

**Replies to initial written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2013-14**

**Director of Bureau : Secretary for Security  
Session No. : 6**

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<a href="#">SB001</a>	2782	CHAN Chi-chuen	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB002</a>	4708	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB003</a>	4724	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB004</a>	4727	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB005</a>	5306	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB006</a>	4043	CHEUNG Kwok-che	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB007</a>	4054	CHEUNG Kwok-che	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB008</a>	4067	CHEUNG Kwok-che	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB009</a>	4973	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	151	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">SB010</a>	3116	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	151	
<a href="#">SB011</a>	3681	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB012</a>	3699	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	151	
<a href="#">SB013</a>	3720	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	151	
<a href="#">SB014</a>	2905	IP Kwok-him	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB015</a>	1487	IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB016</a>	4671	KWOK Wai-keung	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB017</a>	1522	KWOK, Dennis	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB018</a>	4651	KWOK, Dennis	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB019</a>	1200	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB020</a>	1080	LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB021</a>	2658	MOK, Charles Peter	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB022</a>	4994	MOK, Charles Peter	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB023</a>	683	NG Leung-sing	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB024</a>	2515	POON Siu-ping	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB025</a>	550	TO Kun-sun, James	151	(1) Director of Bureau's Office
<a href="#">SB026</a>	561	TO Kun-sun, James	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB027</a>	2919	TO Kun-sun, James	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB028</a>	1654	TSE Wai-chun, Paul	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB029</a>	1655	TSE Wai-chun, Paul	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB030</a>	1656	TSE Wai-chun, Paul	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB031</a>	1657	TSE Wai-chun, Paul	151	(2) Internal Security
<a href="#">SB032</a>	2935	TSE Wai-chun, Paul	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB033</a>	2420	WONG Yuk-man	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB034</a>	2421	WONG Yuk-man	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB035</a>	2422	WONG Yuk-man	151	(3) Immigration Control
<a href="#">SB036</a>	2549	CHAN Chi-chuen	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB037</a>	2556	CHAN Chi-chuen	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB038</a>	2808	CHAN Hak-kan	122	(3) Road Safety

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<a href="#">SB039</a>	3741	CHAN Hak-kan	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB040</a>	3742	CHAN Hak-kan	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB041</a>	4718	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB042</a>	4853	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB043</a>	4854	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB044</a>	4855	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB045</a>	4894	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB046</a>	5271	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB047</a>	4061	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB048</a>	4066	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB049</a>	4539	CHEUNG Kwok-che	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB050</a>	1295	CHUNG Kwok-pan	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB051</a>	1296	CHUNG Kwok-pan	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB052</a>	1297	CHUNG Kwok-pan	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB053</a>	1298	CHUNG Kwok-pan	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB054</a>	2325	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	122	
<a href="#">SB055</a>	2326	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	122	
<a href="#">SB056</a>	2327	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	122	
<a href="#">SB057</a>	2328	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	122	
<a href="#">SB058</a>	4958	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	122	
<a href="#">SB059</a>	4977	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB060</a>	4978	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB061</a>	1963	HO Chun-yin, Steven	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB062</a>	3647	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	122	
<a href="#">SB063</a>	3721	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB064</a>	2897	IP Kwok-him	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB065</a>	2898	IP Kwok-him	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB066</a>	2914	IP Kwok-him	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB067</a>	4670	KWOK Wai-keung	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB068</a>	1518	KWOK, Dennis	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB069</a>	1519	KWOK, Dennis	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB070</a>	1520	KWOK, Dennis	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order

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				in the Community
<a href="#">SB071</a>	1521	KWOK, Dennis	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB072</a>	854	LAM Tai-fai	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB073</a>	3167	LAM Tai-fai	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB074</a>	3770	LAM Tai-fai	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB075</a>	3771	LAM Tai-fai	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB076</a>	3772	LAM Tai-fai	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB077</a>	3773	LAM Tai-fai	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB078</a>	3774	LAM Tai-fai	122	
<a href="#">SB079</a>	261	LAU Wong-fat	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB080</a>	3185	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	122	
<a href="#">SB081</a>	3186	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB082</a>	3267	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	122	
<a href="#">SB083</a>	3925	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB084</a>	1791	LEUNG Che-cheung	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB085</a>	647	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB086</a>	648	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB087</a>	4137	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB088</a>	4138	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB089</a>	5393	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB090</a>	5394	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB091</a>	5395	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB092</a>	5396	LEUNG Kwok-hung	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB093</a>	2426	LEUNG, Kenneth	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB094</a>	2427	LEUNG, Kenneth	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB095</a>	2428	LEUNG, Kenneth	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community (4) Operations
<a href="#">SB096</a>	2429	LEUNG, Kenneth	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community (4) Operations
<a href="#">SB097</a>	2430	LEUNG, Kenneth	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime (4) Operations
<a href="#">SB098</a>	2431	LEUNG, Kenneth	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB099</a>	2447	LEUNG, Kenneth	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB100</a>	1748	MO, Claudia	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of

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				Crime
<a href="#">SB101</a>	2650	MOK, Charles Peter	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB102</a>	2654	MOK, Charles Peter	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB103</a>	4991	MOK, Charles Peter	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB104</a>	5024	MOK, Charles Peter	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB105</a>	2522	POON Siu-ping	122	
<a href="#">SB106</a>	2104	QUAT, Elizabeth	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB107</a>	3101	SHEK Lai-him, Abraham	122	
<a href="#">SB108</a>	5090	TANG Ka-piu	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB109</a>	5098	TANG Ka-piu	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB110</a>	499	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB111</a>	506	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB112</a>	546	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB113</a>	547	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB114</a>	548	TO Kun-sun, James	122	
<a href="#">SB115</a>	549	TO Kun-sun, James	122	
<a href="#">SB116</a>	562	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB117</a>	563	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB118</a>	564	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB119</a>	565	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB120</a>	566	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB121</a>	590	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB122</a>	2917	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community
<a href="#">SB123</a>	2918	TO Kun-sun, James	122	(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
<a href="#">SB124</a>	245	WONG Kwok-hing	122	
<a href="#">SB125</a>	246	WONG Kwok-hing	122	
<a href="#">SB126</a>	247	WONG Kwok-hing	122	
<a href="#">SB127</a>	4309	WONG Kwok-hing	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB128</a>	3905	WONG Yuk-man	122	
<a href="#">SB129</a>	3906	WONG Yuk-man	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB130</a>	3907	WONG Yuk-man	122	(4) Operations
<a href="#">SB131</a>	3205	YICK Chi-ming, Frankie	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB132</a>	3206	YICK Chi-ming, Frankie	122	(3) Road Safety
<a href="#">SB133</a>	2553	CHAN Chi-chuen	70	
<a href="#">SB134</a>	62	CHAN Hak-kan	70	(2) Control upon Entry (3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB135</a>	4710	CHAN Ka-lok,	70	(1) Pre-entry Control

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		Kenneth		(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB136</a>	4051	CHEUNG Kwok-che	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB137</a>	4052	CHEUNG Kwok-che	70	(4) Personal Documentation
<a href="#">SB138</a>	1278	CHUNG Kwok-pan	70	(3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB139</a>	1279	CHUNG Kwok-pan	70	(4) Personal Documentation
<a href="#">SB140</a>	2329	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	70	
<a href="#">SB141</a>	4959	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	70	
<a href="#">SB142</a>	3649	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	70	
<a href="#">SB143</a>	3675	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	70	(2) Control upon Entry (3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB144</a>	3726	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB145</a>	2889	IP Kwok-him	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB146</a>	2892	IP Kwok-him	70	(4) Personal Documentation
<a href="#">SB147</a>	2894	IP Kwok-him	70	(5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong Kong
<a href="#">SB148</a>	4659	KWOK Wai-keung	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB149</a>	4660	KWOK Wai-keung	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB150</a>	1523	KWOK, Dennis	70	(3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB151</a>	857	LAM Tai-fai	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB152</a>	3168	LAM Tai-fai	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB153</a>	3775	LAM Tai-fai	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB154</a>	3776	LAM Tai-fai	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB155</a>	3777	LAM Tai-fai	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB156</a>	346	LAU Wong-fat	70	(3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB157</a>	347	LAU Wong-fat	70	(4) Personal Documentation
<a href="#">SB158</a>	348	LAU Wong-fat	70	
<a href="#">SB159</a>	2565	LEUNG Kwok-hung	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB160</a>	4141	LEUNG Kwok-hung	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB161</a>	1758	MO, Claudia	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB162</a>	1759	MO, Claudia	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB163</a>	1761	MO, Claudia	70	(5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong Kong
<a href="#">SB164</a>	1765	MO, Claudia	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB165</a>	5019	MOK, Charles Peter	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB166</a>	2523	POON Siu-ping	70	
<a href="#">SB167</a>	3135	SHEK Lai-him, Abraham	70	
<a href="#">SB168</a>	5078	TANG Ka-piu	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB169</a>	1832	TIEN Puk-sun, Michael	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB170</a>	1845	TIEN Puk-sun, Michael	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB171</a>	2934	TSE Wai-chun, Paul	70	(5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong Kong
<a href="#">SB172</a>	248	WONG Kwok-hing	70	
<a href="#">SB173</a>	249	WONG Kwok-hing	70	
<a href="#">SB174</a>	250	WONG Kwok-hing	70	
<a href="#">SB175</a>	3178	WONG Kwok-kin	70	(1) Pre-entry Control (2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB176</a>	3265	WONG Kwok-kin	70	(3) Control after Entry
<a href="#">SB177</a>	2098	YICK Chi-ming, Frankie	70	(1) Pre-entry Control

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<a href="#">SB178</a>	2099	YICK Chi-ming, Frankie	70	(1) Pre-entry Control
<a href="#">SB179</a>	2196	YIU Si-wing	70	(2) Control upon Entry
<a href="#">SB180</a>	2197	YIU Si-wing	70	(5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong Kong
<a href="#">SB181</a>	5474	CHAN Hak-kan	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB182</a>	1864	CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher	31	(2) Anti-narcotics Investigation
<a href="#">SB183</a>	1303	CHUNG Kwok-pan	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB184</a>	516	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	31	
<a href="#">SB185</a>	3674	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	31	(1) Control and Enforcement (2) Anti-narcotics Investigation
<a href="#">SB186</a>	5479	IP Kwok-him	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB187</a>	2720	KWOK Ka-ki	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB188</a>	3072	KWOK Ka-ki	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB189</a>	3073	KWOK Ka-ki	31	(2) Anti-narcotics Investigation
<a href="#">SB190</a>	3074	KWOK Ka-ki	31	(2) Anti-narcotics Investigation
<a href="#">SB191</a>	2159	KWOK Wai-keung	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB192</a>	3289	KWOK Wai-keung	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB193</a>	1517	KWOK, Dennis	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB194</a>	1102	LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB195</a>	755	LAM Tai-fai	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB196</a>	3748	LAM Tai-fai	31	
<a href="#">SB197</a>	1463	LO Wai-ki	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB198</a>	2520	POON Siu-ping	31	
<a href="#">SB199</a>	2532	POON Siu-ping	31	(2) Anti-narcotics Investigation
<a href="#">SB200</a>	170	WONG Kwok-hing	31	
<a href="#">SB201</a>	171	WONG Kwok-hing	31	
<a href="#">SB202</a>	172	WONG Kwok-hing	31	
<a href="#">SB203</a>	3937	WONG Kwok-kin	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB204</a>	3096	WONG Ting-kwong	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB205</a>	3151	WONG Ting-kwong	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB206</a>	2080	YICK Chi-ming, Frankie	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB207</a>	2085	YICK Chi-ming, Frankie	31	(1) Control and Enforcement
<a href="#">SB208</a>	2171	YIU Si-wing	31	(2) Anti-narcotics Investigation
<a href="#">SB209</a>	5233	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB210</a>	1862	CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher	30	
<a href="#">SB211</a>	1314	CHUNG Kwok-pan	30	(2) Re-integration
<a href="#">SB212</a>	515	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	30	
<a href="#">SB213</a>	3673	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB214</a>	2907	IP Kwok-him	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB215</a>	4672	KWOK Wai-keung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB216</a>	1514	KWOK, Dennis	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB217</a>	1515	KWOK, Dennis	30	(2) Re-integration
<a href="#">SB218</a>	1516	KWOK, Dennis	30	(2) Re-integration
<a href="#">SB219</a>	1529	KWOK, Dennis	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB220</a>	1530	KWOK, Dennis	30	(2) Re-integration
<a href="#">SB221</a>	4650	KWOK, Dennis	30	(1) Prison Management

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<a href="#">SB222</a>	3747	LAM Tai-fai	30	(2) Re-integration
<a href="#">SB223</a>	3967	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB224</a>	3968	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB225</a>	3969	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB226</a>	3970	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB227</a>	3971	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB228</a>	4145	LEUNG Kwok-hung	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB229</a>	167	WONG Kwok-hing	30	
<a href="#">SB230</a>	168	WONG Kwok-hing	30	
<a href="#">SB231</a>	169	WONG Kwok-hing	30	
<a href="#">SB232</a>	2382	WONG Yuk-man	30	(1) Prison Management
<a href="#">SB233</a>	4865	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB234</a>	4044	CHEUNG Kwok-che	45	(1) Fire Service
<a href="#">SB235</a>	4049	CHEUNG Kwok-che	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB236</a>	1305	CHUNG Kwok-pan	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB237</a>	522	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	45	
<a href="#">SB238</a>	4677	KWOK Wai-keung	45	
<a href="#">SB239</a>	4680	KWOK Wai-keung	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
<a href="#">SB240</a>	4683	KWOK Wai-keung	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
<a href="#">SB241</a>	4688	KWOK Wai-keung	45	(1) Fire Service
<a href="#">SB242</a>	4689	KWOK Wai-keung	45	(1) Fire Service
<a href="#">SB243</a>	1110	LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB244</a>	3749	LAM Tai-fai	45	
<a href="#">SB245</a>	3618	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB246</a>	3619	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB247</a>	3620	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB248</a>	660	LEE Wai-king, Starry	45	(2) Fire Protection and Prevention
<a href="#">SB249</a>	5014	MOK, Charles Peter	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB250</a>	2521	POON Siu-ping	45	
<a href="#">SB251</a>	2533	POON Siu-ping	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB252</a>	2539	POON Siu-ping	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB253</a>	2540	POON Siu-ping	45	(3) Ambulance Service
<a href="#">SB254</a>	5364	WONG Kwok-hing	45	
<a href="#">SB255</a>	5365	WONG Kwok-hing	45	
<a href="#">SB256</a>	5366	WONG Kwok-hing	45	
<a href="#">SB257</a>	4060	CHEUNG Kwok-che	121	
<a href="#">SB258</a>	1858	CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB259</a>	2330	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB260</a>	3651	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	121	
<a href="#">SB261</a>	3078	KWOK, Dennis	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB262</a>	3780	LAM Tai-fai	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB263</a>	1198	LEE Kok-long, Joseph	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB264</a>	943	LEONG Kah-kit, Alan	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB265</a>	651	LEUNG Kwok-hung	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB266</a>	2524	POON Siu-ping	121	

<b>Reply Serial No.</b>	<b>Question Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of Member</b>	<b>Head</b>	<b>Programme</b>
<a href="#">SB267</a>	1834	TIEN Puk-sun, Michael	121	(1) Police Complaints Administration
<a href="#">SB268</a>	4944	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	166	(1) Government Flying Service
<a href="#">SB269</a>	4947	FAN Kwok-wai, Gary	166	(1) Government Flying Service
<a href="#">SB270</a>	524	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	166	
<a href="#">SB271</a>	4471	KWOK Ka-ki	166	(1) Government Flying Service
<a href="#">SB272</a>	128	MA Fung-kwok	166	(1) Government Flying Service
<a href="#">SB273</a>	3739	CHAN Hak-kan	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<a href="#">SB274</a>	3740	CHAN Hak-kan	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<a href="#">SB275</a>	5248	CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<a href="#">SB276</a>	4076	CHEUNG Kwok-che	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<a href="#">SB277</a>	3503	TAM Yiu-chung	170	(4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services
<a href="#">SB278</a>	1341	HO Chun-yan, Albert	37	(6) Treatment of Drug Abusers
<a href="#">SB279</a>	2724	KWOK Ka-ki	37	(6) Treatment of Drug Abusers
<a href="#">SB280</a>	4447	KWOK Ka-ki	37	(6) Treatment of Drug Abusers
<a href="#">SB281</a>	4448	KWOK Ka-ki	37	(6) Treatment of Drug Abusers
<a href="#">SB282</a>	4870	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	168	(2) Radiation Monitoring and Assessment
<a href="#">SB283</a>	4476	KWOK Ka-ki	168	(2) Radiation Monitoring and Assessment
<a href="#">SB284</a>	4675	KWOK Wai-keung	168	(2) Radiation Monitoring and Assessment
<a href="#">SB285</a>	4319	KWOK Ka-ki	23	(1) Auxiliary Medical Service
<a href="#">SB286</a>	3665	HO Sau-lan, Cyd	169	
<a href="#">SB287</a>	3940	WONG Kwok-kin	100	(2) Port Services
<a href="#">SB288</a>	4701	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	42	(1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety
<a href="#">SB289</a>	4707	CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth	42	(1) Energy Supply; Electrical, Gas and Nuclear Safety



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB001**

Question Serial No.

2782

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Inter-departmental joint operations against parallel traders in the North District were taken last year. Would the Administration advise this Committee of the manpower and expenditure involved so far. Moreover, what is the manpower and expenditure involved since an export restriction on powdered milk came into effect on 1 March 2013? Please also advise whether a fixed number of staff will be deployed and resources allocated as recurrent expenditure for the two enforcement exercises?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Chi-chuen

Reply:

Relevant departments have stepped up efforts in combating parallel trading activities. For example, the Police, Immigration Department (ImmD) and other departments have mounted a number of joint operations. The ImmD has also stepped up immigration control through detailed examination of frequent visitors to Hong Kong or suspected parallel traders, and refusal of their entry if their purposes of visits are in doubt. Depending on the circumstances, the relevant departments will deploy manpower internally to undertake the additional work and review the staff establishment in due course.

Since September last year, Shenzhen and Hong Kong have been collaborating to combat parallel trading activities. To ensure smooth clearance at boundary control points, the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) has flexibly deployed internal resources and adopted various measures such as intelligence exchange, on-site notifications, stepped-up inspections, and maintenance of order. In view of the successful operation, both sides have regularised the special operation, with the aim of achieving sustained deterrent effect.

In response to the export control on powdered formula since 1 March 2013, 56 C&ED officers, together with the staff employed on non-civil service contract terms, have been deployed to provide support, and if necessary the C&ED will apply for additional resources through existing mechanism. Police officers stationed at control points have heightened vigilance, and will support other law enforcement departments when necessary.

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB002**

Question Serial No.

4708

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Has the Security Bureau reserved resources for the exchange of views with the Central People's Government on transferring to HKSAR Government the authority to approve the entry of Mainland residents? If yes, what are the details and estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

Reply:

Pursuant to Article 22(4) of the Basic Law, for entry into the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), people from other parts of China must apply for approval. Mainland residents who wish to settle in Hong Kong must apply for One-Way Permit (OWP) from the Exit and Entry Administration Offices of the Public Security Bureau of the Mainland at the places of their household registration. In addition, Mainland residents may, depending on their purposes of visiting Hong Kong, such as visiting relatives or visits, apply for Exit-Entry Permit (commonly known as "Two-Way Permit" (TWP)) and relevant exit endorsements from the Mainland authorities. The application, approval and issue of OWP, TWP and relevant exit endorsements fall within the remit of the Mainland authorities. The Mainland authorities have set out open and transparent approval criteria. We therefore do not see any justifications or needs to change the current system or the approval arrangements of the Mainland authorities, nor to add other administrative screening criteria. The SAR Government will take account of the views of the various sectors and the interest of the community, continue to exchange views with the Mainland authorities on the general policy of OWP, TWP and exit endorsements and reflect to them the views of the various sectors as appropriate.

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 19.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB003**

Question Serial No.

4724

Head: 151 Government Secretariat: Subhead (No. & title):  
Security Bureau

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force on Youth Drug Abuse, what are the details of the Administration's work this year? What is the expenditure so involved?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

Reply:

In 2013-14, the Administration will continue to implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Youth Drug Abuse along the five strategic directions, namely rehabilitation, drug testing, law enforcement, community mobilisation and community support.

On rehabilitation, apart from continuing the Methadone Treatment Programme and the voluntary residential treatment and rehabilitation programme subvented by the Department of Health, the compulsory drug treatment programme operated by the Correctional Services Department, the counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers and the voluntary residential treatment and rehabilitation programme subvented by the Social Welfare Department (SWD) and the substance abuse clinics services under the Hospital Authority, we will take forward the strategic directions set out in the Sixth Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong (2012-14). These include promoting collaboration among different service modes (e.g. between community-based drug counselling services and the residential treatment services) and across various sectors (e.g. the anti-drug sector, the medical sector and the education sector). In 2013-14, the total annual estimated expenditure of the above work is approximately \$491 million.

Moreover, after a review on the Pilot Project on Enhanced Probation Service (the Project), in 2013-14 to 2015-16, the Administration will extend such service, which was originally provided at the two Magistrates' Courts in Kowloon City and Kwun Tong, to all seven magistrates' courts in Hong Kong. The Project aimed to provide more focused, structured and intensive treatment programmes for young offenders aged below 21 who were convicted of drug-related offences. The Administration will create seven time-limited posts of the Assistant Social Work Officer rank, one time-limited post of the Chemist rank and two time-limited posts of the Science Laboratory Technician II rank at the Government Laboratory. The annual additional expenditure involved is approximately \$5.35 million.

On drug testing, it mainly involves the school sector and the community. On the school front, having concluded the experience of the Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing in Tai Po District and considered the recommendations of the research organisation, the Administration introduced a Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component (HSP(DT)) starting from the 2011/12 school year to help students develop healthy habits and a positive outlook on life and values, thereby enhancing their resilience to resist the

temptations of drugs. Our goal is to foster a drug-free culture on campus. Schools and collaborating non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can devise contents of the programme according to their school-based development and needs. In the 2012/13 school year, the Beat Drugs Fund (BDF) approved the funding applications of 53 secondary schools to launch this programme with a total grant of approximately \$16 million. Other interested schools can also apply for funding from the BDF to implement the HSP(DT).

With drug abuse becoming increasingly hidden, the drug history of newly reported drug abusers has substantially lengthened<sup>1</sup>. We should continue to make efforts to explore different alternatives to early identify drug abusers to avoid irreversible harm to their health. The Administration plans to launch a public consultation exercise on a community-based drug testing (CDT) scheme in 2013. We have an open mind on the proposed CDT scheme. Community consensus is a prerequisite for pursuing the scheme.

On law enforcement, the drug investigation bureaux of the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) and the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) are responsible for territory-wide drug enforcement work. In addition, regional and district dedicated units of the Police combat drug problem at the district level. In addition, the Police and C&ED will continue to curb the flow of illicit drugs into Hong Kong or the transshipment of such drugs through Hong Kong to other regions. Apart from strengthening co-operation with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies in such areas as intelligence collection, law enforcement actions at boundary crossings and boundary control points will also be stepped up. These include enhancing the deployment of drug detector dogs and the conduct of random checks on young passengers. Anti-drug publicity at land boundary crossings will also be stepped up. Where necessary, the Administration will also invoke Section 56A of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (an adult who has a minor in committing a specified drug offence) or the case law regarding the factor of importation of drugs to seek enhanced sentencing from the Court. In 2013-14, the total estimated expenditure of the NB and C&ED on drug investigation is about \$311 million.

On community mobilisation and community support, the Administration will make use of existing resources to continue implementing the following initiatives in 2013-14 to encourage all sectors of the community to fight against drug abuse:

- in view of the trend of hidden drug abuse, the Administration will raise community awareness of the youth drug problem, in particular parental awareness, for early identification of the high-risk youths and providing intervention. We will enhance publicity of the 24-hour 186 186 hotline service, including broadcasting APIs targeting drug abusers, and parents, teachers and neighbours to encourage them to seek help through the hotline. At the same time, professional social workers will provide 24-hour support through the 186 186 hotline to facilitate the public to obtain anti-drug information and make referrals to relevant organisations for follow-up actions when necessary. We will continue to promote parental education, including encouraging NGOs to organise seminars for parents, and organise lunchtime parental anti-drug talks at the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre to help parents understand information about drugs;
- the BDF will continue to support anti-drug efforts of different community organisations and NGOs by funding worthwhile community-based anti-drug programmes; and
- the Narcotics Division, Education Bureau, the Police, the SWD and the departments concerned will continue to strengthen anti-drug publicity and education for primary and secondary school students, provide anti-drug training for school management and teachers, and help students develop healthy habits and a positive outlook on life and values, and strengthen their skills in resisting the temptations of drugs.

Youth drug abuse is a complex social issue which has implications on various fronts including legal, medical

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<sup>1</sup> It has taken longer for the existing help networks to reach first-time reported abusers, with more than half having taken drugs for more than 3.5 years in 2011, almost doubling the figure of 1.9 years in 2008. The corresponding figure was 4 years in 2012.

care, welfare, education, community and security. Relevant bureaux and departments will continue to work with various sectors to take forward comprehensive anti-drug initiatives with existing resources and manpower.

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB004**

Question Serial No.

4727

Head: 151 Government Secretariat: Subhead (No. & title):  
Security Bureau

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Bureau has indicated the need to address the problem of ageing correctional facilities this year. What are the details? What are the major tasks expected this year? What are the expenditures involved?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

Reply:

Among the 29 correctional facilities, 10 have been in operation for 40 years or more by 2013. The Correctional Services Department (CSD) deploys resources every year for maintenance of buildings and facilities with various ageing problems. Besides, considerable limits are posed to the provision of rehabilitation services in the institutions that are rather old or converted from buildings for other purposes because there is a lack of the facilities serving the rehabilitation needs of the modern days (such as classrooms and activity rooms). We have been adopting different measures to improve and replace the ageing facilities. In terms of short-term solution, the CSD will regularly inspect and maintain the buildings and facilities and, having regard to the needs of individual institutions, carry out minor improvement or upgrading works. In terms of long-term solution, the CSD will plan and implement redevelopment or partial redevelopment projects of correctional institutions in accordance with actual needs.

In 2011-12, the total maintenance cost of the 29 correctional facilities was around \$193 million, of which \$132 million (about 68%) was incurred by the 10 correctional institutions in operation for 40 years or more. The major redevelopment projects in recent years include:

- (i) The redeveloped Lo Wu Correctional Institution came into operation in 2010. The project cost was \$1,525 million;
- (ii) The partial redevelopment project of Tai Lam Centre for Women commenced in mid-2012 and is expected to be completed at the end of 2016. The estimated project cost is around \$947 million.

