and treatment of individual identified, for a second stage public consultation. We briefed the Legislative Council Panel on Security on such conclusion on 8 July 2014. We should emphasize that there is no preconceived plan to implement the RDT and the way forward would depend on the views gathered during the second stage public consultation.

26. PAS(N)2 is currently laying the ground work for rolling out the second stage public consultation. This involves a number of key responsibilities, including addressing relevant legal issues to enable specific proposals to be drawn

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up (e.g. a follow-up mechanism balancing the giving of a chance of non-prosecution to the drug abuser whilst mandating counselling and treatment; and addressing the concerns of professional bodies, especially on how to minimise perceived infringement of human rights and civil liberties arising from the drug testing process). There is also a need to continue to research on overseas experiences and engage stakeholders in different sectors.

27. Work concerning the RDT consultation will only be one of the many duties in PAS(N)2's portfolio. Even in the absence of the RDT related initiatives, the PAS(N)2 post would need to be retained to ensure proper focus on T&R services, in particular the stakeholder engagement and consensus building in drawing up the Three-year Plan for 2015-2017 (paragraphs 16-18) and the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of recommendations therein. The post holder has to supervise the work in assisting a number of DTRCs to take forward their relocation or improvement projects in the next three years (paragraphs 19-21), and assist in the review of the EPS and determine the way forward (paragraph 17). PAS(N)2 will also need to continue to promote the HSP(DT) and conduct an evaluation research on its effectiveness and way forward (paragraphs 22-23).

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

28. We have critically reviewed whether there is scope for internal redeployment in ND for discharging the tasks of PAS(N)2. Having reviewed the existing and anticipated workload of both PAS(N)1 and PAS(N)2, we reaffirm the need to retain the PAS(N)2 post for another three years.

29. PAS(N)1 is primarily responsible for anti-drug preventive education and publicity strategy and initiatives; the policy and management of the BDF, including overseeing the process of considering applications for support from the fund under the annual funding exercise and ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and effectiveness of BDF funded projects; monitoring and formulating the necessary response, including through legislative control, to the threats posed by emerging drugs; monitoring drug trends through the CRDA and regular large scale student surveys, etc..

30. In the coming years, apart from ongoing work in these areas, PAS(N)1 will be committed in a number of major initiatives. On the anti-drug front, the growing problem of hidden drug abuse calls for targeted measures. It is necessary to review the effectiveness of a number of initiatives launched in the past few years with a view to introducing the necessary refinements in the

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medium term or identifying suitable alternatives. An "Anti-drug Community Awareness Building" (ACAB) was launched as a pilot project under the BDF in 2013-14 for the involvement of the community in promoting drug awareness, especially to meet the challenges of hidden drug abuse. Implemented through the 18 District Offices and District Fight Crime Committees, the ACAB programme supports the organisation of suitable district based programmes. ND will also need to review in early 2015 the effectiveness of an instant-messaging service of the anti-drug help line (9818 6186) launched on a trial basis through Whatsapp and WeChat in 2014, and propose suitable way forward.

31. PAS(N)1 is also responsible for implementing certain relevant anti-money laundering (AML)/counter terrorist financing (CFT) recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Specifically, in the next few years, she will be responsible for implementing FATF requirements concerning the establishment of a system, by statute, to enable the detection of the physical cross-boundary transportation of cash. This will involve a public consultation exercise, and subsequently formulating the necessary legislation and helping to take through the necessary process. PAS(N)1 is also responsible for working with Designated Non-financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs)⁹ to establish a system in line with AML/CFT requirements of FAFT, and working with relevant bureaux/departments on comprehensive AML/CFT risk assessment exercise, which is a new FATF requirement introduced in the past year. All these tasks are time critical and need to be completed before the next round (the fourth round) of FATF's Mutual Evaluation on Hong Kong currently scheduled for early 2018. These duties will impose a significant burden on PAS(N)1 in the next few years, such that there is no room for taking up the duties under PAS(N)2, as set out at paragraphs 16 to 27 above.

