(Translation)

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The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Security Bureau

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來函檔號 Your Ref.:

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> Clerk to the Establishment Committee Legislative Council Complex 1 Legislative Council Road Central, Hong Kong (Attn: Mr Jason Kong)

Dear Mr Kong,

Thank you for your letter dated 12 March 2015 to the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau on the follow-up to the Establishment Subcommittee meeting on 11 March 2015. Referral has been made to this Bureau and our response is at Annex.

> (Alice YEUNG) for Secretary for Security

w/encl. (2 pages)

<u>c.c.</u>

(Attn: Ms Irene Ho, CSP (Crime HQ)(Crime Wing) CP Mr Francis Chan, SSP CSTCB)

Establishment Subcommittee Follow-up to meeting on 11 March 2015

(a) Figures of and introduction on technology crime cases received in recent years

In recent years, technology crime cases received by the Police mainly include offences related to online games, online business frauds, unauthorised access to computer systems and other technology crimes.

Online game-related offences include those directly or indirectly associated with the loss of computer data solely used for playing online games. Common examples are stealing gaming data from others' online game accounts and obtaining gaming data (e.g. virtual weapons for online games) by deceptive means. Online business frauds include those operated via online shopping or trading platforms, such as e-auction scams, online shopping frauds and misuse of credit cards. Unauthorised access to computers includes unauthorised use of computers, such as computer hacking, abusive use of Internet/email accounts and email frauds. Figures of technology crime cases received by the Police in the past five years are at Table 1.

Case nature	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Online game-related	407	383	380	425	426
Online business fraud	623	888	1 105	1 449	2 375
Unauthorised access to computers	337	567	1 042	1 986	1 477
Others #	276	368	488	1 273	2 500
Total	1 643	2 206	3 015	5 133	6 778

Table 1: Technology crime figures from 2010 to 2014

Other technology crimes include miscellaneous online frauds, online banking frauds, blackmail, distributed denial-of-service attacks, child pornography, cases involving sexual offences, and criminal intimidation.

(b) Establishment of the Crime Wing

Relevant information was provided at the meeting by the Under Secretary for Security in response to Members' enquiries. The work nature varies from bureau to bureau under the Crime Wing, rendering a direct comparison of their manpower not possible. Taking the position on 13 March 2015 as an example, the establishment of the Narcotics Bureau, the Organised Crime and Triad Bureau and the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau stood at 403, 133 and 180 respectively.

(c) Establishment of the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (CSTCB)

Please refer to Table 2 for the establishment of individual sections under CSTCB.

	Establishment in 2014-15 (As at 13 March 2015)		
Headquarters	2		
Technology Crime Division	1		
Forensic Investigation Section	37		
Operations Section	34		
Support Section	24		
Cyber Security Division	1		
Cyber Security Section 1	39		
Cyber Security Section 2	15		
Cyber Security Section 3	27		
Total (Disciplined services and civilian staff)	180		

Table 2: Establishment of CSTCB

Security Bureau Hong Kong Police Force March 2015