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB005**

Question Serial No.

5306

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the screening mechanism for torture claims, please provide:

1. the number of torture claims received and substantiated by the Immigration Department, and the percentage of substantiation in the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09 to 2012-13) (with a breakdown by country); and
2. the average processing time for the torture claims received in the same period.

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando

Reply:

The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment has been applied to Hong Kong since 1992. The Immigration Department (ImmD) introduced an enhanced administrative screening mechanism in December 2009 to ensure the procedures would meet the high standards of fairness as required by the Court. Subsequently, the Legislative Council enacted the Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance 2012 (the Ordinance) in July 2012 to provide for a statutory framework to underpin the enhanced mechanism. The statutory mechanism has commenced operation on 3 December 2012.

The ImmD received 2 198, 3 286, 1 809, 1 432 and 1 174 torture claims in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. The majority of these claimants came from countries in South or Southeast Asia, including Pakistan (28%), India (20%), Indonesia (17%), Bangladesh (9%), the Philippines (7%), Nepal (5%) and Sri Lanka (4%). Since the introduction of the enhanced screening mechanism by the ImmD in December 2009 to end December 2012, no torture claim was substantiated.

The time required to process a claim depends on an array of factors, and the cooperation of claimants with the ImmD to provide information in a timely manner in the screening process is particularly essential. It takes the ImmD about 2 months on average to complete processing a claim upon receipt of a completed torture claim form with necessary information provided. A claimant may raise an appeal within 14 days if his or her claim is not substantiated. The appeal will be handled by members of the Torture Claims Appeal

Board who have a legal background. Generally speaking, members will be able to make a decision on an appeal within 4 weeks (longer time would be required if a hearing is conducted).

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 25.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB006**

Question Serial No.

4043

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned under the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013-14 that the Administration will explore the long-term arrangement for provision of emergency ambulance services (EAS).

- (a) Please explain in details the work plan for this year (i.e. 2013-14) and provide the amount of resources involved.
- (b) What were the number of elderly carried by ambulances in response to EAS calls in the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13), as well as their percentages among the total number of EAS cases?
- (c) In face of the growing and ageing population, does the Administration have any plans to provide additional resources for EAS?
- (d) How many times has pro-dispatch advice been provided for emergency ambulance calls for bleeding, dislocation or fracture in limbs and burns in the past year (i.e. 2012-13)? How effective is such a service?
- (e) What is the progress of the Fire Services Department's plan for the acquisition of a computer system? Has system analysis and design been completed? What is the anticipated date of commissioning of the computer system?

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Kwok-che

Reply:

- (a) In the light of the comments of the Panel on Security of the Legislative Council (LegCo) in April 2010 on the proposal to introduce the Medical Priority Dispatch System, we will continue to explore the long-term arrangement for provision of emergency ambulance service (EAS). In considering the details of the long-term arrangement, we will carefully consider the views and opinions of the public and LegCo Members. At this stage, we would focus on implementing measures to further improve our emergency ambulance service. The Fire Services Department (FSD) has been providing simple post-dispatch advice to EAS callers, involving in cases of bleeding, fracture or dislocation, burn and convulsion, etc, since May 2011 to help stabilise the conditions of the patients. FSD is now planning to procure a computer system to provide more comprehensive and appropriate post-dispatch advice to EAS callers. We plan to consult the Panel on Security on the procurement of the computer system later this year.

(b) According to FSD's information, the number of ambulance calls involving elderly persons aged 60 or above is as follows:

Year	Number of ambulance calls	Number of ambulance calls involving elderly persons	Percentage of ambulance calls involving elderly persons
2011	690 114	359 853	52%
2012	727 300	386 071	53%

Note: The FSD has no readily available breakdown of the number of ambulance calls involving elderly persons in 2010 or earlier.

- (c) The Administration has been monitoring the public's demand for emergency ambulance service. We will increase or deploy resources in light of the changes in the demand and in accordance with the established procedure to ensure that the provision of service can meet the requirements of the public.
- (d) Since May 2011 until end February 2013, FSD has successfully provided post-dispatch advice to 7 591 EAS callers. In a subsequent telephone survey made by FSD to about 3 800 of those callers, most of them (about 99%) were satisfied with the post-dispatch advice service.
- (e) The FSD is now planning to procure a computer system to provide more comprehensive and appropriate post-dispatch advice to EAS callers. The system will use an internationally accredited questioning protocol software to identify more complicated and a wider range of conditions (such as patients suffering from severe injuries and cardiac arrest, etc) and will provide more comprehensive and appropriate post-dispatch advice for EAS callers with a view to improving patients' conditions and their survival rate before arrival of the ambulance crew. We plan to consult the Panel on Security on the procurement of the computer system later this year.

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB007**

Question Serial No.

4054

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013- 14 that the Administration will implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Youth Drug Abuse and further enhance efforts along the 5 strategic directions in collaboration with relevant bureaux/departments and community stakeholders. In this connection, would the Administration advise on the expenditure, manpower, content of the scheme, targets and number of participants in relation to the promotion, public education and consultation exercise for community-based drug testing in the past 2 years (i.e. 2011-12 and 2012-13) (with breakdown by year)?

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Kwok-che

Reply:

Psychotropic substance abuse has been increasingly hidden, bringing serious harm to the health of drug abusers. This is a real cause for concern. The Government is therefore examining whether and how a community-based drug testing (CDT) scheme should be introduced to Hong Kong. Our plan is to launch a public consultation exercise this year. The main objective of CDT is to identify drug abusers at an early stage so as to enable timely treatment and rehabilitation intervention and reduce as far as practicable the adverse health impact of prolonged drug abuse.

In light of the sensitivities of the issues involved in the subject, we are engaging in informal dialogue with various stakeholders before formally consulting the public. The Government has an open mind on the proposed CDT scheme. Community consensus is a pre-requisite for pursuing the scheme.

We are handling the preparatory work with existing resources and manpower within the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau. No additional resource is involved.

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB008**

Question Serial No.

4067

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) What are the numbers of visitors coming to Hong Kong on the strength of a Two Way Permit (TWP) in the past 7 years (as at the end of the year)? What are their backgrounds?

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1a. Number of TWP visitors							
1b. Number of TWP visitors with an endorsement for visiting relatives							
1c. Number of TWP visitors with a "one-year multiple-entry endorsement" among those with an endorsement for visiting relatives							

- (b) Does the Security Bureau have any plan or policy to facilitate Mainland parents of single-parent cross-boundary families to come to Hong Kong for family reunion? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Kwok-che

Reply:

- (a) According to the Immigration Department (ImmD), the numbers of visitors coming to Hong Kong on the strength of a Two Way Permit (TWP) from 2006 to 2012 are as follows:

	Number of visitors holding a TWP	Number of TWP visitors with an endorsement for visiting relatives	Number of TWP visitors with a "one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives" <sup>Note</sup> among those with an endorsement for visiting relatives
2006	11 536 014	1 740 120	-
2007	13 259 683	1 838 703	-
2008	14 612 140	1 945 928	-

	Number of visitors holding a TWP	Number of TWP visitors with an endorsement for visiting relatives	Number of TWP visitors with a “one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives” <sup>Note</sup> among those with an endorsement for visiting relatives
2009	15 675 381	1 824 803	27
2010	20 020 445	1 822 046	192 786
2011	25 084 006	1 910 559	278 387
2012	31 620 719	2 121 482	362 802

Note: The Mainland authorities had started to issue “one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives” to eligible Mainland residents since 25 December 2009.

The ImmD does not have the relevant background information of visitors coming to Hong Kong on the strength of a TWP.

(b) Although the application, approval and issue of One Way Permit (OWP) fall within the remit of the Mainland authorities, the HKSAR Government keeps reflecting to the Mainland the views of various sectors in Hong Kong. The ImmD has also been reflecting to the Mainland Exit and Entry Administration Offices individual cases with special family difficulty (including Mainland single mothers of minor children in Hong Kong whose husbands passed away or with other special difficulties) having regard to the requests of the applicants and circumstances of the cases. The Mainland authorities have also responded positively by exercising discretion and issuing OWP or “one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives” to some of the applicants.

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 19.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB009**

Question Serial No.

4973

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:

Subhead (No. & title):

Security Bureau

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the current establishment of the Director of Bureau's Office? What is the provision for salaries for this year (i.e. 2013-14)?

Asked by: Hon. FAN Kwok-wai, Gary

Reply:

The current staff establishment of the Director of Bureau's Office is as follows:

Post/ Rank	No.	Remarks
Political Appointees		
Secretary for Security	1	
Under Secretary for Security	1	
Political Assistant	1	
Civil Servants		
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	1	
Chief Information Officer	1	Seconded from ISD
Personal Assistant	1	
Senior Personal Secretary	1	
Personal Secretary I	1	
Assistant Clerical Officer	1	
Chauffeur	1	
Motor Driver	1	Seconded from DAU
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	

The provision for salaries for 2013-14 is \$10.75m.

Name in block  
letters: \_\_\_\_\_

CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB010**

Question Serial No.

3116

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the records management work over the past three years (to 2012):

1. Please provide information on the number and rank of officers designated to perform such work. If there is no officer designated for such work, please provide information on the number of officers and the hours of work involved in records management duties, and the other duties they have to undertake in addition to records management;
2. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been closed pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

3. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been transferred to GRS for retention:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

4. Please list in the table below information on records which have been approved for destruction by GRS:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

1. The staff designated for records management in the Security Bureau (SB) include 1 Clerical Officer, 3 Clerical Assistants, 1 Senior Confidential Assistant and 4 Confidential Assistants. They are mainly responsible for the daily operation of the SB's registry.

In addition, as required by the Government Records Service (GRS), a bureau/department should assign an officer as Departmental Records Manager to facilitate the formulation and co-ordination of records management work. At present, this post is concurrently taken up by Senior Executive Officer (Administration) of the SB. The records management work of units/sections under the SB is undertaken by officers not below the rank of Executive Officer II or equivalent, whilst the routine filing work, such as creation and collection of files, is carried out by staff of the clerical or secretarial grades. In addition to records management, the above officers have to perform other duties, including administrative and clerical support. The SB does not have a breakdown of the number of hours spent by the above officers on records management work.

2. The SB did not have any programme and administrative records which have been closed pending transfer to the GRS for appraisal in the past 3 years (2010, 2011 and 2012).
3. The information on records which have been transferred from the SB to the GRS for retention in the past 3 years (2010, 2011 and 2012) is as follows:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
Administrative records	1987-2006	10 files/ 0.6 L/M	2011	Have been transferred to GRS for appraisal by the Public Records Office (PRO)	No
Administrative records	1975-2001	17 files/ 1.02 L/M	2012	Have been transferred to GRS for appraisal by PRO	No

4. The information on records which have been approved for destruction by the GRS in the past 3 years (2010, 2011 and 2012) is as follows:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
2011					
Administrative records	1962-2010	935 files/ 57.3 L/M	NA	1-7 years	Including 11 confidential files



Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
2012					
Administrative records	1973-2008	157 files/ 9.4 L/M	NA	2-7 years	No

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 21.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB011**

Question Serial No.

3681

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under this Programme, because of the increased operating expenses in the past three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) since 2010-11 for the enhanced mechanism for handling torture claims and petitions lodged by unsuccessful claimants, the provisions for 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been respectively \$71.6 million, \$67.7 million, \$61.8 million and \$46.2 million higher than the revised estimate for the previous year. However, the revised estimates for the past consecutive three years were respectively \$40.6 million, \$30 million and \$45.5 million lower than the original estimate. Please advise:

1. How does the Administration assess the implications on the operating expenses arising from the implementation of the enhanced mechanism for handling torture claims and petitions lodged by unsuccessful claimants under the Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance 2012? What were the reasons for the great difference between the original estimate and the revised estimate in the past three years?
2. What were the estimated numbers of torture claims and petitions lodged by unsuccessful claimants, the numbers of cases handled and successful cases, the estimated expenditure involved, the actual expenditure and the average number of days for handling the cases in the past three years and the current year?

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment has been applied to Hong Kong since 1992. The Immigration Department (ImmD) introduced an enhanced administrative screening mechanism in December 2009 to ensure the procedures would meet the high standards of fairness as required by the Court. Subsequently, the Legislative Council enacted the Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance 2012 (the Ordinance) in July 2012 to provide for a statutory framework to underpin the enhanced mechanism. The statutory mechanism has commenced operation on 3 December 2012.

Out of the estimated expenditure under this Programme, about 70% concerns the handling of torture claims, mainly for providing publicly-funded legal assistance for claimants in need through the Duty Lawyer Service and the staff cost for handling the appeal cases. The fact that the revised estimate is less than the original in recent years is attributable to a lower expenditure on publicly-funded legal assistance than expected.

The statutory screening mechanism in operation since 3 December 2012 provides that claims must be related to torture and that claimants have a duty to submit torture claim forms within the prescribed timeframe and attend interviews, etc. The Government trusts that the statutory mechanism, while maintaining high standards of fairness, will help reduce procedural abuse and therefore expedite screening of outstanding

claims. The ImmD anticipates that the number of cases handled will further increase from 1 500 last year to 2 000 in 2013-14.

The ImmD received 1 809, 1 432 and 1 174 torture claims in 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. During the same period, the Torture Claims Appeal Board (and the Adjudicators before the commencement of the Ordinance) received 109, 460 and 766 appeals/petitions respectively. Since the introduction of the enhanced screening mechanism by the ImmD in December 2009 to end December 2012, no torture claim was substantiated.

The time required to process a claim depends on an array of factors, and the cooperation of claimants with the ImmD to provide information in a timely manner in the screening process is particularly essential. It takes the ImmD about 2 months on average to complete processing a claim upon receipt of a completed torture claim form with necessary information provided. A claimant may raise an appeal within 14 days if his or her claim is not substantiated. The appeal will be handled by members of the Torture Claims Appeal Board who have a legal background. Generally speaking, members will be able to make a decision on an appeal within 4 weeks (longer time would be required if a hearing is conducted).

The expenditure on staff cost for handling torture claims and provision of publicly-funded legal assistance in the past 3 years and the current year is tabulated as follows-

Financial years	Number of torture claim cases determined by the ImmD	Expenditure on the Administration's staff cost (in terms of notional annual mid-point salary) (\$million)	Publicly-funded legal assistance (\$million)
2010-11	402	125.9	10.4
2011-12	1 208	135.1	36.7
2012-13 (revised estimate)	1 500 (estimate)	149.4	58
2013-14 (estimate)	2 000 (estimate)	159.5	90

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB012**

Question Serial No.

3699

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the consultancy studies (if any) commissioned by the Security Bureau and its departments for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies, please provide information in the following format.

- (a) Using the table below, please provide information on studies on public policy and strategic public policy for which funds had been allocated in the past 2 financial years (2011-12 and 2012-13):

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee(\$)	Start date	Progress of studies (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-up actions taken by the Administration on the study report and their progress (if any)	For completed projects, have they been made public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?

- (b) Are there any projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting consultancy studies this year (2013-2014)? If yes, please provide the following information:

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction/ tender/others (please specify))	Title, content and objective of project	Consultancy fee(\$)	Start date	Progress of studies (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-up actions taken by the Administration on the study report and their progress (if any)	For projects that are expected to be completed this year, is there any plan to make them public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?

- (c) What are the criteria for considering the award of consultancy projects to the research institutions concerned?

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

Details of the consultancy studies commissioned by the Narcotics Division (ND) of the Security Bureau and the Fire Services Department for the purpose of formulating and assessing policies are as follows:

(a) Information on studies for which funds were allocated between 2011-12 and 2012-13:

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction / tender / others (please specify))	Title, content and objectives of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-ups taken by the Administration on the study reports and their progress (if any)	If completed, have they been made public? If so, through what channels? If not, why?
Pricewaterhouse Coopers Advisory Services Limited	Others (Quotation)	Business impact assessment on the proposed introduction of a Registered Fire Engineer Scheme in Hong Kong	1,430,000	June 2012	In progress	N/A	N/A (The study has not yet been completed)
Policy 21 Ltd.	Others (Quotation)	A review of estimation method on prevalence of drug abuse population in Hong Kong	150,000 <sup>1</sup>	2010	Completed	The study report has been submitted to the ND's Research Advisory Group (RAG) for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug policies by the Government.	The report will be placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary will be uploaded onto ND's website.
Prof. Lau Tak Fai, Joseph (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)	Others (Quotation)	Study of the drug abuse situation and service needs of non-engaged youth in Hong Kong	No expenditure in 2011-12 and 2012-13 <sup>2</sup>	2010	In progress	The researchers submit progress reports to ND's RAG periodically.	The study is expected to be completed in 2013-14. The report will be placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary will be uploaded onto ND's website.

<sup>1</sup> The total expenditure involved amounted to \$250,000, with \$150,000 being the costs for 2011-12 and 2012-13.

<sup>2</sup> The total expenditure involved amounted to \$749,800, with no expenditure in 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction / tender / others (please specify))	Title, content and objectives of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-ups taken by the Administration on the study reports and their progress (if any)	If completed, have they been made public? If so, through what channels? If not, why?
Consumer Search HK Ltd.	Others (Quotation)	2011/12 Survey of Drug Use among Students	980,000 for 2012-13; 200,000 for 2013-14 <sup>3</sup>	2011	Completed	The study report has been submitted to the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN) for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug policies and publicity programmes by the Government.	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto ND's website.
Centre for the Advancement of Social Sciences Research of the Hong Kong Baptist University	Others (Quotation)	Survey on Public Opinion on Anti-Drug Publicity 2011	30,000	2011	Completed	The study report has been submitted to ACAN and its Sub-Committee on Preventive Education and Publicity for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug publicity programmes by the Government.	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto ND's website.
Centre for the Advancement of Social Sciences Research of the Hong Kong Baptist University	Others (Quotation)	Survey on Public Opinion on Anti-Drug Publicity 2012	42,000	2012	Completed	The study report has been submitted to ACAN and its Sub-Committee on Preventive Education and Publicity for discussion. The findings and recommendations are conducive to the formulation of anti-drug publicity programmes by	The report has been placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary has been uploaded onto ND's website.

<sup>3</sup> The total expenditure involved amounted to \$1,380,000, with \$980,000 being the costs for 2011-12 and 2012-13, and final payment of \$200,000 to be settled in 2013-14.

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction / tender / others (please specify))	Title, content and objectives of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-ups taken by the Administration on the study reports and their progress (if any)	If completed, have they been made public? If so, through what channels? If not, why?
						the Government.	

(b) Information on projects for which funds have been reserved for conducting consultancy studies in 2013-14:

Name of consultant	Mode of award (open auction / tender / others (please specify))	Title, content and objectives of project	Consultancy fee (\$)	Start date	Progress of study (under planning/ in progress/ completed)	Follow-ups taken by the Administration on the study reports and their progress (if any)	For projects that are expected to be completed this year, is there any plan to make them public? If yes, through what channels? If no, why?
Prof. Lau Tak Fai, Joseph (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)	Others (Quotation)	Study of the drug abuse situation and service needs of non-engaged youth in Hong Kong (continuation of the same study carried out in 2012-13)	399,800 <sup>4</sup>	2010	In progress	The researchers submit progress reports to ND's RAG periodically.	The study is expected to be completed in 2013-14. The report will be placed in the library of the Drug InfoCentre for public access. The executive summary will be uploaded onto ND's website.

(c) In awarding consultancy projects to the research institutions concerned, we generally take into account the proposal of the consultant, feasibility of the project, methodology of study, relevant experience of the research institution, capability of the research team and the price quoted, etc.

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 25.3.2013

<sup>4</sup> The total expenditure involved amounted to \$749,800, with \$399,800 being the costs for 2013-14.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB013**

Question Serial No.

3720

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses

Programme: (2) Internal Security  
(3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) Please provide a breakdown of enquiries and requests for assistance relating to people of different sexual orientation or gender identities received by the Security Bureau and its departments in the past 5 years (2008-2012).
- (b) Has the Administration assessed the need for the disciplined services to deal with people of different sexual orientation or gender identities in their work? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?
- (c) Has the Administration issued guidelines to front-line staff of the disciplined services on provision of services to people of different sexual orientation or gender identities? If yes, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons and whether the Administration will consider drawing up such guidelines?
- (d) Has the Administration provided training for front-line staff of the disciplined services on provision of services to people of different sexual orientation or gender identities? If yes, what are the details of the training in the past 3 years (2010-12)? If not, what are the reasons and whether the Administration will consider providing such training?

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

In performing their duties, staff of the Security Bureau (SB) and its disciplined services provide every member of the public with quality services in a non-discriminatory, just and respectful manner. We will act in accordance with the relevant laws and policies to ensure that all service recipients are given equal treatment, irrespective of their gender, family status, race and sexual orientation.

We will ensure that front-line staff are thoroughly familiar with the anti-discrimination laws. Departments, having regard to their functional and operational needs, will provide training for new recruits or front-line staff on the knowledge of the relevant laws so that they will perform duties and meet their responsibilities on the principles of fairness, justice and impartiality, respect human rights, maintain the required standards of conduct, and serve the community with fairness and compassion.

In providing services, staff of the SB and its disciplined services will not offer different treatment to help-seekers or service recipients on grounds of their gender, sexual orientation or gender identity. As such,



we do not have a breakdown of enquiries and requests for assistance made by people of different sexual orientation or gender identities.

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB014**

Question Serial No.

2905

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013-14 that the problem of ageing correctional facilities will be addressed.

Please advise of the following:

- 1) What are the relevant details?
- 2) Details of the expenditure with specific breakdown and the manpower resources involved.

Asked by: Hon. IP Kwok-him

Reply:

1. Among the 29 correctional facilities, 10 have been in operation for 40 years or more by 2013. The Correctional Services Department (CSD) has to deploy resources every year to maintain buildings and facilities with various ageing problems. Besides, for older correctional institutions or those converted from buildings originally built for other purposes, there are a lack of facilities (such as classrooms and activity rooms) to meet the needs of modern rehabilitation services. Considerable limits are posed to the provision of rehabilitation services in those institutions. We have been adopting different measures to improve and upgrade the ageing facilities. In terms of short-term solution, the CSD regularly inspects and maintains the buildings and facilities and, having regard to the needs of individual institutions, carries out minor improvement or upgrading works. In terms of long-term solution, the CSD will plan and pursue redevelopment or partial redevelopment projects of correctional institutions in accordance with actual needs.
2. In 2011-12, the total maintenance cost of the 29 correctional facilities was around \$193 million, of which \$132 million (about 68%) was incurred by the 10 correctional institutions in operation for 40 years or more. The major redevelopment projects in recent years include:
  - (i) The redeveloped Lo Wu Correctional Institution came into operation in 2010. The project cost was \$1,525 million;
  - (ii) The partial redevelopment project of Tai Lam Centre for Women commenced in mid-2012 and is expected to be completed in end-2016. The estimated project cost is around \$947 million.

The above is the relevant expenditure under Head 30 CSD. Relevant officers of the Security Bureau and CSD have to perform other duties in addition to the work on improving correctional facilities. As such, we do not have a breakdown of the expenditure and manpower involved.

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB015**

Question Serial No.

1487

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Security Bureau mentioned that the Capital Investment Entrant Scheme will be reviewed in 2013-14 to ensure it continues to serve the overall development needs of Hong Kong. Will the Administration advise on:

1. the general direction and the long-term objectives of the review;
2. the system of prioritizing applicants investing in different items in order to better serve the overall development needs of Hong Kong;
3. whether applicants investing in real estate are also required to pay special stamp duty.

Asked by: Hon. IP LAU Suk-ye, Regina

Reply:

The Capital Investment Entrant Scheme (the Scheme) aims to facilitate the entry for residence by persons who make investment but will not engage in the running of business in Hong Kong for the purpose of attracting new capital. At present, there are five types of permissible investment assets (PIA) under the Scheme, which include equities, debt securities, certificates of deposits, subordinated debt and Eligible Collective Investment Schemes, providing the entrants with flexible investment choices.

The SAR Government will review the Scheme in 2013. In conducting the review, the SAR Government will draw reference to relevant economic indicators, overseas experiences, actual operation and so on to ensure that the Scheme is up-to-date and serves the best overall interest of Hong Kong.

From 14 October 2010, the Government has made a number of amendments to the Scheme, which include temporary suspension of real estate as a class of PIA under the Scheme. Applicants who have been allowed to invest in real estate under the Scheme shall pay the stamp duty according to the prevailing legislation at the time of property transactions. Under the prevailing Stamp Duty Ordinance (Cap.117), the Special Stamp Duty (SSD) applies to residential properties acquired on or after 20 November 2010 and disposed of within 24 months after acquisition. In view of the exuberant property market, the Government announced

on 26 October 2012 that it would enhance the SSD by increasing its coverage period to 36 months and increasing the SSD rates for different property holding periods. The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Bill 2012 is now being considered by the Legislative Council.

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 14.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB016**

Question Serial No.

4671

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Security Bureau organised the two-day "Exercise Checkerboard" in 2012-13 to test the response capability of the Government in the event of a serious nuclear incident. What was the overall expenditure of the activity? Have resources been earmarked for organising such activity again this year? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

A large-scale inter-departmental exercise codenamed "Exercise Checkerboard" was conducted by the Government on 26 and 27 April 2012. In 2012-13, the actual expenditure of this exercise was around \$500,000, which was mainly used for inviting overseas observers and setting up a control centre for the exercise. As the officers of the Security Bureau and other departments organising and participating in "Exercise Checkerboard" performed other duties at the same time, we do not have a breakdown of the expenditure involved.

This kind of major inter-departmental exercise on the Daya Bay Contingency Plan and the overall Emergency Response System will be conducted in a cycle of every 3 to 5 years. As such, we have not earmarked resources for another major exercise this year.

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 21.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB017**

Question Serial No.

1522

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As the Court of Final Appeal has earlier pointed out that torture claims can be made on the basis of an additional criterion by claimants, it is estimated that there will be even more torture claims in the coming year. In this connection, has the Security Bureau taken this factor into account when considering the expenditure for the coming year? Are additional manpower and resources provided for the coming year to cope with the demand?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK, Dennis

Reply:

The Government respects the Court of Final Appeal's (CFA) judgment in *Ubamaka Edward Wilson v Secretary for Security*. We noted that the CFA pointed out in the judgment that, if a deportee can sufficiently establish that he will face a real risk of being subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment once sent back to the receiving country, it constitutes a ground for restraining the Immigration Department from proceeding with the deportation.