32. As for other directorate officers in SB, since all 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. The duties and existing work priorities of the five Principal Assistant Secretaries in SB are at Enclosure 1.

Encl. 1

33. The job descriptions of PAS(N)1 and PAS(N)2 are at Enclosures 2 and 3 respectively. The proposed organisation charts of ND and SB with the PAS(N)2 post incorporated are at Enclosures 4 and 5 respectively.

Encls. 2 & 3

Encls. 4 & 5

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⁹ In Hong Kong, DNFBPs refer to accountants, dealers in precious metals and precious stones, estate agents, lawyers, and trust and company service providers.

34. In view of the extensive range of duties above which need to be taken on in the coming three years, we consider it necessary to retain PAS(N)2 post for three years. Subject to FC's approval for retaining the PAS(N)2 post for three more years, we will review in late 2017 the progress of the various time-limited initiatives of both PAS(N)1 and PAS(N)2¹⁰, and enumerating the outstanding as well as ongoing tasks in hand, and critically examining the staffing needs of the ND.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

35. The proposal will bring about an additional notional annual salary cost at mid-point of \$1.74 million. The full annual average staff cost, including salaries and staff on-cost, is \$2.50 million. To support the proposed PAS(N)2 post, we will also extend its Personal Secretary I post in ND with a total notional annual salary cost at mid-point of \$356,640 and full annual average staff cost of \$539,000. The relevant resources will be reflected in subsequent years of the Estimates.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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

37. We consulted the Legislative Council Panel on Security on 4 November 2014. While the majority of Members indicated support for seeking endorsement from the Establishment Subcommittee, some Members suggested that the Administration should review if the duties of PAS(N)2 could be absorbed internally. We have carefully re-examined the existing and anticipated workload of both PAS(N)1 and PAS(N)2, and reaffirm the need to retain PAS(N)2 as proposed, and have elaborated our considerations in further details above.

38. Some Members also asked about the consequence of discontinuing the PAS(N)2 post. We responded that this would be most undesirable, as it would mistakenly disseminate a direct and instant message to the community that the Government is slackening efforts in combating the drug problem. More specifically, the work relating to the T&R services, which is one of the key elements of the five-pronged strategy in the anti-drug war in Hong Kong, would be seriously affected. The ongoing preparation for the Three-year Plan (2015-2017) would be interrupted or even called to a halt, undermining the formulation a strategic plan guiding the T&R sector, and efforts to deepen the T&R services.

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¹⁰ These include the implementation of FATF's requirements, licensing progress of DTRCs, evaluation outcome of the HSP(DT), the way forward of the EPS and the RDT public consultation.

The loss of directorate oversight of the work helping DTRCs would also seriously hamper their efforts in meeting the statutory licensing requirements, hence denying drug abusers a more reasonable environment in turning over a new leaf.

ESTABLISHMENT CHANGES

39. The establishment changes in SB for the past two years are as follows –

Establishment (Note)	Number of Posts			
	Existing (as at 1 November 2014)#	As at 1 April 2014	As at 1 April 2013	As at 1 April 2012
A	14+(1)	14+(1)	14+(1)	14+(1)
B	42	42	42	42
C	136	133	133	133
Total	192+(1)	189+(1)	189+(1)	189+(1)

Note:

A - ranks in the directorate pay scale or equivalent

B - non-directorate ranks, the maximum pay point of which is above MPS point 33 or equivalent

C - non-directorate ranks, the maximum pay point of which is at or below MPS point 33 or equivalent

() - number of supernumerary directorate post created with the approval of the Establishment Subcommittee and Finance Committee

- as at 1 November 2014, there was no unfilled directorate post in SB

CIVIL SERVICE BUREAU COMMENTS

40. The Civil Service Bureau supports the proposed extension of the supernumerary AOSGC post for three years in the ND to sustain the anti-drug work. The grading and ranking of the proposed post are considered appropriate having regard to the level and scope of the responsibilities required.

