

Fire Services (Fire Hazard Abatement) Regulation

**Administration's response to issues raised at
the sub-committee meeting held on 26 May 2003**

- (a) *To consider the Hon. LI Fung-ying's suggestion of amending the Chinese version of sub-paragraph 22(1) of the Regulation to substitute “犯” with “觸犯”.*

The Chinese equivalent of “commit” in the Oxford Advanced Learner's English-Chinese Dictionary is “犯”. There are precedents in other legislation. To cite but a few examples-

- (a) section 3, Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance (Cap.1): the Chinese equivalent of “commit any such offence” is “犯任何這類罪行”;
- (b) section 159A(1)(a), Crimes Ordinance (Cap.200): the Chinese equivalent of “commission of any offence or offences” is “犯一項或多於一項罪行”;
- (c) section 5(1)(b), Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance (Cap.455): the Chinese equivalent of “any person who has committed or is suspected of having committed an organized crime” is “犯或被懷疑已犯有組織罪行的人”; and
- (d) section 37(1)(c), Post Office Ordinance (Cap.98): the Chinese equivalent of “attempts to commit an offence against this Ordinance” is “企圖犯本條例所訂的罪行”.

- (b) *To consider the Chairman's suggestion of amending the Chinese version of sub-paragraph 28(a) of the Regulation to substitute “識別” with “詳列”*

2. Section 28 of the Regulation is modeled on section 153B of the Crimes Ordinance (Cap.200). Section 153B(1)(a) of the Crimes Ordinance requires a closure order to “identify the premises...”. The

Chinese equivalent of this provision is “對...處所予以識別”. Section 28(a) of the Regulation has retained this Chinese equivalent of “identify” for the sake of consistency.

Security Bureau
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