We are studying the CFA's judgment in detail, seeking legal advice from the Department of Justice, and actively exploring the various possible options to ensure the relevant duties are carried out in accordance with the CFA's judgment.

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB018**

Question Serial No.

4651

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned that the Security Bureau will continue to exchange views with the Central People's Government on the operation of the One-way Permit and Two-way Permit Schemes in the coming year. In this connection, please advise this Committee of:

- (a) the total number of One-way Permit holders coming to Hong Kong each year in the past 10 years (i.e. 2003-04 to 2012-13) with the reasons for approval of their applications; and
- (b) given that the current application system renders certain Mainland residents in need ineligible for application, such as single mothers who cannot meet the eligibility criteria due to the passing away of their Hong Kong spouses, will the Administration request the Mainland authorities to relax such criteria? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK, Dennis

Reply:

- (a) The One-way Permit (OWP) Scheme allows Mainland residents to come to Hong Kong for family reunion in an orderly manner through approval by the Mainland authorities in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Mainland. According to the announcement of the Mainland authorities, Mainland residents under one of the following situations may apply for OWP to come to settle in Hong Kong:
  - (i) his/her spouse is settled in Hong Kong; may bring along children aged under 18.
  - (ii) he/she is aged over 18 and under 60 and need to come to Hong Kong to take care of his/her parents settled in Hong Kong both of who are aged over 60 and have no children in Hong Kong.
  - (iii) he/she is aged over 60 and has no children in the Mainland, and has to depend on his/her children aged over 18 settled in Hong Kong.
  - (iv) he/she is aged under 18 and has to depend on his/her parents settled in Hong Kong.
  - (v) he/she is a child of a Hong Kong permanent resident and holds a Certificate of Entitlement.

In response to the request of Mainland "overage children" of Hong Kong residents for reunion in Hong Kong, starting from 1 April 2011, eligible Mainland "overage children" of Hong Kong residents may apply for OWPs in an orderly manner.



Since 1 July 1997, among the Mainland residents settled in Hong Kong on the strength of OWP, about half reunited with their spouses, half of them reunited with their parents and a small number reunited with their children.

The number of Mainland residents settled in Hong Kong on the strength of OWPs every year from 2003 to 2012 is as follows:

Year	Number of Mainland residents settled in Hong Kong on the strength of OWPs
2003	53 507
2004	38 072
2005	55 106
2006	54 170
2007	33 865
2008	41 610
2009	48 587
2010	42 624
2011	43 379
2012	54 646

- (b) Although the application, approval and issue of OWPs fall within the remit of the Mainland authorities, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government keeps reflecting to the Mainland the views of various sectors in Hong Kong. The Immigration Department has also been reflecting to the Mainland Exit and Entry Administration Offices individual cases with special family difficulty (including Mainland single mothers of minor children in Hong Kong whose husbands passed away or with other special difficulties), having regard to the requests of the applicants and circumstances of the cases. The Mainland authorities have also responded positively by exercising discretion and issuing OWP or “one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives” to some of the applicants.

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 19.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB019**

Question Serial No.

1200

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Administration indicated that during 2013-14, it will implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Youth Drug Abuse and further enhance efforts along the five strategic directions in collaboration with relevant bureaux/departments and community stakeholders. Please list by the five strategies the details of the work plans, work schedules as well as expenditure and manpower involved within this year.

Asked by: Hon. LEE Kok-long, Joseph

Reply:

In 2013-14, the Administration will continue to implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Youth Drug Abuse along the five strategic directions, namely rehabilitation, drug testing, law enforcement, community mobilisation and community support.

On rehabilitation, apart from continuing the Methadone Treatment Programme and the voluntary residential treatment and rehabilitation programme subvented by the Department of Health, the compulsory drug treatment programme operated by the Correctional Services Department, the counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers and the voluntary residential treatment and rehabilitation programme subvented by the Social Welfare Department (SWD) and the substance abuse clinics services under the Hospital Authority, we will take forward the strategic directions set out in the Sixth Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong (2012-14). These include promoting collaboration among different service modes (e.g. between community-based drug counselling services and the residential treatment services) and across various sectors (e.g. the anti-drug sector, the medical sector and the education sector). In 2013-14, the total annual estimated expenditure of the above work is approximately \$491 million.

Moreover, after a review on the Pilot Project on Enhanced Probation Service (the Project), in 2013-14 to 2015-16, the Administration will extend such service, which was originally provided at the two Probation and Community Service Orders Offices (PCSOs) serving Magistrates' Courts in Kowloon City and Kwun Tong, to all seven PCSOs in Hong Kong. The Project aimed to provide more focused, structured and intensive treatment programmes for young offenders aged below 21 who were convicted of drug-related offences. The Administration will create seven time-limited posts of the Assistant Social Work Officer rank, one time-limited post of the Chemist rank and two time-limited posts of the Science Laboratory Technician II rank at the Government Laboratory. The annual additional expenditure involved is approximately \$5.35 million.

On drug testing, it mainly involves the school sector and the community. On the school front, having concluded the experience of the Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing in Tai Po District and considered the

recommendations of the research organisation, the Administration introduced a Healthy School Programme with a Drug Testing Component (HSP(DT)) starting from the 2011/12 school year to help students develop healthy habits and a positive outlook on life and values, thereby enhancing their resilience to resist the temptations of drugs. Our goal is to foster a drug-free culture on campus. Schools and collaborating non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can devise contents of the programme according to their school-based development and needs. In the 2012/13 school year, the Beat Drugs Fund (BDF) approved the funding applications of 53 secondary schools to launch this programme with a total grant of approximately \$16 million. Other interested schools can also apply for funding from the BDF to implement the HSP(DT).

With drug abuse becoming increasingly hidden, the drug history of newly reported drug abusers has substantially lengthened<sup>1</sup>. We should continue to make efforts to explore different alternatives to early identify drug abusers to avoid irreversible harm to their health. The Administration plans to launch a public consultation exercise on a community-based drug testing (CDT) scheme in 2013. We have an open mind on the proposed CDT scheme. Community consensus is a prerequisite for pursuing the scheme.

On law enforcement, the drug investigation bureaux of the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police) and the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) are responsible for territory-wide drug enforcement work. In addition, regional and district dedicated units of the Police combat drug problem at the district level. In addition, the Police and C&ED will continue to curb the flow of illicit drugs into Hong Kong or the transshipment of such drugs through Hong Kong to other regions. Apart from strengthening co-operation with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies in such areas as intelligence collection, law enforcement actions at boundary crossings and boundary control points will also be stepped up. These include enhancing the deployment of drug detector dogs and the conduct of random checks on young passengers. Anti-drug publicity at land boundary crossings will also be stepped up. Where necessary, the Administration will also invoke Section 56A of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (an adult who has a minor in committing a specified drug offence) or the case law regarding the factor of importation of drugs to seek enhanced sentencing from the Court. In 2013-14, the total estimated expenditure of the NB and C&ED on drug investigation is about \$311 million.

On community mobilisation and community support, the Administration will make use of existing resources to continue implementing the following initiatives in 2013-14 to encourage all sectors of the community to fight against drug abuse:

- in view of the trend of hidden drug abuse, the Administration will raise community awareness of the youth drug problem, in particular parental awareness, for early identification of the high-risk youths and providing intervention. We will enhance publicity of the 24-hour 186 186 hotline service, including broadcasting APIs targeting drug abusers, and parents, teachers and neighbours to encourage them to seek help through the hotline. At the same time, professional social workers will provide 24-hour support through the 186 186 hotline to facilitate the public to obtain anti-drug information and make referrals to relevant organisations for follow-up actions when necessary. We will continue to promote parental education, including encouraging NGOs to organise seminars for parents, and organise lunchtime parental anti-drug talks at the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre to help parents understand information about drugs;
- the BDF will continue to support anti-drug efforts of different community organisations and NGOs by funding worthwhile community-based anti-drug programmes; and
- the Narcotics Division, Education Bureau, the Police, the SWD and the departments concerned will continue to strengthen anti-drug publicity and education for primary and secondary school students, provide anti-drug training for school management and teachers, and help students develop healthy habits and a positive outlook on life and values, and strengthen their skills in resisting the temptations of drugs.

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<sup>1</sup> It has taken longer for the existing help networks to reach first-time reported abusers, with more than half having taken drugs for more than 3.5 years in 2011, almost doubling the figure of 1.9 years in 2008. The corresponding figure was 4 years in 2012.

Youth drug abuse is a complex social issue which has implications on various fronts including legal, medical care, welfare, education, community and security. Relevant bureaux and departments will continue to work with various sectors to take forward comprehensive anti-drug initiatives with existing resources and manpower.

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 27.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB020**

Question Serial No.

1080

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Administration please inform this Committee how many people lodged torture claim applications with the Immigration Department in each of the past 3 years (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13)? Since the applicants may receive allowance for living expenses and legal assistance through designated organisations while pending screening in Hong Kong, what were the amounts of public funds involved in this regard over the past 3 years (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13)? During that period, how many applicants were successful in their torture claim applications? How long does an applicant need to wait, on average, for the screening result?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla

Reply:

The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment has been applied to Hong Kong since 1992. The Immigration Department (ImmD) introduced an enhanced administrative screening mechanism in December 2009 to ensure the procedures would meet the high standards of fairness as required by the Court. Subsequently, the Legislative Council enacted the Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance 2012 (the Ordinance) in July 2012 to provide for a statutory framework to underpin the enhanced mechanism. The statutory mechanism has commenced operation on 3 December 2012.

The ImmD received 1 809, 1 432 and 1 174 torture claims in 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. Since the introduction of the enhanced screening mechanism by the ImmD in December 2009 to end December 2012, no torture claim was substantiated.

The time required to process a claim depends on an array of factors, and the cooperation of claimants with the ImmD to provide information in a timely manner in the screening process is particularly essential. It takes the ImmD about 2 months on average to complete processing a claim upon receipt of a completed torture claim form with necessary information provided. A claimant may raise an appeal within 14 days if his or her claim is not substantiated. The appeal will be handled by members of the Torture Claims Appeal Board who have a legal background. Generally speaking, members will be able to make a decision on an appeal within 4 weeks (longer time would be required if a hearing is conducted).

Expenditure on the provision of publicly-funded legal assistance to claimants and humanitarian assistance in the past 3 years is set out below –

Financial Year	Publicly-funded Legal Assistance (\$million)	Humanitarian Assistance (\$million)
2010-11	10.4	151
2011-12	36.7	143
2012-13 (revised estimate)	58	159

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB021**

Question Serial No.

2658

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Security Bureau set up an "Inter-departmental Working Group on Computer-related Crime" in March 2000, and submitted a report and conducted public consultation on the report findings in September that year. In view of the increasing use of computers, internet, mobile networks and cloud computing, the industry strongly requests the Administration to allocate fresh funds to establish an inter-departmental working group and review the information security of the Internet and major infrastructure in Hong Kong (such as risk assessment, formulation of corresponding strategies and action agenda). If there is such a plan, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. MOK, Charles Peter

Reply:

Given the rapid development of the Internet and information technology in recent years, tackling the related crimes has been an inter-departmental effort, and it has to move with the times. The Administration reviews from time to time the regulatory framework and administrative measures so that they keep up with the development of the Internet and technology. In fact, the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO) and the Police have been monitoring closely the technological development and changes in ways offences are committed, and paying particular attention to information security of major web infrastructure. They will update their regulatory, enforcement and publicity strategies where necessary.

Since 2009, the Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Centre (HKCERT) has been conducting a local information security incident response drill on an annual basis, simulating various cyber attack incidents in order to enhance the ability of the relevant organisations to respond to cyber attacks. Every year, OGCIO, the Police and HKCERT hold a campaign on information security with events throughout the year. The theme for 2013-14 is "Build a Secure Cyberspace", aiming to raise awareness on information security among organisations and members of the public through various events including public seminars and a video contest.

Besides, the Police set up in 2012 a Cyber Security Centre to further strengthen the resilience against cyber attacks through collaboration with relevant government departments and industry stakeholders (including Internet service and critical infrastructures operators). The Police will also continue to adopt different strategies to combat technology crimes, including (1) staying professional and advanced in investigating technological crimes, digital forensics and training; (2) closely engaging with overseas law enforcement

agencies, other government departments and key industry stakeholders; and (3) raising public awareness of prevention of technological crimes through public education and community engagement.

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB022**

Question Serial No.

4994

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Does the Administration have any plan to review the scope of application of the “access to computer with criminal or dishonest intent” under section 161 of the Crimes Ordinance? If yes, what are the details and the funding timetable planned? For the tackling of computer crime, is there any plan to amend legislative provisions with respect to different types of computer crime? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. MOK, Charles Peter

Reply:

Tackling Internet and information technology-related crimes has been an inter-departmental effort, and the Administration reviews from time to time the regulatory framework and administrative measures so that they keep up with the development of the Internet and technology. At present, Hong Kong has different pieces of legislation in place to tackle computer and Internet-related crimes. Apart from the Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 200) which tackles access to computer with criminal or dishonest intent, the Telecommunications Ordinance (Cap. 106) prohibits unauthorised access to computer by telecommunications; the Theft Ordinance (Cap. 210) deals with offences of destroying, defacing, concealing or falsifying records kept by computer; the Unsolicited Electronic Messages Ordinance (Cap. 593) prohibits fraud activities related to the sending of multiple commercial electronic messages. In addition, although certain laws do not specifically mention the cyber environment, they apply to physical and virtual worlds alike. For instance, the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486), insofar as protection of personal privacy is concerned, is applicable to any personal data which is practicable to access to and to process; the Electronic Transactions Ordinance (Cap. 553) gives electronic records and digital signatures the same legal status as paper records and handwritten signatures. The Police have been monitoring closely the technological development and changes in ways offences are committed, and will update the regulatory and enforcement strategies where necessary.

Name in block letters: CAROL YIP

Post Title: Acting Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 19.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB023**

Question Serial No.

0683

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision under Immigration Control states: Provision for 2013-14 is nearly 40 % higher than the revised estimate for 2012-13. This is mainly due to the handling of the expected increase of "torture claims". The same expectation was also made last year but the revised estimate for 2012-13 was nearly 30% lower than the original estimate. However, the estimate for 2013-14 was adjusted back to the level of the original estimate of last year. Is the adjustment resulted from the fluctuation in the number of "torture claims" or due to any other reasons? Please give an account of the number of "torture claims" in the recent 3 years (i.e. from 2010-11 to 2012-13). How many cases were established? Where did the claimants come from? What is the breakdown of such claims? What are the average time and cost for handling each case?

Asked by: Hon. NG Leung-sing

Reply:

The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment has been applied to Hong Kong since 1992. The Immigration Department (ImmD) introduced an enhanced administrative screening mechanism in December 2009 to ensure the procedures would meet the high standards of fairness as required by the Court. Subsequently, the Legislative Council enacted the Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance 2012 (the Ordinance) in July 2012 to provide for a statutory framework to underpin the enhanced mechanism. The statutory mechanism has commenced operation on 3 December 2012.

Out of the original expenditure of \$165 million under Programme (3) in 2012-13, about 70% concerns the handling of torture claims, mainly for providing publicly-funded legal assistance for claimants in need through the Duty Lawyer Service and the staff cost for handling appeal cases. The fact that the revised estimate is 27.6% less than the original is attributable to a lower expenditure on publicly-funded legal assistance than expected.

The statutory screening mechanism in operation since 3 December 2012 provides that claims must be related to torture and that claimants have a duty to submit torture claim forms within the prescribed timeframe and attend interviews, etc. The Government trusts that the statutory mechanism, while maintaining high standards of fairness, will help reduce procedural abuse and therefore expedite screening of outstanding claims. The ImmD anticipates that the number of cases handled will further increase from 1 500 last year to 2 000 in 2013-14. Hence, the Government needs to set aside adequate resources to provide publicly-funded legal assistance for claimants so as to meet the "high standards of fairness" as required by the Court.

The ImmD received 1 809, 1 432 and 1 174 torture claims in 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. The majority of these claimants came from countries in South or Southeast Asia, including Indonesia (27%), Pakistan (19%), India (18%), the Philippines (10%), Bangladesh (5%), Nepal (4%) and Sri Lanka (3%). Since the introduction of the enhanced screening mechanism by the ImmD in December 2009 to end December 2012, no torture claim was substantiated.

In deciding on torture claims, the ImmD must consider, in accordance with the "high standards of fairness" as required by the Court and the requirement stipulated in section 37ZI of the Immigration Ordinance, merits of individual claims and take into account all relevant considerations including the conditions in the relevant country. If the ImmD is satisfied that there are substantial grounds for believing that a claimant would be in danger of being subjected to torture if removed or surrendered to a torture risk State, it must accept the claim as substantiated; otherwise, the claim must be rejected. As reasons for claimants to lodge a claim vary, the ImmD does not maintain a breakdown in this connection.

The time required to process a claim depends on an array of factors, and the cooperation of claimants with the ImmD to provide information in a timely manner in the screening process is particularly essential. It takes the ImmD about 2 months on average to complete processing a claim upon receipt of a completed torture claim form with necessary information provided. A claimant may raise an appeal within 14 days if his or her claim is not substantiated. The appeal will be handled by members of the Torture Claims Appeal Board who have a legal background. Generally speaking, members will be able to make a decision on an appeal within 4 weeks (longer time would be required if a hearing is conducted).

The expenditure on staff cost for handling torture claims and provision of publicly-funded legal assistance in the past 3 years is set out below-

Financial year	Number of torture claim cases determined by the ImmD	Expenditure on the Administration's staff cost (in terms of notional annual mid-point salary) (\$million)	Publicly-funded legal assistance (\$million)
2010-11	402	125.9	10.4
2011-12	1 208	135.1	36.7
2012-13 (revised estimate)	1 500 (estimate)	149.4	58

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB024**

Question Serial No.

2515

Head: 151 Government Secretariat: Subhead (No. & title):  
Security Bureau

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) How will the Administration step up efforts to handle the recent problems of parallel traders and the transport of powdered milk? What will be the manpower allocated to handle and monitor such problems?
- (b) How many visitors from the Mainland came to Hong Kong for sightseeing purpose in 2012-13? What is the estimated number for 2013-14?
- (c) How many crime cases involved Mainland visitors in 2012-13? What were the main offences committed by them?

Asked by: Hon. POON Siu-ping

Reply:

a. Since September last year, the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED), in collaboration with the Shenzhen customs, have commenced a special operation to crack down on parallel trading activities, by means of a range of measures including intelligence exchange, on-site notifications, stepped-up inspections, maintenance of order at boundary control points. In view of the successful operation, both sides have regularised the special operation, with the aim of achieving sustained deterrent effect. In response to the export control on powdered formula since 1 March 2013, 56 C&ED officers, together with the staff employed on non-civil service contract terms, have been temporarily deployed to provide support, and if necessary the C&ED will apply for additional resources through existing mechanism.

The Immigration Department (ImmD) will step up law enforcement actions against parallel traders from the Mainland, including taking joint operations with other law enforcement departments to combat illegal employment; stepping up immigration control through detailed examination of frequent visitors to Hong Kong or suspected parallel traders, and refusal of their entry if their purposes of visits are in doubt; enhancing intelligence gathering and exchange, etc. In 2013-14, there will be a net increase of 154 posts in the ImmD, of which 116 posts will be deployed for carrying out immigration control and related duties at various control points. The ImmD will flexibly deploy manpower as required in carrying out related duties.

b. The number of Mainland visitors to Hong Kong was 34 660 593 in 2012, which is expected to grow by about 24% in 2013.

c. The number of Mainland visitors arrested for committing criminal offences in Hong Kong was 1 341 in 2012. Their offences included miscellaneous theft, shoplifting, forgery of documents, use of counterfeit money, and etc..

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB025**

Question Serial No.

0550

Head: 151 Government Secretariat  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the expenditure on the remuneration of the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Political Assistant in the estimate for 2013-14?

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

The provisions earmarked for the salary provision for the Secretary, the Under Secretary and the Political Assistant in the 2013-14 Estimates under Head 151 are as follows:

	2013-14 FY <u>Estimates</u> (\$ million)
Secretary for Security	3.40
Under Secretary for Security	2.55
Political Assistant to Secretary for Security	1.20

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 12.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB026**

Question Serial No.

0561

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The privacy of Hong Kong citizens is enshrined in the Basic Law. Law enforcement officers must comply with the requirements of the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance (Cap.589) when conducting interception of communications and surveillance lest the privacy of citizens be infringed. To effectively monitor the law enforcement officers' performance in this respect, please advise:

- (a) the types, quantity and frequency of use of all interception of communications and surveillance devices possessed by the Government, as well as the expenditure involved.
- (b) Does the Government have any plan to acquire new devices in the coming year? If yes, what is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

As the types, quantity and use of the devices for carrying out covert operations and the expenditure incurred concern operations of a confidential nature, disclosing such information may reveal detailed operational arrangements of the law enforcement agencies and their law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice. Therefore, we are unable to provide the requested information.

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 14.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB027**

Question Serial No.

2919

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): -

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Government set up an inter-departmental working group (membership including the Security Bureau) in 1993 to implement in phases the proposals of the Report on Arrest by the Law Reform Commission after being endorsed by the Executive Council. Regarding the progress of the working group in implementing the proposals, please inform this Committee of:

- (1) the number of proposals implemented by the working group so far and the expenditure involved; and
- (2) the number of outstanding proposals, the method and measures of implementation to be taken by the Government, the implementation timetable and the expenditure involved.

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

(1) and (2)

The then Executive Council endorsed 52 of the recommendations put forward in the Law Reform Commission Report on Arrest. Among these recommendations, more than half have already been implemented through administrative and legislative measures. As regards the remaining recommendations (a total of 24), the Security Bureau has set up an interdepartmental working group involving the law enforcement agencies to jointly study the implementation details and the latest overseas enforcement experiences. We have completed the draft drafting instructions and consulted the relevant departments. The above work falls under the Programme of "Internal Security" of the Security Bureau. No additional resources are involved in this regard.

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB028**

Question Serial No.

1654

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Recent years have witnessed significant increases in the subventions for the legal assistance scheme for torture claimants, from \$36.706 million in 2011-12 to \$58.033 million in 2012-13 (revised estimate). The estimate for 2013-14 will even increase to \$90 million, representing a rise of 145% in three years.

1. What are the reasons for such a substantial increase in the estimated expenditure for 2013-14?
2. Please provide a detailed account of the uses of the estimated expenditure.

Asked by: Hon. TSE Wai-chun, Paul

Reply:

The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment has been applied to Hong Kong since 1992. The Immigration Department (ImmD) introduced an enhanced administrative screening mechanism in December 2009 to ensure the procedures would meet the high standards of fairness as required by the Court. Subsequently, the Legislative Council enacted the Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance 2012 (the Ordinance) in July 2012 to provide for a statutory framework to underpin the enhanced mechanism. The statutory mechanism has commenced operation on 3 December 2012.

The statutory screening mechanism in operation since 3 December 2012 provides that claims must be related to torture and that claimants have a duty to submit torture claim forms within the prescribed timeframe and attend interviews, etc. The Government trusts that the statutory mechanism, while maintaining high standards of fairness, will help reduce procedural abuse and therefore expedite screening of outstanding claims. The ImmD anticipates that the number of cases handled will further increase from 1 500 last year to 2 000 in 2013-14. Hence, the Government needs to set aside adequate resources to provide publicly-funded legal assistance for claimants so as to meet the "high standards of fairness" as required by the Court.

Under the existing mechanism, publicly-funded legal assistance through the Duty Lawyer Service (DLS) is available to all torture claimants subject to the means test. At present, over 260 duty lawyers, including barristers and solicitors, who received prior training relating to the Convention are on a roster to provide assistance to torture claimants. They may assist the claimant during the whole screening process, including

completing a torture claim form so as to provide grounds of the claim and supporting evidences, accompanying claimants to attend screening interviews arranged by immigration officers, examining the case and assessing merits of appeal for claimants aggrieved by the decision of the ImmD, and representing claimants at oral hearing (if any) of the Torture Claims Appeal Board.

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB029**

Question Serial No.

1655

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What is the estimated number of cases to be handled regarding torture claims in the financial year of 2013-14? What are the average expenditure and time for processing each case? When compared with those for the past two financial years (2011-12 and 2012-13), what are the changes in these three figures?
2. What are the causes for torture claim cases to increase significantly in successive years? What measures will be put in place by the Administration (e.g. speeding up the screening of applicants who deliberately lengthen his/her stay in Hong Kong and those who are not eligible for application) to reduce expenditure for the new financial year of 2013-14?
3. What measures have the Administration taken to reduce expenditure on torture claims during the past two financial years? What are the results?

Asked by: Hon. TSE Wai-chun, Paul

Reply:

The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment has been applied to Hong Kong since 1992. The Immigration Department (ImmD) introduced an enhanced administrative screening mechanism in December 2009 to ensure the procedures would meet the high standards of fairness as required by the Court. Subsequently, the Legislative Council enacted the Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance 2012 (the Ordinance) in July 2012 to provide for a statutory framework to underpin the enhanced mechanism. The statutory mechanism has commenced operation on 3 December 2012.

The statutory screening mechanism in operation since 3 December 2012 provides that claims must be related to torture and that claimants have a duty to submit torture claim forms within the prescribed timeframe and attend interviews, etc. The Government trusts that the statutory mechanism, while maintaining high standards of fairness, will help reduce procedural abuse and therefore expedite screening of outstanding claims. The ImmD anticipates that the number of cases handled will further increase from 1 500 last year to 2 000 in 2013-14.

The ImmD received 1 809, 1 432 and 1 174 torture claims in 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. Since the introduction of the enhanced screening mechanism by the ImmD in December 2009 to end December 2012, no torture claim was substantiated.

The time required to process a claim depends on an array of factors, and the cooperation of claimants with the ImmD to provide information in a timely manner in the screening process is particularly essential. It takes the ImmD about 2 months on average to complete processing a claim upon receipt of a completed torture claim form with necessary information provided. A claimant may raise an appeal within 14 days if his or her claim is not substantiated. The appeal will be handled by members of the Torture Claims Appeal Board who have a legal background. Generally speaking, members will be able to make a decision on an appeal within 4 weeks (longer time would be required if a hearing is conducted).

The expenditure on staff cost for handling torture claims and provision of publicly-funded legal assistance in the recent years is set out below -

Financial year	Number of torture claim cases determined by the ImmD	Expenditure on the Administration's staff cost (in terms of notional annual mid-point salary) (\$million)	Publicly-funded legal assistance (\$million)
2011-12	1 208	135.1	36.7
2012-13 (revised estimate)	1 500 (estimate)	149.4	58
2013-14 (estimate)	2 000 (estimate)	159.5	90

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB030**

Question Serial No.