ADVICE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DIRECTORATE SALARIES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

41. As the post is proposed on a supernumerary basis, its retention, if approved, will be reported to the Standing Committee on Directorate Salaries and Conditions of Service in accordance with the agreed procedure.

**Duties and Existing work Priorities of
Principal Assistant Secretaries in the Security Bureau**

Principal Assistant Secretary for Security (A) is responsible for policy matters relating to boundary administration, closed area, counter-terrorism, surrender of fugitive offenders and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. He oversees the liaison between the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government and the Garrison and handles matters with a Garrison dimension. He also deals with policy and resource matters relating to the Government Flying Service and certain security-related functions of the Customs and Excise Department, as well as matters concerning the Security and Guarding Services Industry Authority. One of his current work priorities is implementation of the reduced coverage of the Frontier Closed Area.

2. Principal Assistant Secretary for Security (B) is responsible for policies in respect of the emergency rescue services provided by the Fire Services Department, including matters relating to fire safety, fire prevention, fire-fighting, the emergency ambulance service, and the control of dangerous goods. He also oversees policies relating to the penal system maintained by the Correctional Services Department, covering such matters as rehabilitation of prisoners and the prison development programme. He deals with issues relating to the transfer of sentenced persons and supports the statutory boards on prison sentence review and prisoner supervision. In addition, he is responsible for the aviation security policies, including the maintenance and implementation of the Hong Kong Aviation Security Programme. He is currently heavily engaged in pursuing initiatives to improve fire safety (for old buildings in particular) and enhance the provision of emergency ambulance service, overseeing the prison development and improvement programmes to address the problems of outdated facilities and overcrowding, and reviewing issues of concerns related to penal management and offenders' rehabilitation.

3. Principal Assistant Secretary for Security (C) is responsible for immigration policies and strategies in respect of a wide range of matters. These include nationality and residency; travel documents and convenience of Hong Kong residents; visa regime for foreign nationals and travel convenience for Taiwan residents; the Outbound Travel Alert system and assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress outside Hong Kong. She oversees policy issues concerning entry into Hong Kong for study, employment, investment and settlement, as well as those relating to entry from the Mainland, including the operations of the

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One-way Permit and Two-way Permit Scheme. She is also responsible for the policy, resource and housekeeping matters of the Immigration Department.

4. Principal Assistant Secretary for Security (D) is responsible for handling policy issues concerning non-refoulement claimants, asylum seekers and refugees; registration of persons, births, deaths and marriages; the processing of detention and deportation cases under the Immigration Ordinance; the processing of immigration-related statutory and non-statutory petition cases; and housekeeping matters relating to the Immigration Tribunal, Registration of Persons Tribunal, HKSAR Passports Appeal Board, and Civil Celebrant of Marriages Appointment Appeal Board. He is also responsible for policy, legislation and resource matters relating to the operation of boundary control points and related co-operation with the Mainland, including complementary immigration/enforcement measures on cross-boundary students. Furthermore, he is also engaged in the planning for the new Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point; and implementing various new information technology initiatives (including new information technology infrastructure, new immigration control system and the next generation smart Hong Kong Identity Card system) of the Immigration Department.

5. Principal Assistant Secretary for Security (E) is responsible for policy matters concerning internal security and law and order, as well as resources matters relating to the Hong Kong Police Force and the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force. She also oversees the implementation of the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance. She is the Secretary to the Fight Crime Committee and oversees the operation of the Committee and its Subcommittees.

Job Description
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 –

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) To develop and take forward innovative and effective publicity strategy to curb drug abuse problems.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) To assist C for N in formulating and coordinating the strategy and measures on anti-money laundering/counter financing of terrorism with respect to Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions and the detection of cross-boundary transportation of currency and bearer negotiable instruments, pursuant to the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force.

Job Description
Principal Assistant Secretary (Narcotics)2

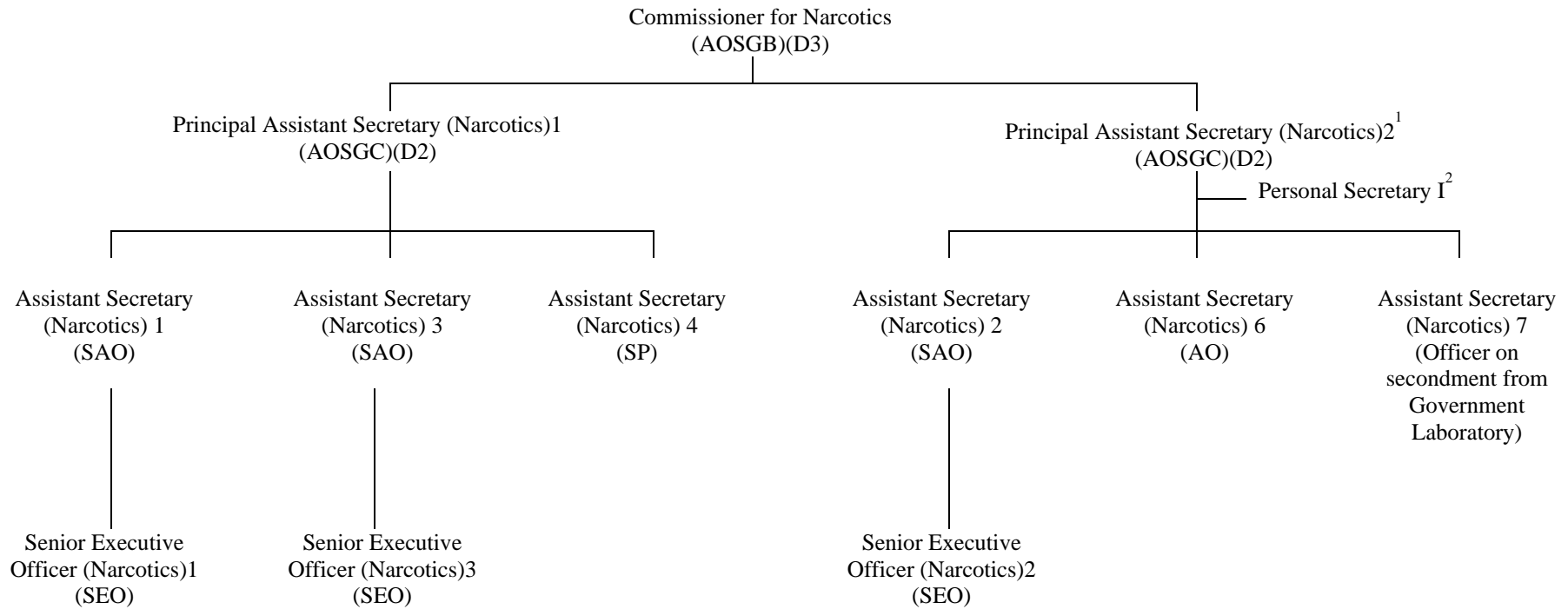
Rank : Administrative Officer Staff Grade C (D2)

Responsible to : Commissioner for Narcotics (C for N) (D3)

Main Duties and Responsibilities –

- (i) To formulate the Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong (2015-2017), engaging stakeholders in related sectors.
- (ii) To actively follow up on the strategic directions and initiatives mapped out in the Three-year Plan (2015-2017) to meet the needs arising from the latest drug trend, including promoting the re-engineering of and enhancements to both the community-based and residential drug treatment services; promoting collaboration between different sectors and service modalities to ensure a continuum of services for drug abusers; encouraging new and effective ways in the treatment and rehabilitation of psychotropic substance abusers for more sustained outcome.
- (iii) To render assistance to residential drug treatment and rehabilitation centres operating on certificates of exemption to meet the statutory licensing requirements.
- (iv) To assist C for N in overseeing matters concerning the policies and programmes related to drug testing, including the Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component in the 2015/16 school year and laying ground for the second-round public consultation on the RESCUE Drug Testing Scheme.