1656

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. In the past three financial years (2010-11 to 2012-13), how many unsuccessful torture claimants lodged a petition?
2. In the past three financial years, among the torture claimants, how many made a claim after the expiration of their overseas employment contract? What is the number of successful cases for this type of claimants each year? And what is their percentage among the total number of cases?

Asked by: Hon. TSE Wai-chun, Paul

Reply:

The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment has been applied to Hong Kong since 1992. The Immigration Department (ImmD) introduced an enhanced administrative screening mechanism in December 2009 to ensure the procedures would meet the high standards of fairness as required by the Court. Subsequently, the Legislative Council enacted the Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance 2012 (the Ordinance) in July 2012 to provide for a statutory framework to underpin the enhanced mechanism. The statutory mechanism has commenced operation on 3 December 2012.

The ImmD received 1 809, 1 432 and 1 174 torture claims in 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively, among which 606 (33.5%), 437 (30.5%) and 244 (20.8%) claims were lodged by former foreign domestic helpers. During the same period, the Torture Claims Appeal Board (and the Adjudicators before the commencement of the Ordinance) received 109, 460 and 766 appeals/petitions respectively. Since the introduction of the enhanced screening mechanism by the ImmD in December 2009 to end December 2012, no torture claim was substantiated.

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB031**

Question Serial No.

1657

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Internal Security

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

One of the matters requiring special attention of the Security Bureau in 2013-14 is to “put into effect the recommendations on anti-money laundering of the Financial Action Task Force with respect to the non-financial sectors”. Insofar as the recommendations are concerned, would the Government advise this Committee of the following:

- (a) what are the details of the recommendations?
- (b) what policies and initiatives will be implemented to put the recommendations into effect?
- (c) what are the estimated manpower and resources required for putting the recommendations into effect?

Asked by: Hon. TSE Wai-chun, Paul

Reply:

- 1) The recommendations on anti-money laundering measures stipulated by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) with respect to the non-financial sectors include the following two major aspects –
  - (a) member jurisdictions are required to put in place a system requiring travelers entering or leaving the jurisdiction to make a declaration or disclosure where they carry currency or bearer negotiable instruments (BNIs) exceeding a specified limit (hereafter referred to as “Recommendation 32”). This is intended to guard against the abuse of cash courier services for money laundering and terrorist financing<sup>1</sup> purposes; and
  - (b) member jurisdictions are required to implement an anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regime which is applicable to “designated non-financial businesses and professions” (DNFBPs)<sup>2</sup> (Recommendations 22, 23 and 28), including customer due diligence and record-keeping requirements. This should include requiring DNFBPs to develop internal procedures, policies and control pertaining to the effective monitoring of AML/CFT; measures to raise practitioners’ awareness and the effectiveness of

<sup>1</sup> Recommendation 32 does not require member jurisdictions to impose any restrictions on the amount that the travelers are allowed to carry.

<sup>2</sup> DNFBPs include casinos, real estate agents, lawyers, accountants, trust and company service providers, as well as precious metals and precious stones dealers. As there is no casino in Hong Kong, the relevant recommendations are only applicable to the other five sectors.

suspicious transaction reporting; and formulating a monitoring or regulatory system on AML/CFT which best suits the DNFBBPs, etc.

- 2) In respect of Recommendation 32, the Narcotics Division (ND) of the Security Bureau and the Customs and Excise Department have embarked on a detailed study on the establishment of a system for detecting physical cross-border transportation of currency and BNIs. This includes examining the current legislative framework to decide on the future legislative direction, reviewing and formulating the procedures of implementation, making initial contact with the relevant stakeholders and engaging in dialogues with departments concerned for legislative exercise. Our objective is to put forward more concrete options and plans in the coming year.

As regards the regulation of DNFBBPs, the recommendations of the FATF cover different trades and professions, each of them has its own unique circumstances. For instance, there are different levels of AML/CFT awareness among the DNFBBP sectors, and some of them do not have a unified monitoring mechanism or self-regulatory system. After studying the systems of the member jurisdictions which were rated by the FATF as compliant, ND has found that there is not any good model overseas on which Hong Kong could base our system. In this connection, more detailed study and planning are needed before regulatory measures are to be mapped out.

Since 2009, ND has been engaging the relevant professional bodies (such as the Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries) and self-regulatory organisations (such as the Law Society of Hong Kong) of the DNFBBPs in an effort to gauge their opinions on regulatory measures and their stance towards assuming regulatory role in the future. At present, the Law Society of Hong Kong, the Estate Agents Authority (a statutory body that regulates estate agencies) and the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants have drawn up guidelines in respect of AML/CFT for their members. In addition, ND has published a sector-specific practical guideline for the DNFBBPs to raise the awareness of individual sectors of the issues concerned.

Over the past few years, in collaboration with the relevant professional bodies, ND has co-organised annual seminars and workshops aiming at enhancing the practitioners' awareness on AML/CFT requirements. ND will continue to maintain dialogue with these professional bodies / organisations and examine ways to implement the regulatory measures in phases.

- 3) As the work related to the implementation of the relevant recommendations are still being reviewed and planned, they are handled by existing manpower through re-deployment of internal resources. The additional manpower and resources required for putting the recommendations into effect in future will be ascertained after the implementation details are confirmed.

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB032**

Question Serial No.

2935

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What progress has the Security Bureau made in the past 3 financial years (2010-11 to 2012-13) in assisting Hong Kong permanent residents who are sentenced to long-term imprisonment in the Philippines and seek to return to Hong Kong early and serve their sentence here in accordance with the Transfer of Sentenced Persons Agreement signed between the Administration and the Philippine Government? How much manpower and resources were required for the work?

In the financial year 2013-14, what is the estimated expenditure and effectiveness of the above work?

Asked by: Hon. TSE Wai-chun, Paul

Reply:

To enable Hong Kong residents serving sentences in other places and non-local residents serving sentences in Hong Kong to adapt to prison life more easily and to assist in their rehabilitation, it is the policy of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) to facilitate the transfer of prisoners back to Hong Kong or to their places of origin to serve their remaining sentences in a familiar environment which is free from language barrier and where their friends and relatives can visit them on a regular basis. This will be conducive to their rehabilitation. The Transfer of Sentenced Persons Ordinance (Cap 513) (the Ordinance) provides a legal framework for the transfer of sentenced persons (TSP) between Hong Kong and other countries and the Macau SAR.

The TSP agreement signed between the HKSAR Government and the Philippine Government came into force in 2002. Hong Kong residents serving sentences in the Philippines may apply to the HKSAR Government or the Philippine Government if they wish to be transferred back to Hong Kong to serve their remaining sentences. We will process their applications in accordance with the Ordinance and the bilateral TSP agreement. In general, each application has to satisfy the following main conditions:

- (i) the act, on which the sentence has been imposed, would also constitute a criminal offence according to the laws of Hong Kong if it had been committed in Hong Kong;
- (ii) the sentenced person is a permanent resident of Hong Kong;
- (iii) the judgment is final and no further proceedings relating to the offence or any other offence are



pending in the Philippines; and

(iv) there is a tripartite consent to the transfer given by the HKSAR Government, the Philippine Government and the sentenced person.

According to the agreement, if a Hong Kong resident sentenced in the Philippines applies for transfer back to Hong Kong to serve his remaining sentence, the Philippine Government has to provide specified information on the inmate concerned, including the legal documents relating to his conviction and sentence, the length of sentence already served and the remaining sentence, etc.

The HKSAR Government is still processing 6 applications from Hong Kong residents referred by the Chinese Embassy in the Philippines to apply for transfer to Hong Kong to serve their remaining sentences. According to established practice, we have approached the Philippine Government a number of times through the Philippine Consulate-General in Hong Kong and the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the HKSAR to obtain the required documents. So far, we are still awaiting responses from the Philippine side. The HKSAR Government will continue to follow up the cases with the Philippine Government through various practicable channels, with a view to obtaining the basic information required and confirming the consent of the Philippine Government as soon as possible, so as to proceed with the transfer procedures. In response to enquiries from individual applicants, the HKSAR Government will let them know the progress of their applications through officers of the Chinese Embassy in the Philippines.

The Security Bureau is responsible for coordinating the processing of TSP applications. Apart from processing the applications, the concerned staff of the Security Bureau and other departments have to undertake other duties as well. Therefore, we do not have a breakdown of the expenditure and manpower involved in the work in the past 3 financial years. In 2013-14, we will continue to handle the work with existing resources.

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB033**

Question Serial No.

2420

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

While exchanging views with the Mainland Government on the One-way Permit (OWP) and Two-way Permit (TWP) Schemes in the past, has the Security Bureau actively or strongly reflected the need to take back the authority to approve OWP and TWP applications? If so, has the Bureau reviewed why such an authority has not yet been taken back up to now?

Will the Security Bureau examine by what means can the authority to approve OWP and TWP applications be taken back from the Mainland Government? How will the Bureau provide a clear account of the work progress to the general public?

Asked by: Hon. WONG Yuk-man

Reply:

Pursuant to Article 22(4) of the Basic Law, for entry into the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), people from other parts of China must apply for approval. Mainland residents who wish to settle in Hong Kong must apply for One-Way Permit (OWP) from the Exit and Entry Administration Offices of the Public Security Bureau of the Mainland at the places of their household registration. In addition, Mainland residents may, depending on their purposes of visiting Hong Kong, such as visiting relatives or visits, apply for Exit-Entry Permit (commonly known as "Two-Way Permit" (TWP)) and relevant exit endorsements from the Mainland authorities. The application, approval and issue of OWP, TWP and relevant exit endorsements fall within the remit of the Mainland authorities. The Mainland authorities have set out open and transparent approval criteria. We therefore do not see any justifications or needs to change the current system or the approval arrangements of the Mainland authorities, nor to add other administrative screening criteria. The SAR Government will take account of the views of the various sectors and the interest of the community, continue to exchange views with the Mainland authorities on the general policy of OWP, TWP and exit endorsements and reflect to them the views of the various sectors as appropriate.

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB034**

Question Serial No.

2421

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In what ways does the Security Bureau identify and facilitate bona fide Mainland visitors coming in and out of Hong Kong? How does the Bureau prevent large-scale activities such as organised procurement of goods or the influx of pregnant visitors giving birth in Hong Kong through immigration control?

Asked by: Hon. WONG Yuk-man

Reply:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) is committed to exercising effective immigration control. While facilitating bona fide visitors coming to Hong Kong, the ImmD, as a professional and experienced force, will also exercise stringent control to prevent incoming visitors from engaging in activities which fail to comply with their conditions of stay. To identify suspicious visitors, officers of the ImmD will deploy various means such as intelligence analysis, countenance identification, detailed interrogation and professional assessment; as well as making use of advance technology with a view to determining the credibility of the purposes of visits stated by visitors, in a bid to exercise immigration control effectively.

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB035**

Question Serial No.

2422

Head: 151 Government Secretariat:  
Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There have been media reports recently that following the implementation of the “zero quota” policy by the Government, some people made arrangements and assisted Mainland women to give birth in Hong Kong by way of pursuing studies here or marrying local residents. How will the Security Bureau keep abreast of the time to guard against persons giving birth in Hong Kong through abusing our educational or other public resources?

Asked by: Hon. WONG Yuk-man

Reply:

Under the “zero quota” policy, all public and private hospitals will not accept any delivery bookings for 2013 by Mainland pregnant women whose husbands are non-Hong Kong residents, whilst those Mainland pregnant women whose husbands are Hong Kong residents can make delivery bookings at private hospitals under the special arrangements. To deter Mainland pregnant women from giving birth in Hong Kong through bogus marriages with local residents, the Department of Health will closely monitor and conduct checks of documents submitted by the couples to private hospitals, and refer suspected cases to law enforcement agencies for follow-up actions. Furthermore, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will critically examine each application for registration of marriage, and will verify and enquire into suspected cases. Law enforcement departments will keep a close watch on cases suspected of making delivery bookings through bogus marriages, collect intelligence by various means and, if any suspected cases are found, conduct investigation and initiate prosecution in accordance with the laws. The Government will continue to strengthen exchanges of intelligence with Guangdong authorities to combat illicit intermediaries who assist Mainland pregnant women to give birth in Hong Kong.

Mainland students admitted to higher education institutions need to apply to the ImmD for an entry permit to enter Hong Kong for study. The applicants must provide true, accurate and complete information in their applications. The ImmD will critically assess each application in line with relevant policy requirements to prevent abuses of immigration measures. In making an application for entering Hong Kong (for employment, study, residence, etc), any person who knowingly and wilfully makes a statement or gives information which he/she knows to be false or does not believe to be true commits an offence. Any right of

stay in Hong Kong obtained through unlawful means will be revoked according to the law. The person involved will also be repatriated to his/her place of origin.

Name in block letters: JOSHUA LAW

Post Title: Permanent Secretary for Security

Date: 15.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB036**

Question Serial No.

2549

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In view of the increase in population in the North District of the New Territories in recent years, some members of the public have complained that the Police were unable to deploy manpower to the scene within a reasonable time when police assistance was sought. Will the Government inform this Committee of the establishment and estimated expenditure of various Regions in the territory?

What are the establishment and estimated expenditure of each police station under the New Territories North Region in 2013-14? What is the increase when compared with the figures in 2012-13?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Chi-chuen

Reply:

The Force strives to respond to all 999 emergency calls within the time frame specified in its performance pledge. The targeted response time for Hong Kong Island Region and Kowloon Region is 9 minutes while that for New Territories Region is 15 minutes. In 2012, the Regional Command and Control Centres of the Force received a total of about 2.26 million 999 calls, of which about 0.9 million calls were received by the New Territories Regional Command and Control Centre. Overall speaking, 98.5% of the emergency calls received response within the time frame specified in the performance pledge and the relevant figure for New Territories Region even reached 99.8%.

The establishments of various Regions in the territory are set out as follows:

Region	Establishment as at 28 February 2013	Estimated establishment as at 31 March 2014
Hong Kong Island	4 264	4 264
Kowloon East	3 603	3 649
Kowloon West	4 913	4 913
New Territories North	4 892	4 896
New Territories South	4 152	4 152
Marine	2 512	2 512
Total	24 336	24 386

The establishments of various Police Districts in the New Territories North Region are set out as follows:

Police District	Establishment as at 28 February 2013	Estimated establishment as at 31 March 2014	Number of increase
New Territories North Regional Headquarters	1 397	1 397	-
Border Police District	1 035	1 039	4
Tai Po Police District	747	747	-
Tuen Mun Police District	719	719	-
Yuen Long Police District	994	994	-
Total	4 892	4 896	4

The estimated expenditures of the Regions are part of the total expenditure under the Programme of "Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community". The estimated expenditure under this Programme is \$7.23 billion in 2013-14.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB037**

Question Serial No.

2556

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Government inform this Committee of the manpower and expenditure for handling assemblies, processions and demonstrations in 2012-13?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Chi-chuen

Reply:

The Force handled over 7 500 public processions and meetings in 2012. This item falls under the Programme of "Operations". The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the manpower and expenditure in this respect.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB038**

Question Serial No.

2808

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

[Note: The question below concerns matters under the policy purview of the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB). The reply was prepared by the Hong Kong Police Force and vetted by the THB.]

Question:

Regarding the Indicators under the above Programme, there is an increase of about 14% of fixed penalty tickets (FPTs) against parking offences issued by the Police in 2012 as compared with 2011. It is estimated that the relevant figure of this year will remain at the same level as in 2012. In this regard, please inform this Committee of:

- (a) the numbers of FPTs issued against parking offences with a breakdown by 18 districts over the territory and by types of vehicles;
- (b) the number of existing "black spots" of frequent illegal parking over the territory and the locations; whether these "black spots" will be identified and tackled by the Force.

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Hak-kan

Reply:

- (a) In processing the data of fixed penalty tickets (FPTs) against parking offences, the Force classifies the figures by Police Region (5 Regions). Therefore, distribution of prosecution figures by 18 districts is not available. Moreover, the Force does not maintain prosecution figures by type of vehicles.

The numbers of enforcement actions against parking offences taken by the Force in 2012 are set out in the following table:

	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon West	Kowloon East	New Territories South	New Territories North
Number of cases	234 548	309 877	101 895	117 006	144 058

- (b) The Force has not defined "black spots" of illegal parking, but will closely monitor the situation of illegal parking to support the enforcement actions, with a view to enhancing road safety and ensuring smooth traffic flow.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB039**

Question Serial No.

3741

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Police states that it will attack both the supply and demand of drugs, particularly drug abuse involving juveniles and young persons. In this regard, please advise this Committee of:

- (a) the quantities of methamphetamine (commonly known as "ice") and ketamine (commonly known as "k") seized in 2012, and the reasons for the significant increase in seizure when compared with 2011.
- (b) the numbers of drug abuse cases on campus and students involved in the 3 school years of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, and the types of drugs mainly taken;
- (c) the ways to tackle youth drug abuse in relatively more hidden venues such as at home or places of entertainment besides the combat actions on campus.

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Hak-kan

Reply:

- (a) The quantities of methamphetamine (commonly known as "ice") and ketamine (commonly known as "k") seized in 2012 increased as compared to 2011, mainly due to the effective operations in the combat against drugs at source by law enforcement agencies.

In 2012, the total quantity of methamphetamine (commonly known as "ice") seized was 73 kg, an increase of 34 kg (+87.2%) as compared to 2011. The increase was mainly attributable to a seizure of 13 kg of ice by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) in July 2012, and 2 seizures of 6 kg each of ice and 2 seizures of 3 kg each of ice by the Police.

In addition, the total quantity of ketamine (commonly known as "k") seized in 2012 was 724 kg, a significant increase of around 1.6 times as compared to 2011. The increase was mainly attributable to a seizure of 412 kg of ketamine by the C&ED in Kwai Chung Container Terminal in May. Besides, there were also seizures of ketamine, including 1 of 36 kg, 1 of 26.8 kg, 1 of 22 kg and 1 of 10.25 kg, by the Police.

- (b) In the past 3 years, the numbers of cases of drug abuse on campus and students involved are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012
No. of cases	11	5	3
No. of students involved	14	5	3

The above cases of drug abuse on campus mainly involved ketamine.

- (c) One of the 2012 and 2013 Operational Priorities of the Commissioner of Police is to “adopt a multi-agency and community-based approach to promote awareness and prevent psychotropic drug abuse amongst students and juveniles”. Besides stepping up the combat against drug abuse to curb drug supply, the Police have also devoted resources in reducing the demand for drugs among juveniles. We will continue to organise various forms of activities on combating drugs with various community organisations and youth groups.

The number of Police School Liaison Officers increased to 97, serving over 1 100 secondary and primary schools in the territory. They pay regular visits to schools and maintain close liaison with the school community (including teachers, school social workers, school youth organisations and Parent-Teacher Associations) to enhance the knowledge of students and teachers about drug abuse and other delinquent acts.

The hidden trend of youth drug abuse has increased the difficulty in identifying youth drug abusers. To tackle this problem, the Police will continue to strengthen co-operation with other government departments and relevant stakeholders (estate management companies or venue management staff) to enhance public awareness of youth drug abuse and the knowledge of parents about the hidden trend of youth drug abuse.

The Police will monitor closely the trend of drug abuse cases and continue to conduct intelligence-led operations to combat drugs at source, especially drug abuse involving juveniles and young persons.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB040**

Question Serial No.

3742

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Force has now set up the Animal Watch Scheme (the Scheme) as a platform for communication with other departments and animal welfare organisations when cases of cruelty to animals occur. In this connection, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What are the expenditure and manpower involved in the implementation of the Scheme in 2012?
- (b) What are the respective numbers of cases reported, follow-up investigations, prosecutions and final convictions in the past 3 years (as at 2012)?
- (c) Has provision been earmarked for reviewing the effectiveness of the Scheme?
- (d) Has provision been earmarked for integrating the existing practice whereby the cruelty to animal cases are investigated by the respective police districts and for setting up a task force?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Hak-kan

Reply:

- (a) The Scheme falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown of manpower and expenditure in this respect is available.
- (b) Currently, different government officers, including police officers and authorised officers from the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) may, depending on the circumstances, take enforcement actions under the Protection of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance (the Ordinance). The numbers of cases of cruelty to animals reported to the Force in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 were 71, 73, 66 and 63 respectively. The overall numbers of prosecutions and convictions under the Ordinance are set out in the following table:

	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of prosecutions*	9	11	15	15 (as at September)
No. of convictions*	9	9	13	15 (as at September)

\* Figures from all relevant law enforcement departments

- (c) Review of the Scheme falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown of figures in this respect is available.

- (d) All officers of the crime investigation teams of the Force have received professional training in crime investigation and have the capability to handle cases of cruelty to animals. Where necessary, the Force may request the assistance of experts from the AFCD and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. District Crime Squads already have sufficient skills in following up on cases of cruelty to animals. Depending on the distribution and trend of the cases, the Force will consider deploying designated teams to investigate such cases, with a view to conducting investigation in a more comprehensive and targeted manner for early detection of the cases.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB041**

Question Serial No.

4718

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

[Note: The question below concerns matters under the policy purview of the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB). The reply was prepared by the Hong Kong Police Force and vetted by the THB.]

Question:

The Administration is requested to provide the following information:

Prosecution statistics against vehicles from the Mainland that have violated traffic regulations in Hong Kong in the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09 to 2012-13), including information on the number of traffic offence penalty tickets issued and the amount of fines involved, as well as the number of forfeiture cases and the amount of fines forfeited, etc.

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

Reply:

The Force maintains only the prosecution records of non-commercial vehicles from the Mainland. The numbers of common traffic offences committed in Hong Kong involving non-commercial vehicles from the Mainland in the past 5 years and cases with outstanding payment of fines for illegal parkings are set out in the following tables:

	Number of prosecutions against non-commercial vehicles from the Mainland					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Sub-total
Main offences						
Careless driving	4	9	4	7	7	31
Speeding	145	168	151	133	398	995
Failure to comply with traffic signals	22	14	20	17	27	100
Failure to comply with restriction on double white lines	0	1	4	0	0	5
Failure to comply with traffic signs / road markings	5	11	15	11	8	50
Illegal parking	42	25	34	29	60	190
Total	218	228	228	197	500	1 371

Outstanding payment of fines for illegal parking of non-commercial vehicles from the Mainland from 2008 to 2012:	Number of cases	Amount (HK\$)
	5	4,640

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB042**

Question Serial No.

4853

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How many canisters of pepper spray are currently stored by the Police Force? Please list by different types of model. What is the total value of the pepper spray? Are there any plans to procure more similar equipment in 2013-14? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

Reply:

The number of pepper spray canisters stored by the Force, the quantity of procurement, the quantity of consumption, overall expenses and distribution are details of the operational deployment of the Force. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB043**

Question Serial No.

4854

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How many water barriers are currently stored by the Police Force? Please list by different types of model. What is the total value of the water barriers? Are there any plans to procure more similar equipment in 2013-14? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

Reply:

The information cannot be disclosed because the number of water barriers is part of the operational information of the Force. The Force has no plans to procure more water barriers in 2013-14.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB044**

Question Serial No.

4855

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How many "Long Range Acoustic Devices" (i.e. "sound cannons") are currently stored by the Police Force? What is the total value of the devices? Have the devices been used before? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons? Are there any plans to procure more similar devices this year? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

Reply:

Currently, there are 4 Long Range Acoustic Devices (LRADs) in the Force:

- i. In 2009, the Police Tactical Unit Headquarters procured 2 LRADs at \$765,000.
- ii. In 2012, the Police Negotiation Cadre procured 2 portable LRADs at \$154,000.

The Force has stringent rules and operational guidelines on the use of the LRADs. So far, the Force has not used the LRADs in any operation.

The Force will procure and replace the relevant equipment as necessary in 2013-14.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB045**

Question Serial No.

4894

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

[Note: The question below concerns matters under the policy purview of the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB). The reply was prepared by the Hong Kong Police Force and vetted by the THB.]

Question:

In August 2012, the Police Force launched the pilot scheme of "Cut-out Policemen" on expressways. Will the Administration inform this Committee of the following:

How many "Cut-out Policemen" are currently stored by the Police Force? Has the Force reviewed the effectiveness of the scheme? What are the details? What is the expenditure for the maintenance of "Cut-out Policemen"? Are there any plans to increase the number of "Cut-out Policemen" in 2013-14? What is the relevant expenditure?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

Reply:

The scheme of "Cut-out Policemen" was put on trial from 30 August to 31 October in 2012. The scheme was designed to warn drivers against speeding by placing 2 "Cut-out Policemen" and warning banners on 3 expressways including the Tolo Highway, Fanling Highway and Tuen Mun Road at different times. After the 2-month trial of the scheme, the Force is now reviewing its effectiveness. At present, the Force does not give consideration to increasing the number of "Cut-out Policemen".

Currently, the Force has only 2 "Cut-out Policemen", each at a unit cost of about \$5,000.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB046**

Question Serial No.

5271

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated in the Matters Requiring Special Attention that the Police Force will “maintain a high standard of investigation and provide professional service in all cases of domestic violence and continue to adopt a multi-disciplinary approach with other stakeholders in tackling the problem”. In this regard, please inform this Committee of:

1. the numbers of cases involving domestic violence with a breakdown by categories in the past 10 years (i.e. 2003-04 to 2012-13);
2. the government departments and non-government organisations to which referrals were made by the Police and the numbers of referrals in the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09 to 2012-13);
3. the average period of time required for the Police to provide services for reported cases of domestic violence received in the past 5 years;
4. the reasons for including common assaults under the category of “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases” instead of “Domestic Violence (Crime) cases”;
5. the adjusted figures, to be listed in a table, of “Domestic Violence (Crime) cases” and “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases” from 2004 to 2008 with the inclusion of the category of “Domestic Incidents”;
6. the reasons for the significant drop in the number of Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases from 4 937 in 2008 to 1 954 in 2009;
7. the reasons for the decline in the number of Domestic Violence (Crime) cases and Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases, and the rise in the number of Domestic Incidents from 2009 to 2011;
8. the Police’s definition of domestic violence;
9. the numbers of reported cases of domestic violence received in each of the past 5 years; and
10. the numbers of prosecutions concerning domestic violence and convictions with sentence; and the length of sentence and male to female ratio.

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando

Reply:

(1) The categories and numbers of cases involving domestic violence <sup>(note 1)</sup> handled by the Police in the past 10 years are as follows:

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Domestic Violence (Crime) Cases <sup>(note 2)</sup>	799	903	1 274	1 811	2 505	2 341	2 373	2 157	1 928	2 002
Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) Cases <sup>(note 3)</sup>	1 602	1 386	1 354	2 893	5 004	4 937	1 954	1 181	892	872
Total	2 401	2 289	2 628	4 704	7 509	7 278	4 327	3 338	2 820	2 874

Note: (1) Domestic violence refers to any criminal or miscellaneous cases involving violence or a breach of the peace between persons generally regarded as having marital or intimate partner relationships. These relationships refer to married, separated or divorced couples, cohabitants or former cohabitants (irrespective of gender) and lovers or former lovers (irrespective of gender) having a continuing relationship. The Police have clear definitions for the three categories of Domestic Conflict Reports (DCRs), namely Domestic Violence (Crime), Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) and Domestic Incidents <sup>(note 4)</sup> reflecting the degree of seriousness of the reports.

- (2) “Domestic Violence (Crime) cases” include murder, manslaughter, wounding, serious assault, rape, indecent assault, criminal intimidation, criminal damage, possession of offensive weapon, etc.
- (3) “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases” include common assault and a breach of the peace.
- (4) “Domestic Incidents” refer to non-violent incidents not involving a breach of the peace occurring between persons generally regarded as having marital or domestic relationships. In order to expand the protection net and to fully reflect the overall situation of domestic conflict, the Police created the “Domestic Incidents” category in January 2009 to include all non-violent incidents involving any persons in a marital or intimate partner relationship (irrespective of the gender). These incidents, such as dispute, nuisance, annoyance, distress or argument, etc. do not have elements of crime, common assault or a breach of the peace. The Police did not maintain the number of domestic incidents before 2009.

(2) The numbers of referrals made by the Police to the Social Welfare Department (SWD) in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Voluntary referral	8 843	9 339	8 715	7 055	7 274
Non-voluntary referral	146	204	302	395	326
Total	8 989	9 543	9 017	7 450	7 600

The Police do not maintain the figures of referrals to other government departments or non-government organisations.

Comparison of the figures of Police referrals to the SWD with the figures of DCRs handled by the Police reflects that victims are provided with effective support services through the inter-departmental and multi-disciplinary approach and all cases are referred to the SWD where necessary, irrespective of the classification of the cases.

(3) When handling DCRs, the Police will consider whether any party involved needs the follow-up services provided by the SWD. If the persons concerned give consent for case referral, the Police will fax as soon as possible all the necessary information to the district Family and Child Protective Services Units of the SWD (relevant agencies). These relevant agencies will contact the persons concerned for the provision of the necessary welfare services or information. These relevant agencies will also acknowledge receipt of the referrals within 7 working days and send back the return slips to the divisions making the referrals. Within 1 month from the date of referral, the agency responsible for the case will issue a memo to further inform the case supervisor whether the persons concerned accept the support services.

If the initial risk assessment conducted by the Police indicates that the family concerned needs immediate welfare support services, including arrangement of admission to refuge centres and immediate intervention of outreaching social workers, the Police will make urgent referrals through the designated 24-hour hotline for outreaching service provided by the SWD.

For those persons who refuse the referral service, the Police will also provide a “Family Support Service Information Card” to facilitate them to contact the service agencies at any time for enquiries.

(4) Police officers handle reports of different natures in their daily work. In light of the nature of different crimes, the Police classify the cases according to the guidelines and refer them to different formations for follow-up.

The Police endeavour to handle all DCRs seriously and with sensitivity to achieve the dual targets of preventing the victims from further abuse as well as bringing the offenders to justice. Irrespective of cases of domestic violence or those made by persons of other relationships, the Police classify the reports involving crimes according to the established procedures and guidelines for investigation by the crime units or Uniform Branch streams.

For offences including “wounding”, “assault” and “common assault”, etc. which also cause bodily harm upon other persons under the Offences Against the Person Ordinance (Cap. 212), the Police refer the cases to different formations for follow-up, based on the offences committed by the offenders, such as facts of the cases, any use of weapons or the injury caused, etc., but not the relationship between the offenders and the victims. Cases of “wounding” and “assault” are referred to the crime investigation units for follow-up, while “common assault” cases (normally referring to the circumstances in which acts of pushing occur without causing physical injury) are referred to the Uniform Branch streams for action. However, in light of the nature of cases and the factor of potential crisis in the family, “common assault” cases are also referred to the crime investigation units for investigation.

(5) From 2004 to 2008, the Police classified all non-crime offences as “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)”. The Police do not have a breakdown of the previous figures by the category of “Domestic Incidents”.

(6-7) Before 2009, the Police classified “Domestic Violence (Crime)” and “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)” as all conflict incidents having elements of crime or a breach of the peace occurring between spouses and persons having intimate partner relationships. In order to be prudent, some frontline

officers also classified non-violent incidents not involving a breach of the peace as “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)”.

In order to expand the protection net, the Police created the “Domestic Incidents” category in January 2009 to include into the existing mechanism all incidents that were not previously covered, such as quarrels between spouses. Through the risk assessments conducted by the Police, the families with potential risks are promptly referred to the SWD for suitable follow-up so that welfare support services can be provided to prevent the situation from getting worse.

Irrespective of cases of “domestic violence” or “domestic incidents”, police officers handle and investigate the cases with sympathy, understanding, fairness and professionalism. Having regard to the family background of the victims and the nature of domestic violence cases, the Police will offer advice to the victims with a view to reducing the risk of recurrence of domestic violence.

(8) For the definition of “domestic violence”, please refer to note (1) under paragraph (1) of the reply.

(9) The numbers of cases involving domestic violence handled by the Police in the past 5 years are as follows:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Domestic Violence (Crime) Cases	2 341	2 373	2 157	1 928	2 002
Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) Cases	4 937	1 954	1 181	892	872

(10) The Police do not maintain the relevant figures.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB047**

Question Serial No.

4061

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Last year, it was stated in the Reply Serial No. SB068 that the Force would set up a Police Public Engagement Group (PPEG) with a total of 15 police officers in 2012-13. The PPEG would actively liaise with organisers and stakeholders of large-scale and cross-district public order events (POEs), strengthen the communication with them and give full assistance so that POEs could be conducted in a peaceful, orderly and safe manner. In this connection, please provide the following information about the PPEG in the past year (i.e. 2012-13):

- (a) the items, details and amount of actual expenditure involved;
- (b) the number of its deployment to liaise with organisers and stakeholders of large-scale and cross-district POEs;
- (c) whether there is overlapping of duties with the Police Community Relations Offices (PCROs) in the districts; and whether its establishment and effectiveness have been assessed.

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Kwok-che

Reply:

Liaison with the organisers of public meetings or processions is mainly undertaken by the Police Community Relations Offices (PCROs) in the police districts. The PCROs maintain close liaison with various stakeholders (including schools, District Councils, Fight Crime Committees and local organisations) in the police districts so that public order events (POEs) can be conducted in a peaceful, orderly and safe manner.

In view of the increasing number of POEs, the Force set up the "Police Public Engagement Group" (PPEG) with an establishment of 20 officers in 2012-13 to further enhance the communication between the Force and organisers of POEs. The PPEG will actively liaise with organisers and stakeholders of large-scale and cross-district POEs, strengthen the communication with them and give full assistance so that POEs can be conducted in a peaceful, orderly and safe manner. The relevant estimated expenditure and establishment are set out in the following table:



Rank	Establishment	Police Pay Scale	Monthly salary (HK\$) (with effect from 1 April 2012)
Chief Inspector	1	43 - 48	70,095 - 84,240
Inspector / Senior Inspector	3	23 - 42	33,275 - 67,525
Sergeant	12	15 - 24	26,890 - 34,300
Police Constable	4	3 - 15	18,810 - 26,890
Total	20		

There is no overlapping of duties between the PPEG and the PCROs of various districts. The main duties of the PPEG are to establish a long-term and constructive co-operation with different groups in the community, to continue the implementation of the Force's established policies on POEs and to facilitate all peaceful demonstrations. The PPEG will also liaise with some experts or university academics to seek their advice on the Force's work in handling POEs. In some large-scale and cross-district POEs, the PPEG will assist and support the work of the PCROs.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB048**

Question Serial No.

4066

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) What were the results of the domestic violence cases handled from 2008 to 2012? Please provide the following information:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Subjects not charged					
Subjects bound over					
Subjects charged					
Number of domestic violence cases received by the Police					
Number of domestic incidents received by the Police					

- (b) Please list 5 main reasons to explain why the subjects were "not charged";
- (c) What were the numbers of repeated domestic violence cases involving subjects who were bound over and what were the results of the handled cases?

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of repeated domestic violence cases					
Subjects not charged					
Extension of binding over					
Subjects charged					

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Kwok-che

Reply:

- (a) The numbers of domestic violence cases and domestic incidents received by the Police from 2008 to 2012 are as follows:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of domestic violence cases received by the Police <sup>(Note 1)</sup>	7 278	4 327	3 338	2 820	2 874
Number of domestic incidents received by the Police <sup>(Note 2)</sup>	-	9 275	11 254	11 770	12 181

The Police do not maintain the number of prosecutions (including the numbers of cases in which subjects were not charged, bound over and charged) instituted for domestic violence.

Notes: (1) The number of domestic violence cases includes that of Domestic Violence (Crime) and Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) cases.

- Domestic violence refers to any criminal or miscellaneous case involving violence or a breach of the peace between persons generally regarded as having a marital or an intimate partner relationship. These relationships refer to those between married, separated or divorced couples, cohabitants or former cohabitants (irrespective of gender) and lovers or former lovers (irrespective of gender) having a continuing relationship.
- “Domestic Violence (Crime)” cases include murder, manslaughter, wounding, serious assault, rape, indecent assault, criminal intimidation, criminal damage, possession of offensive weapon, etc.
- “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)” cases include common assault and a breach of the peace.

(2) In order to expand the protection net and to fully reflect the overall situations of domestic conflict, the Police created the “Domestic Incidents” category in January 2009 to include all non-violent incidents involving any persons in a marital or intimate partner relationship (irrespective of the gender). These incidents, such as dispute, nuisance, annoyance, distress or argument, etc. do not have elements of crime, common assault or a breach of the peace. Therefore, the Police did not maintain the number of domestic incidents before 2009.

- (b) Prosecution by the Police depends mainly on whether there is sufficient evidence. Advice from the Department of Justice is sought when necessary.
- (c) The Police do not maintain the number of repeated domestic violence cases involving subjects who are bound over.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB049**

Question Serial No.

4539

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

[Note: The question below concerns matters under the policy purview of the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB). The reply was prepared by the Hong Kong Police Force and vetted by the THB.]

Question:

How many public complaints about idling vehicles with running engines were received and how many of such complaints were referred by the Environmental Protection Department in each of the past 12 months?

Of the complaints and referrals about idling vehicles with running engines, what were the respective numbers of cases involving the persons under complaint who were advised or warned by Traffic Wardens (TWs) before leaving the scene, those advised or warned by Police Constables (PCs) before leaving the scene, those fined by TWs before leaving the scene and those fined by PCs before leaving the scene, and the number of cases that could not be handled? What were the reasons for not being able to handle the cases?

What were the numbers of TWs in the past 5 years (2008 to 2012) and what are the relevant numbers in the coming 3 years (from 2013)? Will the Administration increase the strength of TWs for the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Kwok-che

Reply:

Investigation of complaints about idling vehicles with running engines is undertaken by the Environmental Protection Department. Therefore, the Force is unable to provide the requested information.

In view of the need to take enforcement actions under the Motor Vehicle Idling (Fixed Penalty) Ordinance (Cap. 611), the Force has increased the establishment of Traffic Wardens by 18 to 298 since August 2011. At present, we do not have plans to change the establishment in the coming 3 years.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB050**

Question Serial No.

1295

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the numbers and categories of technology crime in 2012-13? How many cases were detected? Is there an upward trend in this type of crime? What measures are in place to prevent and enhance the detection of technology crime? Has the Force assessed the future trend to see whether it is necessary to increase manpower and resources to strengthen its work in this area? It is stated in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013-14 that the Force will enhance its capability in tackling technology crime and financial investigation. What are the details?

Asked by: Hon. CHUNG Kwok-pan

Reply:

In 2012, the Police recorded a total of 3 015 cases of technology crime. Of these, 464 cases were detected. The breakdown of the figures is shown as follows:

<b>Category of technology crime</b>	<b>2012</b>
Crime related to online games	380
Online commercial fraud	1 105
Illegal access to a computer system	1 042
Others	488
Total	3 015

The number of cases of technology crime increased from 2 206 in 2011 to 3 015 in 2012, representing an increase of 36.7%. There was a decrease of 0.8% in the cases of technology crime related to online games. The cases of online commercial fraud and illegal access to a computer system increased by 24.4% and 83.8% respectively.

The Police will adopt the following measures to prevent and enhance the detection of technology crime:

(1) Prevention

The Technology Crime Division (TCD) strives to prevent technology crime through education and co-operation with partners, with a view to raising public awareness of crime prevention. The TCD will continue to work closely with relevant departments such as the Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Team Co-ordination Centre and the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer. In collaboration with the banking and financial sectors as well as small and medium enterprises (SMEs), the Police regularly organise crime prevention seminars and publicity campaigns on the trend of technology crime for members of the public.

Besides, the Police have also proactively approached major Internet service providers, web-based platforms and banks to include publicity messages in relevant websites to raise the vigilance of the public towards email scams. Moreover, the Police have produced short videos on the common modus operandi of swindlers, which are broadcasted in the television programme “Police Magazine”, to raise the vigilance of the public towards this type of modus operandi. The Police also enhance liaison with SMEs through the Trade Development Council and the Hong Kong Productivity Council and organise seminars for SMEs to disseminate information about the latest trend of technology crime that may affect their industry as well as the crime prevention messages.

## (2) Detection

The Police currently adopt a three-tier investigation framework, including investigation units at the levels of the Headquarters (the TCD of the Commercial Crime Bureau (CCB)), regions (Technology Crime Units) and police districts. This ensures the optimal utilisation of resources for effective and efficient investigation of technology crime.

The CCB has organised an intelligence-led operation codenamed “Sky Horse” to fully tackle online frauds. The relevant departments will monitor the trend of online frauds, identify the modus operandi of swindlers and regularly disseminate the latest information about online frauds to officers in various police districts. For online frauds (including email scams) that are of much concern, the CCB will conduct a comprehensive analysis of these cases, trace the source and strengthen communication with stakeholders in the industry. The CCB also takes intelligence-led enforcement action proactively and conducts such action jointly with various police districts.

## (3) Way Forward

With the rising penetration rate of the Internet, computers and portable electronic products in Hong Kong in recent years, the cases of technology crime will increase accordingly. Digital evidence has also become increasingly important in Police criminal investigations. The Police will closely monitor the trend and development of technology crime. Continuous efforts will be made by the Police to assess and deploy appropriate manpower and resources for the work in this respect.

In view of the cross-regional and cross-boundary characteristics and hidden nature of technology crime and related offences, the Police have to work with overseas law enforcement agencies in the combat against such crimes. At present, the Interpol Group of Experts on Information Technology Crime Asia and South Pacific (EGASP) is chaired by the Hong Kong Police. In 2012, an Interpol Train-the-Trainer Workshop on Information Technology Crime Investigation was conducted in Hong Kong. The Police will continue to deepen the co-operation and exchange with overseas law enforcement agencies in future.

To co-ordinate resources more effectively in the combat against the related crimes, the Force will continue to include the combat against technology crime as one of the 2013 Operational Priorities. The Police will proceed through the following three measures:

- (1) Enhancing the professional capability in investigation, digital forensics and training to prevent and detect technology crime;
- (2) Strengthening the co-operation with other law enforcement agencies, government departments and major stakeholders in the industry to gather and exchange intelligence on technology crime as well as taking preventive and co-ordinating actions against cyber attacks; and
- (3) Promoting public understanding and prevention of technology crime through public education and community engagement.

The Financial Investigation Group and Joint Financial Intelligence Unit under the Narcotics Bureau of the Police Force are the main formations for financial investigation. Moreover, having regard to the financial

investigation situation of each case, the Police will refer the cases to regional and district investigation units for follow-up.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB051**

Question Serial No.

1296

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What were the numbers of reported sex crimes involving public transport received and detected by the Force in the past 3 years (i.e. 2010 to 2012)? Please list the numbers by different types of public transport.
2. Has the Force assessed the sex crimes that took place on public transport and liaised with the respective public transport operators to discuss how to further prevent and detect such crimes? If so, what are the specific recommendations?

Asked by: Hon. CHUNG Kwok-pan

Reply:

1. From 2010 to 2012, the statistics of indecent assault cases involving public transport / passenger waiting areas are as follows:

	2010		2011		2012	
	No. of cases received	No. of cases detected	No. of cases received	No. of cases detected	No. of cases received	No. of cases detected
MTR	151*	110*	167	111	197	132
Bus	56	43	63	53	70	54
Public Light Bus	8	4	10	5	13	9
Taxi	6	5	3	1	3	2
Hong Kong Light Rail (LRT)	17	6	30	17	27	11
Ferry	0	0	1	1	0	0
Other public transport / passenger waiting areas	45*	36*	33	24	27	26
Total number of indecent assault cases involving public transport / passenger waiting areas	283	204	307	212	337	234

\* These are revised figures of cases with amendment in the crime location.



2. In respect of crime prevention and public education, the Police actively combat sex crimes by offering tips on personal safety to the public, including ways to avoid becoming victims of sexual offences.

The Police advise the public to avoid walking alone at night, sit near the driver when there are few passengers on a bus, not to sleep while travelling and not to take free rides. Apart from uploading the above tips onto the Force webpage for public information, publicity leaflets on personal safety are also distributed to the general public in public places.

The Police also keep close contact with relevant public transport operators on further prevention of such crimes.

The Police will continue to work with various public transport operators (including bus companies, ferries, green minibus operators in Hong Kong, etc.) to launch publicity activities on prevention of sexual assault and encourage the public to report sex crimes.

Targeting indecent assault cases in the railway premises, the Police have produced relevant crime prevention posters for display by the MTR in all railway stations and encourage victims to report indecent assault offences.

Furthermore, the Railway Police District will make an analysis of such cases and deploy Task Force officers, in uniform or in plainclothes, to patrol in relevant areas of the railway premises to prevent such cases and take arrest actions. The Force will also continue to strengthen enforcement actions against indecent assault offences in the railway premises during peak hours, and organise anti-crime publicity campaigns for the public. The Police will hold anti-crime meetings with the MTR Corporation Limited from time to time in order to keep close contact and jointly work out methods with the latter to fight against offences in the railway premises.

Targeting indecent assault cases in the LRT premises, the Police have stepped up patrols by deploying uniformed officers at LRT stations, platforms and inside car compartments as a deterrent. Besides, officers in plainclothes will be deployed to these areas to take intelligence-led enforcement actions such as returning to the crime scene and the nearby areas with the informant to intercept the offenders. The Police will also strategically strengthen patrols and enforcement actions performed by officers, in uniform and in plainclothes, during peak hours before and after office and school. The publicity on crime prevention is also enhanced through distribution of publicity leaflets at all LRT stations to raise public awareness of self-protection.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB052**

Question Serial No.

1297

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) What were the categories and figures of the operations against juvenile and youth involvement in drugs undertaken by the Police in the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-2011 to 2012-13)?
- (b) Did the above operations include investigations of drug trafficking by students (i.e. the so-called junior distributors) inside the campus? If so, what were the operations concerned and the number of students arrested?
- (c) In 2013-14, what are the details of the actions to be taken by the Police against narcotics offences involving juvenile and youth? What are the manpower resources and expenditures to be deployed? What actions will be taken effectively to combat drugs at source and young people's demand for drugs?

Asked by: Hon. CHUNG Kwok-pan

Reply:

- (a) The numbers of anti-narcotics operations against narcotics offences conducted by the Police in the past 3 years are as follows:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Number of anti-narcotics operations	4 598	5 249	5 048

The data on anti-narcotics operations maintained by the Police do not include a category on "juvenile and youth involvement in drugs". The above data include the following operations targeting youth drug abuse:

"Operation Vanquisher": A joint operation conducted by the Police authorities in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to combat youth drug abuse and cross-boundary drug-trafficking.

"Operation Tailbacker" : The objective is to tackle youth drug abuse, especially targeting known haunts and places of drug consumption.

The numbers of Operations Vanquisher and Operations Tailbacker conducted in the past 3 years and the numbers of operation days are as follows:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Operation Vanquisher	3 times (185 days)	3 times (60 days)	3 times (55 days)
Operation Tailbacker	7 times (7 days)	8 times (8 days)	6 times (6 days)

- (b) Disclosing the Police’s operational details in combating narcotics offences may reveal operation arrangements of the Force and its law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice, thus jeopardising public interest. Therefore, the requested information cannot be provided.

The numbers of students arrested for involvement in narcotics offences (serious and minor) in the past 3 years are as follows:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Numbers of students arrested	143	161	112

The numbers of students arrested for involvement in narcotics offences (serious and minor) in school campuses in the past 3 years are as follows:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Numbers of students arrested in school campuses	14	5	3

- (c) On combating drugs at source and youth drug abuse, the strategies of the Police include:
- (i) Enhancing co-operation with the Mainland, Macao and overseas law enforcement agencies to interdict the flow of illicit drugs into Hong Kong;
  - (ii) Proactively targeting drug traffickers, especially those exploiting minors and juveniles;
  - (iii) Taking proactive measures to investigate and confiscate proceeds of drug trafficking; and
  - (iv) Adopting a multi-agency and community-based approach to promote awareness and prevent psychotropic drug abuse amongst students and juveniles.

The problem of youth involvement in drugs can only be addressed effectively through the co-ordination of all related organisations in the aspects of prevention, education and publicity, drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation services, as well as legislation and law enforcement. In 2013-14, the Police will continue to tackle the problem of youth drug abuse by a multi-agency approach.

At the central level, the Police representatives attend the “Standing Committee on Young Offenders” and the “Committee on Services for Youth at Risk” respectively to assist in developing policies on juvenile delinquency and participate in deliberations on cross-departmental co-operation.

One very important policy in the 2012 and 2013 Operational Priorities of the Commissioner of Police is to “adopt a multi-agency and community-based approach to promote awareness and prevent psychotropic drug abuse amongst students and juveniles”. Besides stepping up the combat against drug abuse to curb drug supply, the Police have also devoted resources in reducing the demand for

drugs. We will continue to organise various forms of activities and programmes with various community organisations and youth groups.

The Police have currently organised a total of 58 youth initiatives at the levels of regions and police districts by adopting an “inter-departmental” and “multi-disciplinary” approach, instilling a sense of discipline, civic responsibility and correct values in young people through various activities to achieve the goal of preventing juvenile delinquency and drug abuse.

Besides, the Police have 97 Police School Liaison Officers serving some 1 100 secondary and primary schools throughout Hong Kong in 2013-14. They pay regular visits to schools and maintain close liaison with the school community (including teachers, school social workers, school youth organisations and Parent-Teacher Associations) to enhance the knowledge of students and teachers about drug abuse and delinquent behaviour.

The expenditure for the above work is part of the total expenditure for the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No specific breakdown of the expenditure in this respect is available.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB053**

Question Serial No.

1298

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. One of the key areas of work for the Police in 2013-14 is the prevention of street crime. What are the details of the measures? Is there sufficient manpower to strengthen street patrolling? What were the results of the work in the prevention of street crime in the past year? In which districts was street crime more serious and what types of street crime were more serious? Please list the numbers by category and the numbers of prosecution cases.
2. Besides, in view of the rising trend of telephone deception cases in recent years, what plans do the Police have in stepping up actions against such crimes and enhancing publicity and education to warn the public against these deception cases? Is it necessary to increase manpower and resources for this purpose?

Asked by: Hon. CHUNG Kwok-pan

Reply:

“Street crime” normally refers to “quick cash” crime. Tackling “quick cash” crime, particularly theft and street deception activities, remains one of the 2013 Operational Priorities of the Force.

The number of cases of “quick cash” crime decreased from 32 482 in 2011 to 31 504 in 2012, representing a drop of 3 % (-978 cases). Of these, 31 030 cases involved various types of thefts, accounting for 98.5% of all cases of “quick cash” crime and representing a drop of 2.8 % (-901 cases) from 31 931 cases in 2011. Among the various types of thefts, the number of shoptheft cases showed the largest decline, dropping by 7.8% from 9 829 in 2011 to 9 060 (-769 cases) in 2012. Besides, after years of combat actions and publicity efforts made by the Police, street deception activities have decreased year by year with a significant drop in the number of cases from 811 in the whole year of 2002 to 79 in 2012.

The Fight Crime Committee has identified “Beware of Deception” and “Mind Your Belongings” as the themes of the fight crime publicity campaign for 2012-13, with a view to enhancing the public awareness on crime prevention. The Police will also adopt the following measures to tackle “quick cash” crime:

(1) Strengthening patrol

The Police will continue to maintain frontline police presence to curb “quick cash” crime particularly at high-risk locations, and ensure strategic deployment of resources to patrol black spots. The Police will also strengthen intelligence-led operations against “quick cash” crime.

(2) Publicity and education

The Police are committed to raising the vigilance of the public to tackle “quick cash” crime. The Police will provide advice on crime prevention to those members of the public who are possible or vulnerable victims of crime and conduct publicity and educational campaigns such as distributing posters and leaflets; organising talks at elderly centres; publicising the message of “quick cash” crime prevention through various media like the television programme “Police Magazine”, radio programmes,

the Police Force website, etc. These are ways to raise the awareness of crime prevention among the elderly, their relatives and friends or carers.

(3) Multi-agency co-operation

The Crime Prevention Bureau of the Police and Regional Crime Prevention Offices will take the initiative to provide security recommendations to relevant government departments, property management companies and security guards to prevent such crime and reduce the chances of committing such crime by criminals. The Police will also maintain close liaison with community organisations and the banking industry to promote measures for the prevention of “quick cash” crime.

(4) Co-operation with the Mainland

The Police will strengthen liaison with the Mainland and law enforcement agencies and exchange intelligence with them to appreciate the crime trend.

The Police will continue to adopt the following measures to tackle telephone deception:

(1) Law enforcement

Tackling telephone deception is one of the 2013 Operational Priorities of the Commissioner of Police. A task force has been established in Kowloon East Region to analyse and gather intelligence on telephone deception cases so that intelligence-led enforcement operations can be effectively launched against related crimes.

(2) Co-operation with the Mainland public security agencies

The Police will continue to launch joint operations with the Mainland public security agencies to neutralise cross-boundary telephone deception syndicates. The Police have also set up a mechanism with the Mainland public security agencies for regular intelligence exchange to jointly tackle telephone deception.

(3) Multi-agency co-operation, publicity and education

The Police will continue to make publicity and education efforts against telephone deception. In collaboration with various media including telecommunications companies, banks, public utilities, remittance agents, etc., the Police will launch various fraud prevention publicity campaigns to raise public awareness and vigilance of crime prevention.