Organisation Chart of Narcotics Division, Security Bureau

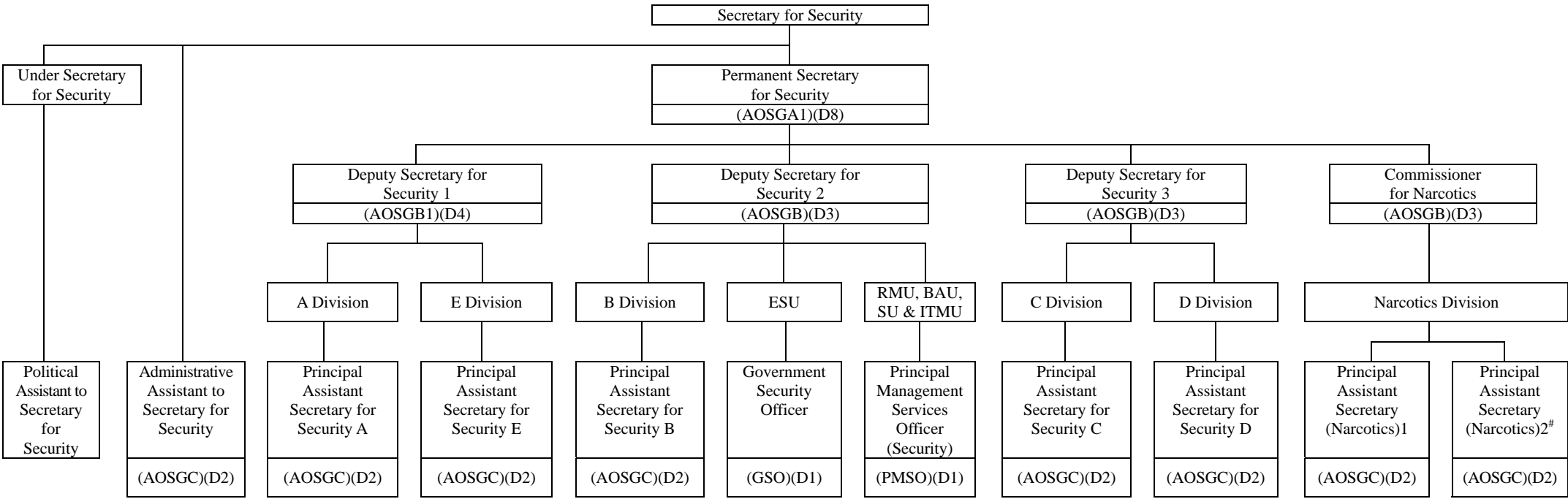


Legend:

AO - Administrative Officer
 AOSGB - Administrative Officer Staff Grade B
 AOSGC - Administrative Officer Staff Grade C
 SAO - Senior Administrative Officer
 SEO - Senior Executive Officer
 SP - Superintendent of Police

¹ - Proposed supernumerary AOSGC post to be retained for three years from 17.2.2015 to 16.2.2018.
² - Non-directorate post to be retained to support the proposed PAS(N)2 post.

Organisation Chart of Security Bureau



Note: Position at 1.11.2014

Legend:

AOSGA1 - Administrative Officer Staff Grade A1
 AOSGB - Administrative Officer Staff Grade B
 AOSGB1 - Administrative Officer Staff Grade B1
 AOSGC - Administrative Officer Staff Grade C

BAU - Bureau Administration Unit
 ESU - Emergency Support Unit
 GSO - Government Security Officer
 ITMU - Information Technology Management Unit
 PMSO - Principal Management Services Officer
 RMU - Resource Management Unit

Supernumerary AOSGC post proposed to be retained for three years from 17.2.2015 to 16.2.2018