(4) Enhanced sentence with deterrent effect

In 2010 and 2011, the Court of Appeal promulgated the sentencing guidelines in respect of telephone deception cases. The Court of Appeal considered that the amount of pecuniary loss involved in telephone deception was far greater than that of street deception, and that swindlers could flee outside Hong Kong as soon as their plan was successful, making it more difficult for the Police to detect such cases. Hence, it was ruled that in future a sentence of 4 years’ imprisonment should be applied to the offence of “conspiracy to defraud” related to telephone deception cases, and a sentence of 3 years’ imprisonment to the offence of “conspiracy to launder money”. As a deterrent, the sentences for the above two offences can be enhanced by one-third under the Organised and Serious Crimes Ordinance.

As regards the combat against telephone deception, the Police will refer the cases to the crime units of districts, regions or the Police Headquarters for investigation according to the nature and severity of the cases and the amount of money involved. Besides, strategic deployment of manpower and resources will also be made to target telephone deception having regard to the modus operandi and trend of such crime.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB054**

Question Serial No.

2325

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): 100 Supplies and equipment

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There has been an upward trend in the departmental expenses on "specialist supplies and equipment" in recent years. Please inform this Committee of:

- (a) the total quantities of pepper spray procured by the department in the past 3 years and the total costs as shown in the following table:

Year	Quantity (canister)	Quantity (litre)	Total cost
2010-11			
2011-12			
2012-13			

- (b) the total quantities of pepper spray used by the department in the past 3 years and the total costs as shown in the following table:

Year	Quantity (canister)	Quantity (litre)	Total cost
2010-11			
2011-12			
2012-13			

- (c) the total quantities of pepper spray stored by the department in the past 3 years and the total costs as shown in the following table:

Year	Quantity (canister)	Quantity (litre)	Total cost
2010-11			
2011-12			
2012-13			

- (d) the estimated quantities of pepper spray to be procured by the department this year and the total cost as shown in the following table:

Year	Quantity (canister)	Quantity (litre)	Total cost
2013-14			

(e) the quantities of pepper spray distributed to each police district as shown in the following table:

Police district/unit	Quantity (canister)	Quantity (litre)	Total cost

Asked by: Hon. FAN Kwok-wai, Gary

Reply:

The number of pepper spray canisters stored by the Force, the quantity of procurement, the quantity of consumption, overall expenses and distribution are details of the operational deployment of the Force. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB055**

Question Serial No.

2326

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (000) Operational expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There has been an upward trend in the departmental expenses on “specialist supplies and equipment” in recent years. Please inform this Committee:

- (a) of the total numbers of “Long Range Acoustic Devices” (“sound cannons”) in the department, the estimated number to be procured this year and the total costs as shown in the following table:

Year	Existing number	Number to be procured	Total cost
2012-13			
2013-14			

- (b) of the distribution of “Long Range Acoustic Devices” this year (i.e. 2013-14) as shown in the following table:

Police District/Unit	Number	Date of first deployment

- (c) of the number of installations and estimated expenditure arising from the introduction of the “Sky Eyes” system with at least 5 cameras inside each police car in order to upgrade the Force’s transport fleet for all-rounded surveillance.

- (d) whether the department has plans to procure new equipment this year; if so, the details as shown in the following table:

Name of equipment	Use	Number to be procured	Deployment date

Asked by: Hon. FAN Kwok-wai, Gary

Reply:

- (a)&(b) At present, the Force has 4 “Long Range Acoustic Devices” (LRADs):

- i. The Police Tactical Unit Headquarters procured 2 LRADs at a total cost of \$765,000 in 2009.
- ii. The Police Negotiation Cadre procured 2 portable LRADs at a total cost of \$154,000 in 2012.

In 2013-14, the Force will procure and replace relevant equipment as necessary.

- (c) The Force did not introduce the “Sky Eyes” system for police vehicles. Currently, the Force only has plans to install an Enhanced Driver Safety System (EDSS) in 170 newly procured Large Police Vans as a fleet management initiative for improving drivers’ safety. The EDSS is introduced to enable the driver to have a better visibility around the vehicle and to manoeuvre the vehicle more safely. It can also positively shape the driver’s behaviour and help to find out the key causation factor in the unfortunate event of a traffic accident.

As at 13 March 2013, a total of 42 large police vans installed with the system were put into service. The system costs \$7,560 per set.

- (d) The Force gives consideration to the procurement of new equipment subject to actual operational needs.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB056**

Question Serial No.

2327

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There has been an upward trend in the departmental expenses on "specialist supplies and equipment" in recent years. Please inform this Committee:

- (a) of the total number of water barriers in the department, the estimated number to be procured this year and the total costs as shown in the following table:

Year	Existing number	Number to be procured	Total cost
2011-12			
2012-13			
2013-14 (estimate)			

- (b) whether the department has to rent additional space or government land for storing the water barriers; if so, the venues and rent as shown in the following table:

Address	Number for storage	Annual rent

- (c) of the source of the water for filling the water barriers, the volume of water used each year and the expenditures involved as shown in the following table:

Year	Number of times of using water barriers	Water consumption (litre)	Total cost
2010-11			
2011-12			
2012-13			
2013-14 (estimate)			

- (d) of the number of times of transporting water barriers by the department each year and the expenditures involved as shown in the following table:

Year	Number of times of transporting water barriers	Number of water barriers	Total cost
2010-11			
2011-12			
2012-13			
2013-14 (estimate)			

Asked by: Hon. FAN Kwok-wai, Gary

Reply:

- (a) The number of water barriers is part of the operational deployment details of the Force. It is inappropriate to disclose such information. At present, the Force has no plans to procure more water barriers.
- (b) The Force does not need to rent additional space or government land for storing water barriers.
- (c)&(d) The Force did not use water barriers in 2010-11. The Force transported and used water barriers in 2 operations, one in 2011-12 and the other in 2012-13. In both operations, the Force filled water into water barriers with the assistance of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department. The Force does not maintain statistics of the volume and expenditure of the water consumed. The expenditure for the transportation of water barriers is part of the total expenditure for the Programme of "Operations". No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB057**

Question Serial No.

2328

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There has been an upward trend in the departmental operational expenses and the expenditure on "specialist supplies and equipment" in recent years. Please inform this Committee of the departmental expenditures on collecting the information about the social activists in the past 3 years. What is the estimated expenditure in this year? Please give a reply in the following table.

Year	No. of officers engaged in collecting the information	The relevant administrative expenses
2010-11		
2011-12		
2012-13		
2013-14 (estimate)		

Asked by: Hon. FAN Kwok-wai, Gary

Reply:

The Police Force does not collect information about the social activists. There is also no estimated expenditure in this respect.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB058**

Question Serial No.

4958

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the expenditures for overseas duty visits made in the name of the department in the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13)? Please list the figures in the following table:

Date of overseas duty visit	Reason(s) for overseas duty visit	Number of entourage members	Hotel accommodation and related expenses	Class and fare of flight ticket(s)	Total expenditure

Asked by: Hon. FAN Kwok-wai, Gary

Reply:

The expenditures for overseas duty visits made by the Commissioner of Police in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

Date of oversea duty visit (number of visits)	Reason(s) for overseas duty visit	Number of entourage members	Expenses on hotel accommodation (\$) (A)	Expenses on flight tickets (\$) (B)	Total expenditure (\$) = (A) + (B)
2008-09 (11)	Official visits, meetings, ceremonies, study trips	1 – 8	155,551	183,330	338,881
2009-10 (11)		2 – 11	379,366	222,141	601,507
2010-11 (11)		1 – 8	300,328	337,435	637,763
2011-12 (7)		1 – 8	175,027	308,295	483,322
2012-13 (7)		1 – 10	360,503	328,886	689,389

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB059**

Question Serial No.

4977

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What was the number of Police Constables in the establishment of the Force deployed for performance of duty in Tseung Kwan O district (District Council constituency areas Q04 to Q24) in each of the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13)? What are the estimated strength this year (i.e. 2013-14) and the relevant expenditure?

Asked by: Hon. FAN Kwok-wai, Gary

Reply:

The establishment of the Force is not classified by District Council constituencies. Therefore, the figures of Police Constables on duty by District Council constituencies are not available. The numbers of police officers in the establishment of Tseung Kwan O Police Division from 2010-11 to 2012-13 are set out in the following table:

Year	Establishment
2010-11	255
2011-12	255
2012-13	275

In 2013-14, the estimated establishment of Tseung Kwan O Division is 314. The relevant estimated expenditure and establishment are set out in the following table:

Rank	Establishment	Police Pay Scale	Monthly salary (HK\$) (with effect from 1.4.2012)
Chief Superintendent	1	55	115,450 - 126,450
Senior Superintendent	1	53 - 54a	101,755 - 109,365
Superintendent	2	49 - 52	87,285 - 97,660
Chief Inspector	3	43 - 48	70,095 - 84,240
Inspector / Senior Inspector	11	23 - 42	33,275 - 67,525

Rank	Establishment	Police Pay Scale	Monthly salary (HK\$) (with effect from 1.4.2012)
Station Sergeant	16	22 - 31	32,510 - 46,200
Sergeant	37	15 - 24	26,890 - 34,300
Police Constable	243	3 - 15	18,810 - 26,890
Total	314		

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB060**

Question Serial No.

4978

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The department has mentioned that the Tseung Kwan O Police Division will be upgraded to a Police District. Please inform this Committee of the expenditure on the relevant work in 2013-14 and when provision in this respect will be sought.

Asked by: Hon. FAN Kwok-wai, Gary

Reply:

In respect of the project, the Police Force has plans to apply for the creation of 39 police officer posts in 2013-14. The relevant estimated expenditure and establishment are set out in the following table:

Rank	Police Pay Scale	Establishment	Monthly salary (HK\$) (with effect from 1 April 2012)
Chief Superintendent	55	1	115,450 - 126,450
Senior Superintendent	53 - 54a	1	101,755 - 109,365
Superintendent	49 - 52	1	87,285 - 97,660
Chief Inspector	43 - 48	1	70,095 - 84,240
Inspector / Senior Inspector	23 - 42	1	33,275 - 67,525
Station Sergeant	22 - 31	1	32,510 - 46,200
Sergeant	15 - 24	3	26,890 - 34,300
Police Constable	3 - 15	30	18,810 - 26,890
Total		39	

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013



(c) The Force does not maintain the relevant figures.

(d) The Force does not maintain the relevant figures. The categories of crimes occurring in liquor-licensed premises, and the respective numbers of reported cases and arrested persons in the past 3 years (2010 to 2012) are set out in the following table for reference:

<b>Category of crime</b>	<b>2010</b>		<b>2011</b>		<b>2012</b>	
Miscellaneous theft	1 083	(174)	1 081	(181)	1 132	(246)
Wounding and serious assault	506	(265)	479	(322)	497	(353)
Burglary	133	(21)	217	(74)	175	(27)
Fraud	168	(77)	167	(84)	208	(105)
Criminal damage	119	(93)	149	(97)	150	(133)
Triad-related crime	41	(23)	100	(114)	86	(211)
Disorderly conduct / fight in a public place	91	(211)	84	(237)	81	(168)
Criminal intimidation	73	(51)	58	(27)	75	(48)
Sex crime	51	(43)	51	(36)	66	(46)
Drug-related crime	55	(169)	22	(89)	37	(125)
Others	273	(256)	207	(254)	280	(259)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 593</b>	<b>(1 383)</b>	<b>2 615</b>	<b>(1 515)</b>	<b>2 787</b>	<b>(1 721)</b>

( ) No. of arrested persons

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB062**

Question Serial No.

3647

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the departmental records management work over the past 3 years (as at 2012):

1. Please provide information on the number and rank of officers designated to perform such work. If no officer is designated for such work, please provide information on the number of officers and the hours of work involved in records management duties, and the other duties they have to undertake in addition to records management;
2. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been closed pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

3. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been transferred to GRS for retention:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

4. Please list in the table below information on records which have been approved for destruction by GRS:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

1. The records management of the Police Force is undertaken by Chief Executive Officer (Personnel and General), assisted by 7 Senior Executive Officers who are responsible for monitoring the records management activities in the Police Force Headquarters and all districts. The work on routine classification, filing, despatch and custody of records is one of the main duties of the officers of the Clerical and Secretarial Grades. The officers responsible for such work include Clerical Officers, Assistant Clerical Officers, Clerical Assistants, Confidential Assistants and Secretaries. In addition to records management duties, the above officers also have to provide day-to-day administrative support required by their respective grades, general clerical duties and duties requiring professional skills, etc. The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the hours of work on records management performed by the above officers.
2. The information on programme and administrative records which have been closed pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal is set out in the following table:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
Administrative record	1954-2012	55 013 / 2 215.01 linear metres	1-10 years	No
Programme record	1960-2012	601 089 / 4 421.16 linear metres	1-10 years	No
Administrative record	1964-2012	3 198 / 137.93 linear metres	1-10 years	Yes
Programme record	1968-2012	16 891 / 469.52 linear metres	1-10 years	Yes

3. The information on programme and administrative records which have been transferred to GRS for retention is set out in the following table:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
Administrative record	1968-2009	269 / 14.16 linear metres	2010-2012	The retention period of records transferred to GRS is determined by GRS. The Police do not maintain information on the retention period of such records.	No
Programme record	1983-2006	15 / 0.99 linear metres	2010-2012		No
Administrative record	1981-2000	4 / 0.17 linear metres	2010-2012		Yes
Programme record	1968-2001	8 / 0.24 linear metres	2010-2012		Yes

4. The information on records which have been approved for destruction by GRS is set out in the following table:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
Administrative record	1962-2011	72 865 / 2 176.44 linear metres	N.A.	1-7 years	No
Programme record	1965-2011	788 371 / 5 430.26 linear metres	N.A.	1-10 years	No
Administrative record	1965-2011	2 582 / 227.16 linear metres	N.A.	1-10 years	Yes
Programme record	1962-2010	41 426 / 318.32 linear metres	N.A.	1-10 years	Yes

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB063**

Question Serial No.

3721

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Police have adopted a new classification for domestic violence since 2009. Domestic conflict reports are classified into 3 categories, namely (1) Domestic Violence (Crime), (2) Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous) and (3) Domestic Incidents. In this regard, please inform this Committee of the following:

1. What were the numbers of cases involving common assault under the category of "Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)" in each of the 5 years (2004-2008) before implementation of the above classification? What were the numbers of cases classified as "Domestic Incidents" under the new classification?
2. Of the cases currently classified as "Domestic Incidents", non-violent incidents such as dispute, nuisance, annoyance and distress may be regarded as indicators of non-physical domestic violence. However, none of these cases are defined as an item under "Domestic Violence". Will this arrangement make the victims of domestic violence who suffer from psychological abuse unable to apply for protection orders under the Domestic and Cohabitation Relationships Violence Ordinance?
3. According to the Procedural Guide for Handling Intimate Partner Violence Cases, the Police will refer "serious domestic violence cases" to the Social Welfare Department (SWD). At present, how do the Police assess which types of cases belong to the "serious" category? Will cases involving common assault under the category of "Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)" be classified as "serious domestic violence cases" and referred to the SWD for follow-up?
4. Please provide the numbers of serious domestic violence cases referred to the SWD for follow-up by the Police in the past 5 years (2008-2012) by classification of domestic conflict reports.

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

1. In order to expand the protection net and to fully reflect the overall situations of domestic conflict, the Police created the "Domestic Incidents" category in January 2009 to include all non-violent incidents involving any party in a marital or intimate partner relationship (irrespective of the gender). These incidents, such as dispute, nuisance, annoyance, distress or argument, etc., do not have elements of crime, common assault or breach of the peace. From 2004 to 2008, before the introduction of the category of "Domestic Incidents", the Police classified all non-crime offences as "Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)", and no figures on common assault or other individual cases under that category were maintained at that time.
2. The Police classify the cases according to the facts of cases. For example, cases involving illegal acts will be classified under the definition of the law. If a subject needs the assistance of the Social

Welfare Department (SWD) and gives consent for referral by the Police, the case (irrespective of its category) will be referred to the SWD for follow-up. Besides, for cases considered by the Police to be of high risk, the Police will also take the initiative to refer them to the SWD for follow-up, irrespective of the subjects' consent for referral by the Police.

The classification of cases by the Police does not affect the assistance rendered to the subjects, because the SWD will, having regard to individual cases, provide appropriate arrangement for the subjects in a professional way. For example, the SWD will assist the subject to apply for protection orders under the Domestic and Cohabitation Relationships Violence Ordinance.

3. The Police's definition of "serious" domestic violence cases is based either on the severity of the cases, such as murder, manslaughter, rape, wounding, etc., or on the behaviour of batterers, such as possession of offensive weapons or previous record of domestic violence (criminal) case. The Police will also classify the cases as "serious" domestic violence according to the details of individual cases, such as any abuse of other family members.

For the referrals to the SWD, please refer to the reply in Question 2.

4. In the past 5 years (2008-2012), the numbers of police referrals to the SWD for follow-up, including referrals of domestic violence cases and domestic incidents (the number of referrals of serious domestic violence cases is not separately maintained) are as follows:

	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Voluntary referral	8 843	9 339	8 715	7 055	7 274
Non-voluntary referral	146	204	302	395	326
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 989</b>	<b>9 543</b>	<b>9 017</b>	<b>7 450</b>	<b>7 600</b>

The above figures reflect that, irrespective of the classification, the Police will refer the cases to the SWD if the subjects are in need of assistance. As regards the high-risk cases, the Police will also take the initiative to refer them to the SWD for follow-up, irrespective of the subjects' consent for referral by the Police.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB064**

Question Serial No.

2897

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Will the Staff Opinion Survey mentioned in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013-14 study the staff morale, concerns and needs having regard to the circumstances in which police officers were attacked or insulted during recent crowd management events? If so, what are the specific items and resources involved?

Asked by: Hon. IP Kwok-him

Reply:

In accordance with the Force Survey Strategy, the Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) is a regular survey conducted once every 3 years. As a vital internal communication tool to gauge staff concerns and satisfaction levels, the SOS helps the Force formulate plans to address the staff concerns identified. The SOS is conducted by an independent contractor.

The SOS identifies areas of strength and weakness within the Force from the perspectives of staff as well as major areas of concern. To allow effective benchmarking with the previous survey, the SOS will not ask particular questions on specific incidents such as circumstances in which police officers were attacked or insulted during crowd management events. In fact, the Force already has in place well-established communication channels through which staff can readily express their opinions on work-related matters.

The estimated expenditure for the SOS is \$0.2 million in 2013-14.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB065**

Question Serial No.

2898

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. What is the rationale of the Force for the estimated figure of crowd management events in 2013? What are the reasons for the decrease as compared with the actual figure in 2012?
2. What is the number of officers with training in internal security and crowd management to be deployed during major security and crowd management events in 2013-14?
3. Please specify the actual and estimated numbers of officers with training in internal security and crowd management and the expenditures involved in the past 2 years (i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13) and 2013-14.

Asked by: Hon. IP Kwok-him

Reply:

- (1) Based on the average number of crowd management events in the first 3 quarters of 2012, the Force estimates in the 4th quarter of 2012 that the number of crowd management events in the whole year of 2013 will be similar to the actual figure in 2012.
- (2) and (3) When handling any major security or crowd management events, the Force will maintain close contact with the organisers having regard to the information and the expected number of participants provided by the latter. The Force will, by taking into account possible public responses, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, details of the events and possible problems encountered during the operations, make comprehensive risk assessment and examination to decide on the necessary manpower deployment and implement appropriate crowd management measures, with a view to ensuring that the event is conducted in a safe and orderly manner. This item falls under the Programme of "Operations". The Police do not maintain a breakdown of the estimated expenditure and manpower in this respect.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB066**

Question Serial No.

2914

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated that one of the Matters Requiring Special Attention in the coming year is to enhance the Force's capability in tackling technology crime and financial investigation. Please inform this Committee of:

- (1) the details of the plan.
- (2) the details of the expenditure required for the plan; and the breakdown of the plan.
- (3) the ways to evaluate its effectiveness.

Asked by: Hon. IP Kwok-him

Reply:

The Force will continue to include the combat against technology crime as one of the 2013 Operational Priorities. The Police will adopt the following measures to prevent and enhance the detection of technology crime:

(1) Prevention

The Technology Crime Division (TCD) strives to prevent technology crime through education and co-operation with partners, with a view to raising public awareness of crime prevention. The TCD will continue to work closely with relevant departments such as the Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Team Co-ordination Centre and the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer. In collaboration with the banking and financial sectors as well as small and medium enterprises (SMEs), the Police regularly organise crime prevention seminars and publicity campaigns on the trend of technology crime for members of the public.

Besides, the Police have also proactively approached major Internet service providers, web-based platforms and banks to include publicity messages in relevant websites to raise the vigilance of the public towards email scams. Moreover, the Police have produced short videos on the common modus operandi of swindlers, which are broadcasted in the television programme "Police Magazine", to raise the vigilance of the public towards this type of modus operandi. The Police also enhance liaison with SMEs through the Trade Development Council and the Hong Kong Productivity Council and organise seminars for SMEs to disseminate information about the latest trend of technology crime that may affect their industry as well as the crime prevention messages.

(2) Detection

The Police currently adopt a three-tier investigation framework, including investigation units at the levels of the Headquarters (the TCD of the Commercial Crime Bureau (CCB)), regions (Technology Crime Units) and police districts. This ensures the optimal utilisation of resources for effective and efficient investigation of technology crime.

The CCB has organised an intelligence-led operation codenamed “Sky Horse” to fully tackle online frauds. The relevant departments will monitor the trend of online frauds, identify the modus operandi of swindlers and regularly disseminate the latest information about online frauds to officers in various police districts. For online frauds (including email scams) that are of much concern, the CCB will conduct a comprehensive analysis of these cases, trace the source and strengthen communication with stakeholders in the industry. The CCB also takes intelligence-led enforcement action proactively and conducts such action jointly with various police districts.

### (3) Way Forward

With the rising penetration rate of the Internet, computers and portable electronic products in Hong Kong in recent years, the cases of technology crime will increase accordingly. Digital evidence has also become increasingly important in Police criminal investigations. The Police will closely monitor the trend and development of technology crime. Continuous efforts will be made by the Police to assess and deploy appropriate manpower and resources for the work in this respect.

In view of the cross-regional and cross-boundary characteristics and hidden nature of technology crime and related offences, the Police have to work with overseas law enforcement agencies in the combat against such crimes. At present, the Interpol Group of Experts on Information Technology Crime Asia and South Pacific (EGASP) is chaired by the Hong Kong Police. In 2012, an Interpol Train-the-Trainer Workshop on Information Technology Crime Investigation was conducted in Hong Kong. The Police will continue to deepen the co-operation and exchange with overseas law enforcement agencies in future.

To co-ordinate resources more effectively in the combat against the related crimes, the Force will continue to include the combat against technology crime as one of the 2013 Operational Priorities. The Police will proceed through the following three measures:

- i. Enhancing the professional capability in investigation, digital forensics and training to prevent and detect technology crime;
- ii. Strengthening the co-operation with other law enforcement agencies, government departments and major stakeholders in the industry to gather and exchange intelligence on technology crime as well as taking preventive and co-ordinating actions against cyber attacks; and
- iii. Promoting public understanding and prevention of technology crime through public education and community engagement.

The Financial Investigation Group and Joint Financial Intelligence Unit under the Narcotics Bureau of the Police Force are the main formations for financial investigation. Moreover, having regard to the financial investigation situation of each case, the Police will refer the cases to regional and district investigation units for follow-up.

The expenditure of the Police for the combat against technology crime and financial investigation is part of the total expenditure under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure for the work in this respect. The Police will closely monitor the trend and development of the related crimes, continue to assess the effectiveness and deploy resources for work in this area.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB067**

Question Serial No.

4670

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the introduction of the Sexual Conviction Record Check Scheme by the Police Force, please inform this Committee of the number of requests on using the scheme in the past. What was the annual operating expenditure of the scheme?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

The Police Force implemented the Sexual Conviction Record Check Scheme (the Scheme) on 1 December 2011. Over 43 800 applications were received as at 28 February 2013.

The estimated establishment for operating the Scheme is set out in the following table:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Establishment</u>
Police Constable	1 *
Executive Officer I	1 *
Clerical Officer	1 *
Assistant Clerical Officer	1
Clerical Assistant	8 *
Clerical Assistant	7
Total	19

(\*Time-limited posts)

Apart from the above estimated establishment, the estimated annual operational expenses for the Scheme is \$1.52m.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB068**

Question Serial No.

1518

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Can the Administration inform this Committee why the financial provision allocated to the Police for the maintenance of law and order in the community increases substantially to \$7,232.3m? For what areas will the increased resources be used?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Dennis

Reply:

Under the Programme of "Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community", provision of the Police Force for 2013-14 is \$7,232.3m, which is 2.4% higher than the revised estimate for 2012-13. The increase in provision is mainly due to the creation of 76 police officer posts, including 1 Chief Superintendent, 1 Senior Superintendent, 2 Superintendents, 1 Chief Inspector, 2 Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, 2 Station Sergeants, 16 Sergeants and 51 Police Constables for upgrading the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District, the cruise terminal building and ancillary facilities for the Kai Tak cruise terminal development, and coping with the possible workload arising from new facilitation arrangement for Mainland visitors. The creation of the above posts will be offset by the net decrease of 43 civilian posts arising from services re-engineering.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB069**

Question Serial No.

1519

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In view of the rising trend of juvenile delinquency in recent years, please inform this Committee of the following -

- a. what resources and manpower will be deployed by the Police for reducing juvenile delinquency?
- b. what specific action plans are implemented by the Police for reducing juvenile delinquency?
- c. how will the Police assess the effectiveness of the relevant work?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Dennis

Reply:

a & b. In the 2013 Operational Priorities of the Commissioner of Police, one of the key areas is to adopt a multi-agency and community-based approach to promote awareness and prevent crime amongst students and juveniles.

On prevention and education, the Police will maintain close liaison with schools through School Liaison Officers in order to jointly combat and prevent juvenile delinquency and instil a sense of discipline and correct values in students. The Police have appointed 97 School Liaison Officers, serving over 1 100 secondary and primary schools in the territory. In 2012, they paid more than 20 000 visits to schools and met over 1 700 students. In 2012, the Force also organised about 60 inter-departmental community education activities in various police districts to enhance the civic awareness among juveniles.

Frontline police officers will conduct anti-crime patrols in areas frequented by juveniles and refer youths at risk to relevant organisations for follow-up actions in collaboration with social workers, school management and parents. For juvenile offenders, the Police will adopt the superintendent's caution where appropriate and provide rehabilitation follow-up services for cautioned juveniles.

The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure specifically for this item of work.

c. There has been a downward trend in the overall crime figures involving juveniles aged under 18 in recent years. The number of arrested juveniles under 18 dropped by over 20%, from 5 355 in 2011 to 4 198 in 2012, reflecting the effectiveness of existing strategies for combating juvenile delinquency.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB070**

Question Serial No.

1520

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In view of the continuous deterioration of police community relations in recent years, will the Force inform this Committee of the additional resources to be deployed by the Force for improving the relations and what are the specific action plans?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK, Dennis

Reply:

The Force fully understands the importance of good police community relations and has always worked hard to intensify police community co-operation to enhance public confidence in the Force.

Through promoting public engagement, the Force demonstrates its positive, professional and caring image so that the public may have a better understanding of and give support to policing work. Meanwhile, liaison efforts with different groups, organisations and sectors are also enhanced with a view to establishing good police community relations.

At the district level, district commanders will continue to take heed of and respond to community views through District Councils, District Fight Crime Committees and police community relations networks, and promote various activities to garner support from the community. For example, the Junior Police Call has efficiently promoted liaison between the Force and the youth. To strengthen communication with the elderly community, the Force has launched the "Senior Police Call" recently with a view to fostering a fight crime partnership with the elderly and establishing close police community relations.

Besides, the Force has implemented, for more than a year, a series of enhancement measures related to the modus operandi of the news media to strengthen mutual communication and facilitate the Force to have a better understanding of the public demands. The Force has actively studied the use of social media to further expand the existing communication channels with the public. As the first step, a mobile application for smartphones called the "Hong Kong Police Mobile Application" was launched on 18 July 2012. The aim is to provide the public with an access to the latest information of the Force at any time and from anywhere, so that the public can have a better understanding of the Force and policing work. The Force will continue to make use of the Internet and the social media platform to enhance communication with the public.



The work on police community relations and social media is co-ordinated and implemented by the Police Public Relations Branch of the Force. This falls under the Programme of “Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community”. The Force does not maintain a specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB071**

Question Serial No.

1521

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the use of modern technologies, especially information and intelligence systems, can the Police inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) What modern technologies are included?
- (b) What are the estimated expenditures for 2012-13 and 2013-14?
- (c) How many cases were detected with the use of technologies in the past year?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Dennis

Reply:

(a)-(c) To keep pace with the changes of society and technological development, the Force makes use of technologies to cope with various challenges, including the extensive and in-depth use of technologies to enhance the capabilities of police officers in routine tasks and crime investigation. As combating and detecting crimes involve the resources (such as manpower and other resources) of various formations of the Force, the Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of "cases detected with the use of the technologies".

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

SB072

Question Serial No.

0854

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

One of the tasks of the Force under the programme of Operations is to provide enhanced training in all areas of internal security and crowd management to ensure the maintenance of law and order. What are the estimated increases in manpower and expenditure in the coming year to achieve the above aim? How many complaints involving processions were received in the past 5 years (as at 2012)? How can the Administration strike a balance between the public's freedom of expression and the maintenance of public order?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

With training in internal security and crowd management, including anti-riot strategies, risk assessment and training on crowd management methods and relevant techniques, the Force is able to address readily and effectively any unforeseen or major incidents, major public events, internal security requirements and even routine patrols against crimes. To enhance training in this area, the Force will deploy existing training resources in a flexible manner. At present, there are no plans to increase manpower.

The Police do not maintain statistics on complaints involving processions.

The Force respects the rights of the public to conduct processions and assemblies and makes every effort to accommodate and facilitate all peaceful demonstration activities. Demonstrators must observe the laws of Hong Kong and social order when expressing their views. In performing duties on managing public events, the Police give major considerations to public safety and order, while striking a reasonable balance between the rights of the public to express their views and the impacts on the daily life of the public. In summary, the duties of the Force are to maintain law and order. The Police will continue to perform duties in an impartial and fair manner.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB073**

Question Serial No.

3167

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

[Note: The question below concerns matters under the policy purview of the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB). The reply was prepared by the Hong Kong Police Force and vetted by the THB.]

Question:

Please list the numbers of prosecutions against taxi drivers for not charging fares according to taximeters or overcharging in each of the past 5 years (as at 2012-13). What measures will be taken by the Police Force to tackle the issue of “black cabs”? What are the manpower and estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

The numbers of prosecutions against taxi drivers for overcharging in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Prosecution cases	19	35	16	21	29

The Force attaches great importance to this type of cases and actively conducts follow-up investigations. Various police districts, especially Yau Tsim Police District, Central Police District and Airport Police District where tourist districts are located, have taken targeted actions, including strengthening patrols, taking intelligence-led actions such as covert operations, as well as stepping up publicity. In the “Advice to Visitors” on the public website of the Force, visitors are informed of the requirement that taxi drivers should display the Taxi Driver Identity Plate on which the driver’s picture, name in both Chinese and English and taxi registration number are shown. In the “Advice to Visitors”, visitors are also encouraged to request from taxi drivers a printed fare receipt that shows the taxi registration number.

The relevant enforcement actions fall under the Programme of “Road Safety”. No specific breakdown of the manpower and estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB074**

Question Serial No.

3770

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2013-14, the Force will continue to adopt a multi-agency approach to address the problems of juvenile delinquency and youth involvement in crime and drugs. Please list in a table the types of juvenile crime, the ages and numbers of persons sentenced in the past 3 years (as at 2012-13). What are the specific measures of the Force to tackle juvenile crime in the coming year (2013-14)? What are the estimated manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

The numbers of juveniles arrested with classification by criminal offence:

Criminal offence involved	2010			2011			2012		
	Aged 10-15	Aged 16-20	Total	Aged 10-15	Aged 16-20	Total	Aged 10-15	Aged 16-20	Total
Shop theft / Miscellaneous theft	1 667	852	2 519	1 506	900	2 406	968	845	1 813
Wounding and serious assault	515	721	1 236	491	751	1 242	421	728	1 149
Serious narcotics offence	84	701	785	81	612	693	77	540	617
Robbery	93	96	189	114	116	230	87	94	181
Criminal damage	122	194	316	136	206	342	128	186	314
Disorder / Fighting in public places	74	186	260	80	191	271	57	164	221
Offence against public order	105	167	272	115	231	346	113	208	321
Unlawful society offence	141	229	370	108	222	330	125	329	454
Others (mainly including indecent assault, fraud, unlawful sexual intercourse, criminal intimidation)	775	1 109	1 884	712	1 121	1 833	512	940	1 452
<b>Total number of juveniles arrested</b>	<b>3 576</b>	<b>4 255</b>	<b>7 831</b>	<b>3 343</b>	<b>4 350</b>	<b>7 693</b>	<b>2 488</b>	<b>4 034</b>	<b>6 522</b>

The Police do not maintain the figures of juveniles sentenced for the above offences.

The Police Force will continue to adopt a multi-agency and community-based approach to promote awareness and prevent crime among students and juveniles. On prevention and education, the Police will maintain close liaison with schools through School Liaison Officers in order to jointly combat and prevent juvenile delinquency and instil a sense of discipline and correct values in students. Besides, various police districts will organise inter-departmental community education activities in 2013 to enhance the civic awareness among juveniles.

Frontline police officers will conduct anti-crime patrols in areas frequented by juveniles and refer youths at risk to relevant organisations for follow-up actions in collaboration with social workers, school management and parents. For juvenile offenders, the Police will adopt the superintendent's caution where appropriate and provide rehabilitation programmes for cautioned juveniles.

The combat against juvenile delinquency falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the figures in this respect.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB075**

Question Serial No.

3771

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What measures has the Force taken to enhance the counter-terrorism response of crime units? In the past 5 years (as at 2012-13), how many counter-terrorism exercises were carried out in the Force? What was the expenditure involved? Has assessment been made on the possibility of terrorist attacks against Hong Kong? In the coming year, what are the Force's plans on counter-terrorism work? What is the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

To strengthen counter-terrorism work of the Hong Kong Police Force, relevant formations of the Force (including crime units) conduct training, exchange and exercises to enhance counter-terrorism response. In the past 5 years, the Force carried out a total of 24 counter-terrorism exercises.

The Hong Kong Police Force always strives to maintain the stability and safety of Hong Kong. Therefore, the Force will conduct assessments commensurate with the prevailing threat level and maintain close liaison with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies to ensure that exchange of intelligence and threat assessments are conducted in a timely manner. The threat level of terrorist attack against Hong Kong remains "moderate".

Strengthening counter-terrorism work is one of the 2013 Operational Priorities of the Commissioner of Police. The Force will continue to adopt preventive measures, including monitoring terrorist trends to ensure the Force's readiness and providing security advice for and deploying counter-terrorist patrols at critical infrastructure and sensitive premises. Besides, the Force will ensure preparedness by conducting regular training and multi-agency exercises to practise and enhance contingency plans. Meanwhile, the Force will deploy counter-terrorist resources strategically to ensure a timely, effective and co-ordinated response.

This item falls under the Programme of "Operations". No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB076**

Question Serial No.

3772

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How will the Administration strengthen the Force's response and professional sensitivity training in the handling of domestic violence cases? What are the specific plans in 2013-14? What is the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

The Police always attaches great importance to problems of domestic violence and adopts an "inter-departmental" approach to achieve the dual targets of protecting the victims and their families as well as bringing the offenders to justice. The Police have formulated a set of policies and procedures for handling cases of domestic violence effectively with a view to curbing the increase in domestic violence and strengthening the protection of victims. The Police also provide training to frontline officers to enhance their professional capability in handling cases of domestic violence.

Upon receipt of a domestic conflict report, an officer of the rank of Sergeant or above will attend the scene to ensure that appropriate initial action is taken. If the suspect and victim were involved in a recent report of a similar nature, the investigation team handling the earlier case will normally take over the fresh case to build a better understanding of the overall circumstances and make decisions. Each police district has also at least one "Designated Domestic Violence Unit" for investigating all serious domestic violence cases. The Police will provide a checklist of domestic violence indicators and details of previous domestic violence / domestic incident reports through the "Enhanced Central Domestic Violence Database" to assist frontline officers to carry out the risk assessment of the continuation and recurrence of domestic violence. Based upon the assessment result, the Police will take appropriate action to minimise the risk, including, where appropriate, detaining the offender, and arranging "safe" accommodation, counselling and other assistance in conjunction with the Social Welfare Department or other agencies.

Topics related to the handling of domestic violence have been incorporated into the Basic Training Course for new recruits, the Criminal Investigation Course and the Continuation and Development Training Course. Besides, training materials on the handling of domestic violence are continuously updated to strengthen the capability of frontline officers in handling domestic violence and their understanding of relevant legislation.

In 2013-14, the Police will continue to adopt effective strategies for handling cases of domestic violence.



The expenditure for the investigation of domestic violence cases and relevant training is part of the expenditure for the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure in this respect.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB077**

Question Serial No.

3773

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

[Note: The question below concerns matters under the policy purview of the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB). The reply was prepared by the Hong Kong Police Force and vetted by the THB.]

Question:

In 2013-14, the Force will combat inconsiderate driving and prevent accidents according to the prevailing accident trends. Please provide the figures on the combat against (a) drink driving; (b) driving under the influence of specified illicit drugs; (c) driving under the influence of drugs other than specified illicit drugs as shown in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Number of random checks on drivers					
Number of drivers refusing to take the test					
Number of persons arrested and prosecuted					
Number of casualties / deaths					
Expenditure / estimated expenditure for the combat measures					

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

The figures related to the combat against drink driving and drug driving are set out in the following table:

Year	2008			2009			2010			2011			2011		
	Drink driving	Drug driving (specified illicit drugs)	Drug driving (drugs other than specified illicit drugs)	Drink driving	Drug driving (specified illicit drugs)	Drug driving (drugs other than specified illicit drugs)	Drink driving	Drug driving (specified illicit drugs)	Drug driving (drugs other than specified illicit drugs)	Drink driving	Drug driving (specified illicit drugs)	Drug driving (drugs other than specified illicit drugs)	Drink driving	Drug driving (specified illicit drugs)	Drug driving (drugs other than specified illicit drugs)
No. of drivers checked	39 597	N.A.	N.A.	73 915	N.A.	N.A.	134 976	N.A.	N.A.	163 639	N.A.	N.A.	165 931	105 (Note 1)	
No. of persons who refused to take the test	98	N.A.	N.A.	62	N.A.	N.A.	50	N.A.	N.A.	48	N.A.	N.A.	43	0	
No. of persons arrested / prosecuted	1 495/ 1 293	4/4	0/0	1 024/ 891	11/8	0/0	1 147/ 922	78/ 61	6/3	1 026/ 825	47/ 27	4/1	955/ 763	45/ 35	10/ 4
No. of casualties / deaths	367/3	3/0	0	170/9	1/1	0	113/0	11/1	1	118/0	5/0	0	135/3	3/0	5/0
Expenditure / estimated expenditure for the combat measures	The combat against drink driving and drug driving falls under the Programme of the "Road Safety". No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.														

Notes: 1. Before the commencement of the Road Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance 2011, the Force was not empowered to conduct checks on drug driving. Since the Ordinance came into force on 15 March 2012, the Force conducted a total of 105 Drug Influence Recognition Observations in 2012.

2. Provisional figures as at 28 February 2013.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB078**

Question Serial No.

3774

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (103) Rewards and special services

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The provision of \$80,000,000 under Subhead 103 Rewards and special services is for expenditure on rewards and services of a confidential nature. How many confidential cases are involved in the above provision? What are the categories of such cases? Does the Force maintain the detection rates of cases handled with the intelligence collected? What is the relevant provision in 2013-14?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

The expenses paid under Rewards and Special Services are used for purposes including the fight against terrorist activities, serious crimes, narcotics offences, and security matters. As these expenses involve police operations of a confidential nature, disclosing the uses and components of the actual expenditure under this Subhead may reveal detailed operation arrangements of the Force and its law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice. Therefore, we are unable to provide the requested information. The relevant provision in 2013-14 is \$80,000,000.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB079**

Question Serial No.

0261

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the rationalisation of disciplined manpower on administrative duties, please inform this Committee of the number of staff in the Police Force specially assigned to perform such duties. Are these staff members under the same special team and what is the relevant establishment?

Asked by: Hon. LAU Wong-fat

Reply:

The Force has always been committed to reducing disciplined manpower deployed for administrative duties and deploying the officers concerned to perform operational duties. "Supporting Frontline Units" is one of the Strategic Directions in the Strategic Action Plan 2012-2014. One of the objectives is to strengthen the capabilities and competencies of frontline officers to meet the challenges arising from a changing environment.

On this premise, the Force will proactively explore technology-based solutions to reduce reliance on paper-based processes and procedures with a view to enhancing frontline officers' efficiency. The Force has already assigned most of the administrative duties that are not related to the operations or investigation of cases to the civilian staff for action, with a view to reducing disciplined manpower deployed for clerical duties and the time required.

It is the established target of the Force to rationalise disciplined manpower on administrative duties. Officers at various levels will continue to study and adopt feasible measures to deploy as far as possible the officers concerned to perform operational duties.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB080**

Question Serial No.

3185

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the respective expenditures of the Hong Kong Police Force for providing education on rule of law and human rights to police officers? In view of the increasing challenges from the public against the measures taken by the Police in handling demonstrations, does the Force have plans to increase the expenditure for this item in future?

Asked by: Hon. LEONG Kah-kit, Alan

Reply:

The expenditure on the training in rule of law and awareness of human rights falls under the daily training expenditure of the Hong Kong Police College. No detailed breakdown of the expenditure in this regard is available.

The Force respects the rights of the public to conduct peaceful assemblies and processions and makes every effort to facilitate the conduct of these activities. In handling public meetings and processions, the Force will deploy appropriate manpower resources according to the scale and particulars of the event so as to facilitate the conduct of the event in a peaceful, orderly and safe manner. The Force will continue to work in an impartial and fair manner to facilitate legal and peaceful demonstration activities. The Force will also continue to learn from the experience in handling these events so as to enhance the management and response capabilities in handling public order events. At this stage, the Force has no plans to increase the expenditure for providing education on rule of law and human rights for police constables in future.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB081**

Question Serial No.

3186

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list respectively the numbers of processions and assemblies with applications to the Police for "Letter of no objection" in the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13). How does the Hong Kong Police Force determine the deployment of police resources for the processions and assemblies?

Asked by: Hon. LEONG Kah-kit, Alan

Reply:

The Force respects the right of the public to freedom of expression and makes every effort to facilitate all peaceful and orderly public order events (POEs). The numbers of notifications of public meetings / processions received by the Police in 2010, 2011 and 2012 were 1 243, 1 469 and 1 371 respectively.

Upon receipt of a notification of a public meeting or procession, the Police will maintain an active and close communication with the event organisers to offer advice and assistance. Where necessary, Police Community Relations Officers may also be present during the event to act as a bridge of communication between the organiser and the Field Commander. Besides, the Police will, by taking into account possible public responses, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, details of the events and possible constraints on the operations, make comprehensive risk assessment and examination to decide on the necessary manpower deployment and implement appropriate crowd management measures, with a view to ensuring that the POE is conducted in a safe and orderly manner.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB082**

Question Serial No.

3267

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list respectively the numbers of pepper spray canisters in various sizes procured by the Police, the expenditures involved and the numbers of canisters used in the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13).

Asked by: Hon. LEONG Kah-kit, Alan

Reply:

The number of pepper spray canisters stored by the Force, the quantity of procurement, the quantity of consumption, overall expenses and distribution are details of the operational deployment of the Force. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB083**

Question Serial No.

3925

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please give a detailed breakdown of the numbers of persons arrested, eventually prosecuted and convicted for offences related to processions / assemblies (e.g. unlawful assembly, unlawful gathering, obstruction, etc.), and the average numbers of days during the periods between the date of the procession / assembly and the date of arrest, and between the date of arrest and the date of prosecution in the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13).

Asked by: Hon. LEONG Kah-kit, Alan

Reply:

The numbers of persons arrested, eventually prosecuted and convicted for offences related to processions / assemblies in the past 3 years (i.e. 2010, 2011 and 2012) are set out as follows:

Year	No. of persons arrested during assemblies	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted
2010	57	15	5
2011	444*	54	32
2012	56	31	9

(Figures as at 5 March 2013)

\*Of the 444 persons arrested during public processions / assemblies in 2011, 397 were arrested for unlawful assembly, prolonged obstruction of trunk routes in the district or other unlawful acts during 3 public order events (POEs). Apart from the number of persons arrested in the 3 POEs, the actual number of persons arrested in other POEs was 47 in 2011, which was comparable to the figure in 2010.

The Force does not maintain the average numbers of days during the periods between the date of the procession / assembly and the date of arrest, and between the date of arrest and the date of prosecution.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB084**

Question Serial No.

1791

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated in the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013-14 under Programme (2) that the Force will “maintain a high standard of investigation and provide professional service in all cases of domestic violence and continue to adopt a multi-disciplinary approach with other stakeholders in tackling the problem”.

- (a) Please provide the numbers of cases of domestic violence handled by the Police in the past 3 years (i.e. 2010 to 2012) by district.
- (b) What does “maintaining a high standard of investigation and providing professional service” mean? What are the details of “adopting a multi-disciplinary approach with other stakeholders in tackling the problem”?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Che-cheung

Reply:

- (a) The numbers of cases of domestic violence <sup>(note 1)</sup> handled by the Police in the past 3 years are as follows:

Number of cases involving domestic violence (crime) <sup>(note 2)</sup> (by Police District)																							
Hong Kong Island Region					Kowloon East Region			Kowloon West Region					New Territories North Region				New Territories South Region					Marine Region	Total
Year	Eastern	Wan Chai	Central	Western	Wong Tai Sin	Kwun Tong	Sau Mau Ping	Mong Kok	Sham Shui Po	Yau Tsim	Kowloon City	Tai Po	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	Border	Tsuen Wan	Kwai Tsing	Shatin	Lantau	Airport			
2012	109	49	28	70	137	182	151	112	159	88	100	143	133	193	7	68	121	119	25	4	4	2002	
2011	95	41	33	80	109	174	104	104	172	99	79	152	142	202	11	71	109	117	31	0	3	1928	
2010	119	71	35	81	111	240	144	110	156	65	107	142	139	211	17	81	140	145	32	2	9	2157	

**Number of cases involving domestic violence (miscellaneous) <sup>(note 3)</sup> (by Police District)**

Year	Hong Kong Island Region				Kowloon East Region			Kowloon West Region				New Territories North Region				New Territories South Region					Marine Region	Total
	Eastern	Wan Chai	Central	Western	Wong Tai Sin	Kwun Tong	Sau Mau Ping	Mong Kok	Sham Shui Po	Yau Tsim	Kowloon City	Tai Po	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	Border	Tsuen Wan	Kwai Tsing	Shatin	Lantau	Airport		
2012	25	18	8	30	71	100	61	68	86	63	48	63	68	65	1	19	31	32	12	1	2	872
2011	20	13	8	24	87	121	47	63	77	62	43	57	81	61	8	34	35	35	13	1	2	892
2010	58	36	11	25	120	130	61	71	100	59	62	106	61	104	17	45	57	40	14	1	3	1181

Note: (1) Domestic violence refers to any criminal or miscellaneous cases involving violence or a breach of the peace between persons generally regarded as having marital or intimate partner relationships. These relationships refer to married, separated or divorced couples, cohabitants or former cohabitants (irrespective of gender) and lovers or former lovers (irrespective of gender) having a continuing relationship.

(2) “Domestic Violence (Crime)” cases include murder, manslaughter, wounding, serious assault, rape, indecent assault, criminal intimidation, criminal damage, possession of offensive weapons, etc.

(3) “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)” cases include common assault and a breach of the peace.

(b) The Police always attaches great importance to problems of domestic violence and adopts an “inter-departmental” approach to achieve the dual targets of protecting the victims and their families as well as bringing the offenders to justice. The Police have formulated a set of policies and procedures for handling cases of domestic violence effectively with a view to curbing the increase in domestic violence and strengthening the protection of victims. The Police also provide training to frontline officers to enhance their professional capability in handling cases of domestic violence.

Upon receipt of a domestic conflict report, an officer of the rank of Sergeant or above will attend the scene to ensure that appropriate initial action is taken. If the suspect and victim were involved in a recent report of a similar nature, the investigation team handling the earlier case will normally take over the fresh case to build a better understanding of the overall circumstances and make decisions. Each police district has also at least one “Designated Domestic Violence Unit” for investigating all serious domestic violence cases. The Police will provide a checklist of domestic violence indicators and details of previous domestic violence / domestic incident reports through the “Enhanced Central Domestic Violence Database” to assist frontline officers to carry out the risk assessment of the continuation and recurrence of domestic violence. Based upon the assessment result, the Police will take appropriate action to minimise the risk, including, where appropriate, detaining the offender, and arranging “safe” accommodation, counselling and other assistance in conjunction with the Social Welfare Department or other agencies.

Topics related to the handling of domestic violence have been incorporated into the Basic Training Course for new recruits, the Criminal Investigation Course and the Continuation and Development Training Course. Besides, training materials on the handling of domestic violence are continuously updated to strengthen the capability of frontline officers in handling domestic violence and their understanding of relevant legislation.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB085**

Question Serial No.

0647

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): (661) Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Commissioner of Police said earlier that "Long Range Acoustic Devices" and "Body Worn Video Cameras" would be procured. What are the usages of these 2 devices? What are the estimated expenditures for the procurement of these 2 devices?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

In 2012-13, the Police Negotiation Cadre procured 2 Long Range Acoustic Devices (LRADs) at a total cost of \$154,000 for handling critical incidents. In hostage-taking incidents whereby the Police are confronted, negotiators may use the device to initiate a conversation with the abductor(s) at a safe distance, for the security of on-spot officers. Moreover, in cases of attempted suicide whereby the person attempting to commit suicide is at a dangerous location, negotiators may start a conversation at a long distance by means of the device for the purpose of life saving.

In 2012-13, the Force procured 50 Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs) and the necessary equipment for video recording with over \$500,000. The purpose of introducing the BWVCs is to enhance the capability of the Force in evidence gathering, thereby facilitating the Force to perform its duties relating to prevention and detection of crimes and offences more effectively, as well as enhancing the transparency and accountability of the operations of the Force. The Force launched a 6-month field trial of the BWVCs on 11 March 2013.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB086**

Question Serial No.

0648

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past 5 years (including 2012), how many large-scale public events (including demonstrations and processions) were handled by the Police? What police resources (police officers and police cars, etc.) were deployed for the following large-scale events (reply to be given in the following table)? Regarding the operations shown in the following table, what were the total expenditures incurred by the Force?

Date	Police officers (no.)	Police cars (no.)	Pepper Spray (small canister)	Pepper Spray (large canister)
1/10/2010				
6/3/2011				
4/6/2011				
1/7/2011				
1/4/2012				
28/6/2012				
1/7/2012				
1/1/2013				

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

From 2008 to 2012, a total of 28 752 public order events (POEs) were handled by the Police.

	Number of public processions and meetings
2008	4 287
2009	4 222
2010	5 656
2011	6 878
2012	7 529

In handling POEs, the Force will maintain close contact with the organisers having regard to the information and the expected number of participants provided by the latter. The Force will, by taking into account possible public responses, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, details of the events and possible constraints on their operations, make comprehensive risk assessment and examination to

decide on the necessary manpower deployment and implement appropriate crowd management measures, with a view to ensuring that the event is conducted in a safe and orderly manner.

The Police do not maintain the statistics on the resources deployed for handling individual POEs.

The handling of POEs is part of the work under the Programme of “Operations”. No specific breakdown of the expenditure in this respect is available.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB087**

Question Serial No.

4137

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): 603 Plant, vehicles and equipment

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the purposes of "acquisition of specialised unmarked armoured vehicles for the Special Duties Unit"? Apart from routine training, have the Police used the above armoured vehicles before? If so, please indicate the time and venue in the reply. Under what circumstances will the above armoured vehicles be used in a procession / assembly?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

The specialised unmarked armoured vehicles that the Force plans to acquire will mainly be used in dangerous criminal cases involving firearms and high-risk operations for protecting VIPs. At present, there is no specialised unmarked armoured vehicle in the Special Duties Unit (SDU). Moreover, the duties of the SDU do not involve any public processions / assemblies. Therefore, these vehicles will not be used in public order events.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB088**

Question Serial No.

4138

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In Programme (4), for handling major security and crowd management events, what are the respective expenditures for procuring the relevant anti-riot weapon and providing crowd management training? What is the increase as compared with the past year? Is there any mechanism for reviewing the increase in the relevant expenditures? If so, what is the mechanism?

How many times was pepper spray used by the Government to tackle demonstrators in the past year? What was the mechanism for such usage?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

Every year, the Police Tactical Unit provides training for 6 companies, each of which comprises 1 Superintendent, 1 Chief Inspector, 8 Inspectors / Senior Inspectors, 5 Station Sergeants, 33 Sergeants and 122 Police Constables.

The expenditures for anti-riot weapon and crowd management training are part of the total expenditure under the Programme of "Operations". No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

In 2012-13, the Force used pepper spray twice during public meetings or processions. Regarding the use of pepper spray, the Force has stipulated safety regulations and guidelines. All frontline officers equipped with pepper spray are required to undergo suitable training. If any person carries out or is likely to carry out acts that involve violence or that may harm himself / herself or others, such as when participants of public meetings or processions start charging the Force defence line by using violence, and the Force is unable to control the violent acts of demonstrators after exhausting practicable options, the Force may resort to the use of pepper spray to defend attacks from demonstrators, or to prevent demonstrators from further charging the cordon line of the Force. Police officers have to ensure that pepper spray is used in compliance with the principle of using minimum force.

According to the guidelines, each time before pepper spray is used, police officers shall give verbal warning when circumstances permit. After the warning is given, the demonstrators shall be given every opportunity, as far as practicable, to obey police orders before force is used. However, there may be occasions whereby police officers must use pepper spray in critical circumstances to contain violent acts. Upon conclusion of



the operation, officers at the rank of Superintendent will evaluate the use of pepper spray and ensure that there are sufficient reasons for the use on each occasion.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB089**

Question Serial No.

5393

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What was the number of domestic violence cases in each of the past 5 years? Please list the number of cases of each district in the following table.

Number of cases	Number of domestic violence cases (by District Council district)																		Total	
	Year	Central and Western	Eastern	Southern	Wan Chai	Kowloon City	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Wong Tai Sin	Yau Tsim Mong	Islands	Kwai Tsing	Northern	Sai Kung	Tai Po	Sha Tin	Tsuen Wan	Tuen Mun		Yuen Long
2012																				
2011																				
2010																				
2009																				
2008																				

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

The Police do not have figures of cases involving domestic violence <sup>(note 1)</sup> by District Council district, but maintain the data by police district. The numbers of cases involving domestic violence handled by the Police in each of the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	Number of cases involving domestic violence (crime) <sup>(note 2)</sup> (by Police District)																					
	Hong Kong Island Region				Kowloon East Region			Kowloon West Region				New Territories North Region				New Territories South Region				Marine Region	Total	
	Eastern	Wan Chai	Central	Western	Wong Tai Sin	Kwun Tong	Sau Mau Ping	Mong Kok	Sham Shui Po	Yau Tsim	Kowloon City	Tai Po	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	Border	Tsuen Wan	Kwai Tsing	Shatin	Lantau	Airport		
2012	109	49	28	70	137	182	151	112	159	88	100	143	133	193	7	68	121	119	25	4	4	2002
2011	95	41	33	80	109	174	104	104	172	99	79	152	142	202	11	71	109	117	31	0	3	1928
2010	119	71	35	81	111	240	144	110	156	65	107	142	139	211	17	81	140	145	32	2	9	2157
2009	133	50	39	94	113	203	145	102	173	76	130	151	183	271	16	121	179	139	50	1	4	2373
2008	148	67	34	105	140	202	111	80	163	72	97	147	138	261	15	132	219	153	54	0	3	2341

Number of cases involving domestic violence (miscellaneous) <sup>(note 3)</sup> (by Police District)																						
	Hong Kong Island Region				Kowloon East Region			Kowloon West Region				New Territories North Region				New Territories South Region					Marine Region	
Year	Eastern	Wan Chai	Central	Western	Wong Tai Sin	Kwun Tong	Sau Mau Ping	Mong Kok	Sham Shui Po	Yau Tsim	Kowloon City	Tai Po	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	Border	Tsuen Wan	Kwai Tsing	Shatin	Lantau	Airport		Total
2012	25	18	8	30	71	100	61	68	86	63	48	63	68	65	1	19	31	32	12	1	2	872
2011	20	13	8	24	87	121	47	63	77	62	43	57	81	61	8	34	35	35	13	1	2	892
2010	58	36	11	25	120	130	61	71	100	59	62	106	61	104	17	45	57	40	14	1	3	1181
2009	111	30	21	34	149	204	84	84	146	194	116	210	87	169	27	72	107	82	22	2	3	1954
2008	227	68	44	83	628	505	203	129	227	90	143	586	192	532	40	124	934	124	49	5	4	4937

- Note: (1) Domestic violence refers to “any criminal or miscellaneous cases involving violence or a breach of the peace between persons generally regarded as having marital or intimate partner relationships”. These relationships refer to married, separated or divorced couples, cohabitants or former cohabitants (irrespective of gender) and lovers or former lovers (irrespective of gender) having a continuing relationship.
- (2) “Domestic Violence (Crime)” cases include murder, manslaughter, wounding, serious assault, rape, indecent assault, criminal intimidation, criminal damage, possession of offensive weapons, etc.
- (3) “Domestic Violence (Miscellaneous)” cases include common assault and a breach of the peace.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB090**

Question Serial  
No.

5394

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the numbers of domestic incidents and domestic dispute cases in each of the past 5 years? Please list the number of cases of each district in the following table.

Number of cases	Number of domestic incidents and domestic dispute cases (by District Council district)																	Total			
	Central and Western	Eastern	Southern	Wan Chai	Kowloon City	Kwun Tong	Sham Shui Po	Wong Tai Sin	Yau Tsim Mong	Islands	Kwai Tsing	Northern	Sai Kung	Tai Po	Sha Tin	Tsuen Wan	Tuen Mun		Yuen Long		
2012																					
2011																					
2010																					
2009																					
2008																					

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

The Police do not have figures of domestic incidents <sup>(note 1)</sup> by District Council district, but maintain the data by police district. The figures of domestic incidents handled by the Police in each of the past 5 years are as follows:

Number of cases	Number of domestic incidents (by Police District)																					Total
	Hong Kong Island Region				Kowloon East Region			Kowloon West Region				New Territories North Region				New Territories South Region				Marine Region		
	Eastern	Wan Chai	Central	Western	Wong Tai Sin	Kwun Tong	Sau Mau Ping	Mong Kok	Sham Shui Po	Yau Tsim	Kowloon City	Tai Po	Tuen Mun	Yuen Long	Border	Tsuen Wan	Kwai Tsing	Shatin	Lantau	Airport		
2012	631	161	107	447	721	1027	559	425	772	441	628	1159	1071	1347	112	465	933	842	283	9	41	12 181
2011	571	125	114	478	693	996	561	471	775	371	569	1042	1013	1407	92	445	985	760	241	5	56	11 770
2010	613	164	97	481	681	923	497	472	751	305	573	972	880	1344	79	413	977	695	264	0	73	11 254
2009	560	145	88	377	701	923	390	248	554	179	391	738	780	905	56	360	942	676	213	4	45	9 275
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: (1) In order to expand the protection net and to fully reflect the overall situations of domestic conflict, the Police created the “Domestic Incidents” category in January 2009 to include all non-violent incidents involving any persons in a marital or intimate partner relationship (irrespective of the gender). These incidents, such as dispute, nuisance, annoyance or argument, etc. do not have elements of crime, common assault or breach of the peace. Therefore, the Police did not have the figures of domestic incidents before 2009.

Note: (2) As the Police do not maintain a breakdown of the overall figures of domestic incidents, no statistics on the category of domestic disputes are available.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB091**

Question Serial No.

5395

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What was the number of reported cases or records seeking help that involved elder abuse in each of the past 5 years (as at 2012)?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

The statistics of the reported elder abuse<sup>(Note 1)</sup> cases handled by the Police from 2008 to 2012 are set out below:

<b>Elder abuse</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Physical abuse <sup>(Note 2)</sup>	208	181	204	184	186
Embezzlement of property <sup>(Note 3)</sup>	72	94	99	149	143
Psychological abuse <sup>(Note 4)</sup>	35	40	56	48	71
Sexual offence <sup>(Note 5)</sup>	0	0	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>405</b>

Note: (1) "Elder abuse" refers to the commission or omission of any act that endangers the welfare or safety of an elder, with the abused elders and abusers being known to each other or involving abusers who are responsible for the care of the abused elders. "Elders" are defined as persons aged 60 or above.

- (2) Physical abuse includes murder / attempt to murder, wounding, serious assault and administering poison so as to inflict bodily harm, etc.
- (3) Embezzlement of property includes robbery, theft, deception, blackmail, using false instruments and uttering forged banknotes and coins, etc.
- (4) Psychological abuse refers to criminal intimidation.
- (5) Sexual abuse includes indecent assault and rape, etc.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB092**

Question Serial No.

5396

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What was the number of common assault cases investigated by detectives of the crime units in each of the past 5 years (as at 2012)?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

The statistics of common assault cases investigated by the Regional Crime Units from 2008 to 2012 are set out below:

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
6	10	9	6	8

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB093**

Question Serial No.

2426

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

According to the information provided on page 527 (Chinese edition) of Volume I of the Estimates, the number of offenders arrested by uniformed police officers in 2011 was 62 683. However, the number of persons arrested for crimes was 38 327 as shown in the "Police in Figures 2011". Please explain the difference between these 2 figures. Will the adjustment, if any, in the estimated figure of the persons arrested affect the estimates on the establishment and expenditure of the Police?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG, Kenneth

Reply:

In 2011, 62 683 people were arrested by uniformed police officers for breaching the law, involving various types of offences, including traffic and illegal immigration offences. In the same year, 38 327 people were arrested for more serious criminal cases. The cases involving these people were usually investigated by the Crime Investigation Teams.

Hence, these two figures do not belong to the same category. However, the disparity does not affect the estimated establishment and expenditure of the Force.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB094**

Question Serial No.

2427

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please explain the definition of a crowd management event. A public event involving how many people will be defined as a crowd management event? Will the Administration advise, among the crowd management events between 2010 and 2012, the numbers of public processions and meetings, with or without notification, for expressing political views? Please provide the dates and venues of these events and the numbers of participants estimated by the Police. What was the manpower involved in handling these events?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kenneth

Reply:

Under the Public Order Ordinance (Cap. 245), any public meeting or procession the attendance of which exceeds the limit prescribed in the Ordinance, i.e. public meetings of more than 50 persons and public processions of more than 30 persons, shall give a notice to the Commissioner of Police ("CP") not less than 7 days prior to the intended event, and it can only be conducted if CP does not prohibit or object to it.

Generally speaking, upon receipt of a notification of a public meeting or procession, the Police will maintain an active and close communication with the event organisers to offer advice and assistance. Where necessary, Police Community Relations Officers may also be present during the event to act as a bridge of communication between the organiser and the Field Commander. Besides, the Police will, by taking into account possible public responses, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, details of the events and possible constraints on the operations, make comprehensive risk assessment and examination to decide on the necessary manpower deployment and implement appropriate crowd management measures, with a view to ensuring that the public order event (POE) is conducted in a safe and orderly manner.

The Force does not maintain a breakdown of the purposes of public processions and meetings. A breakdown of the manpower for handling POEs is also not available.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB095**

Question Serial No.

2428

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

(4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide in the following table the expenditure for the procurement and use of pepper spray by the Police from 2008-09 to 2012-13 and the estimated expenditure in 2013-14:

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (estimate)
Number of times of using pepper spray by the whole Force						
Number of times of using pepper spray by the Force in public processions and meetings						
Number of pepper spray canisters stored by the Force						
Number of pepper spray canisters procured by the Force in the year						
Expenditure for the procurement of pepper spray by the Force in the year						
Number of pepper spray canisters consumed						
Number of expired pepper spray canisters for disposal						
Expenditure for the expired pepper spray canisters for disposal						

If the above information is not available, will the Administration undertake to commence collecting the statistics for the above items in 2013-14 so that this Committee can understand the use of pepper spray by the Police?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kenneth

Reply:

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (estimate)
Number of cases in which pepper spray was used by the Force as a whole in the performance of duties	29	22	32	23	20	-
Number of cases in which pepper spray was used by the Force in public processions and meetings	0	0	2	1	2	-

The number of pepper spray canisters stored by the Force, the quantity of procurement, the quantity of consumption, overall expenses and distribution are details of operational deployment of the Force. It is inappropriate to disclose such information.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB096**

Question Serial No.

2429

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

(4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide in the following table the statistics on the use of video-recording equipment to record public processions/meetings by the Police from 2008-09 to 2012-13:

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (estimate)
Number of times of using video-recording equipment to record public processions/meetings by the Police						
Total length (in hour) of video clips on public processions/meetings recorded by the Police with video-recording equipment						
Number of photographs on public processions/meetings taken by the Police with video-recording equipment						
Number of offenders in public processions/meetings prosecuted by the Police based on the data provided by video-recording equipment						

If the above information is not available, will the Administration undertake to commence collecting the statistics for the above items in 2013-14 so that this Committee can understand the effectiveness of the video-recording equipment in law enforcement by the Police?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kenneth

Reply:

The Police Force did not compile statistics on the use of video-recording equipment for assisting the conduct of public processions / meetings. The Force will take video records of an individual public order event (POE) on a need basis, such as video recording of the overall movement of any public procession. The video records are used to facilitate internal review and strategy evaluation with a view to improving the management and response capabilities of the Force in dealing with POEs. Under general circumstances, the officers responsible for video recording target the event rather than personalities involved. Only if a breach of the peace is likely to occur, or has occurred, will the individuals suspected of causing that breach become the subject.

In deciding whether to prosecute an individual suspected of breaching the law in a public procession / meeting, the Administration takes into account many factors to ensure that sufficient evidence is available. The data provided by the video-recording equipment is not the only basis.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB097**

Question Serial No.

2430

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Has the Administration set up any information system for handling the photographs and video clips taken by police officers with video-recording devices in performance of duty? What are the functions of the information system? What are the strength, establishment and expenditure involved? Please provide the figures of the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) and the estimated figures of this year (2013-14). What measures are currently in place to protect the privacy of the persons that are captured by the video-recording devices?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kenneth

Reply:

The Force has clear and strict guidelines and procedures for handling the information recorded by the video-recording devices in order to ensure, inter alia, its safe custody, proper handling and timely destruction. It is also laid down in the guidelines that video records should only be handled by designated law enforcement officers and should generally be destroyed within 31 days. The Force does not have a designated formation for handling the video records. The manpower required is deployed from other operation units as necessary. Therefore, the figures of the strength and establishment are not available.

This item falls under the Programme of "Operations". No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB098**

Question Serial No.

2431

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide information on the establishment, strength and expenditure of the Complaints Against Police Office of the Hong Kong Police Force from 2008-09 to 2012-13, and the estimated figures in this year (2013-14).

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG, Kenneth

Reply:

The strength, establishment and expenditure of the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) in the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09 to 2012-13) and the estimated figures in 2013-14 are set out as follows :

<u>Rank</u>	<u>2008-09*</u>	
	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u> (as at 1.3.2009)
Senior Superintendent	1	1
Superintendent	4	4
Chief Inspector	12	12
Inspector / Senior Inspector	23	24
Station Sergeant	7	7
Sergeant	50	52
Police Constable	1	2
Executive Officer I	1	1
Official Languages Officer II	1	1
Police Translator I	1	1
Statistical Officer I	1	1
Assistant Clerical Officer	5	5
Clerical Assistant	15	16
Personal Secretary II	3	2
Calligraphist	1	0
Typist	3	3
Supplies Supervisor II	1	1
Workman II	2	2
	<hr/> <hr/> 132	<hr/> <hr/> 135

Rank	<u>2009-10</u>		<u>2010-11</u>		<u>2011-12</u>		<u>2012-13</u>		<u>2013-14</u>
	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u> (as at 1.3.2010)	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u> (as at 1.3.2011)	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u> (as at 1.3.2012)	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u> (as at 1.3.2013)	<u>Establishment</u> (estimate)
<u>CAPO</u>									
Senior Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendent	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
Chief Inspector	11	11	11	11	15	15	15	15	15
Inspector / Senior Inspector	22	23	22	22	28	25	28	28	28
Station Sergeant	7	7	7	7	14	14	14	14	14
Sergeant	50	50	50	50	58	58	58	57	58
Police Constable	1	2	1	1	14	14	14	14	14
Assistant Clerical Officer	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Clerical Assistant	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Personal Secretary II	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
<u>Complaints and Internal Investigation Branch</u>									
Executive, Statistical and Translation Officers	30	29	29	29	29	29	30	29	30
	132	132	131	130	169	164	169	166	169

\* Some officers (including executive, statistical and translation officers) previously under the CAPO were included in the Complaints and Internal Investigation Branch after 2008-09.

	<u>Actual expenditure in 2008-09</u>	<u>Actual expenditure in 2009-10</u>	<u>Actual expenditure in 2010-11</u>	<u>Actual expenditure in 2011-12</u>	<u>Revised estimated expenditure in 2012-13</u>	<u>Estimated expenditure in 2013-14</u>
Actual / estimated expenditure	\$50.40m	\$46.03m	\$46.05m	\$64.83m	\$69.23m	\$69.23m

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB099**

Question Serial No.

2447

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the expenditures incurred by the Police for procuring equipment from 2008-09 to 2012-13? Of these, what was the expenditure for weapons? What was the expenditure for procuring anti-riot equipment? Please provide the relevant estimates for 2013-14. Please also explain the criteria for determining the amount and proportion of expenditure for procuring equipment.

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kenneth

Reply:

The Force reviews the need for the improvement of anti-riot equipment from time to time. Owing to "occupational safety and health" considerations, the Force will continue to procure in phases in 2013-14 flame retardant police uniform including "pullovers and trousers" and anti-riot "vests" for officers requiring such equipment. The respective numbers are 1 110 sets and 1 175 sets and the expenditure involved is about \$2.83m. The relevant expenditures for procuring flame retardant police uniform including "pullovers and trousers" and anti-riot "vests" for officers requiring such equipment from 2008-09 to 2012-13 are set out below:

	Procurement of flame retardant police uniform such as "pullovers and trousers"	Procurement of flame retardant anti-riot "vests"
2009-10	\$1.428m (1 400 sets)	No
2011-12	\$1.424m (1 106 sets)	No
2012-13	No	\$1.428m (1 270 sets)

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB100**

Question Serial No.

1748

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Police Force has implemented the Animal Watch Scheme since October 2011. What are the details of work and expenditure of the scheme? Has the Force conducted any review on the effectiveness of the scheme? If so, what are the results? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. MO, Claudia

Reply:

Under the Animal Watch Scheme (the Scheme), the Force takes actions with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA), Veterinarian Associations and animal welfare organisations to combat cruelty to animals by promoting public involvement and strengthening the existing multi-agency approach, through a four-pronged comprehensive approach of education and training, publicity, intelligence gathering and investigation. The details are as follows:

On education and training, in order to enhance the frontline officers' understanding of the multi-agency approach of investigating the cases of cruelty to animals, the Force has invited staff from AFCD and SPCA as well as disciplined officers with relevant investigative experience to share their experiences in the Criminal Investigation Training Course of the Force. The Force will also organise seminars where appropriate to keep the frontline officers abreast of the relevant crime trend.

On publicity, frontline formations of the Force organise various publicity campaigns with the AFCD, SPCA, Veterinarian Associations and animal welfare organisations to promote the messages against cruelty to animals.

On intelligence gathering, the Scheme encourages private veterinarians, animal welfare organisations and the general public to report any persons or activities suspected to be involved in cruelty to animals so as to strengthen the intelligence network.

On investigation, the Force, AFCD and SPCA have also established a mechanism to further enhance the professional ability in investigation and handling of cases at the scene. Under the mechanism, officers from AFCD and SPCA will arrive at the scene where necessary to provide professional advice and assist in investigation.

The Scheme falls under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

The number of cases of cruelty to animals received and handled by the crime investigation teams of the Force in 2011 and 2012 were 66 and 63 respectively. The Force will maintain regular contacts with the AFCD and SPCA to ensure the effective operation of the Scheme.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB101**

Question Serial No.

2650

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the details of the operating expenditure of the Cyber Security Centre under the Technology Crime Division of the Commercial Crime Bureau? What are the details of the provision, establishment and expected achievements of the relevant work? Are there any plans to allocate additional resources for the Cyber Security Centre? If so, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon. MOK Charles Peter

Reply:

There was an increase of 27 police officer posts (including 1 Chief Inspector, 3 Senior Inspectors / Inspectors, 3 Sergeants and 20 Police Constables) in the Technology Crime Division under the Commercial Crime Bureau of the Police Force in 2012-13 to further enhance the Force's capabilities in preventing and investigating technology crime, including the establishment of the Cyber Security Centre. The Police will work with relevant government departments and the industry to provide enhanced and integrated readiness for the cyber security of the territory. The Police will closely monitor the trend and development of technology crime and cyber security. The Police will continue to assess and deploy the appropriate resources for handling the work in this respect.

The operating expenditure for the Cyber Security Centre is part of the total expenditure for the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure in this respect.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB102**

Question Serial No.

2654

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past few years, there were a number of incidents involving the leakage of personal privacy of the public and police constables in the Force. As a result, there are prevalent doubts in the community about the capability of the Force in information security and privacy protection. Following a spate of incidents, what measures were taken by the Force in protecting personal privacy (including privacy assessment, formulation of privacy policy, internal training, etc.)? What were the resources, manpower and total expenditure involved? Are all officers required to receive training in the awareness of personal privacy and policy implementation? If so, what is the number of Force members who have received training in the awareness of privacy protection and what is the percentage of the officers who are required to access computer data? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. MOK, Charles Peter

Reply:

The Force always attaches great importance to information security and data protection. The Force set up the "FOXY" Incident Working Group in 2008, which was subsequently renamed as the "Information Security Working Group". Further expanded with additional members, the Working Group was renamed as the "Information Security Committee" (the Committee) in end-2012. The Committee is a high-level internal working group led by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operations) to holistically scrutinise information security within the Force, including measures and procedures for safeguarding personal data and confidential information. The Committee also ensures that information security is maintained at the highest level by drawing up a series of integrated measures in areas like policies and procedures, security measures, promotion and education, etc. to enhance security.

Regarding training of officers in the awareness of information security and protection of personal data, topics on personal data privacy and information security are included in the basic training courses for recruited police constables and probationary inspectors as well as in the promotion course for junior managers. Besides, the Force has also implemented a series of action plans on education and training, including regular internal training days, NoticeBoard messages, Offbeat, guidelines on information security, seminars, etc. to remind officers that they should comply with the requirements on data protection and information security. The aim is to enhance the sensitivity and vigilance of information security and protection of personal privacy among all officers.

In 2012-13, the Force organised annual training for Formation Information Technology Security Officers and a total of 200 supervisory officers were provided with enhanced training in information security and protection of personal data. Furthermore, the Force has organised several workshops and seminars for Formation Data Administrator and Personal Data (Privacy) Officers to strengthen their professional capabilities in handling information security and protecting personal privacy. A total of 560 supervisory

officers attended the events. The Force attaches great importance to information security and data protection. Through the above measures and training, the Force develops by a multi-media approach the correct concepts and culture of information security among all Force members.

Information security and data protection fall under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime”. No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available. Force members have received training in information security and protection of personal data through various channels mentioned above. The Force does not maintain the data on the percentage of the officers who have received training against those who are required to access computer data.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB103**

Question Serial No.

4991

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Are there any plans to update the Third Generation Command and Control Communications System of the Police? If so, what are the expenditure incurred, expected targets of improvement and relevant schedule? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. MOK Charles Peter

Reply:

Since the launching of the Force's Third Generation Command and Control Communications System in 2004, the overall operation of the system has been normal. Every month, the Police and the system provider conduct tests on the system and review the operation of the system in the past month to ensure its smooth operation and prevent serious failures.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB104**

Question Serial No.

5024

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Filming officers are deployed from time to time by the operation units of the Police to take recordings of public order events such as processions / demonstrations. Please inform this Committee of the following:

(a) Please provide the information in the following table:

Year	No. of times that video teams are deployed to record incidents where a breach of the peace is likely to occur or has occurred	Average no. of filming officers deployed each time	No. of cases in which the audio-visual records or photographs are used as evidence by the Police	Total no. of hours of audio-visual records stored	Total no. of photographs stored	Types and no. of video-recording equipment in the Information Systems Wing	Expenditure involved in procuring and replacing the video-recording equipment
2012-13							
2011-12							
2010-11							

(b) Please provide the following information about the management of the video and photograph depository by the Force:

Year	No. of audio-visual data / photographs for continuous retention for investigation or evidential purposes or due to deferred reports	Average time for continuous retention of the data	No. of videos and photographs destroyed
2012-13			
2011-12			
2010-11			

(c) What are the criteria adopted by the Police for the deployment of video teams? Is the footage to be used for purposes including the identification of an individual? What are the detailed requirements of recording and the internal guidelines and procedures for handling the recorded data? When will the data be used for prosecution?



- (d) How many Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs) will be procured by the Force in 2013-14? What is the expenditure involved? What are the training schedule, the expenditure and manpower involved? What is the definition of reasonable suspicion in the use of BWVCs? What are the internal guidelines and procedures for notifying the subject(s) after recording?

Asked by: Hon. MOK Charles Peter

Reply:

The Police Force does not compile statistics on the use of video-recording equipment for giving assistance in public processions / assemblies. The Force will take video records of individual public order events (POEs) on a need basis, such as video recording of the overall movement of any public procession. The video records are used to facilitate internal review and strategy evaluation with a view to improving the management and response capabilities of the Force in dealing with POEs. Under general circumstances, the officers responsible for video recording target the event rather than personalities involved. Only if a breach of the peace is likely to occur, or has occurred, will the individuals suspected of causing that breach become the subject.

The Force has clear and strict guidelines and procedures for handling the recorded information in order to ensure, inter alia, its safe custody, proper handling and timely destruction. It is laid down in the guidelines that video records can only be handled by designated law enforcement officers. Recorded data without investigative or evidential value or not for other legitimate purposes will be destroyed after 31 days from the date of recording.

In deciding whether to prosecute a person suspected of breaching the law in a public procession / assembly, the Administration takes into account many factors. The data provided by the video-recording equipment is not the only basis.

In 2012-13, the Force procured 50 BWVCs and the necessary video-recording equipment at a cost of over \$500,000. In order to assess the effectiveness of the BWVCs, the Force launched a 6-month field trial on 11 March 2013. As the further use of the BWVCs is subject to the results of the field trial, at present the Force does not have the estimated expenditure for the procurement of additional BWVCs in the coming year.

Regarding the use of the BWVCs, the Force has worked out detailed procedures and guidelines which cover in detail the principles, criteria and restrictions of using the BWVCs. The Force has advised the officers concerned on how to handle the data recorded by the BWVCs and how to use the data as evidence in court proceedings in future. The officers concerned should also comply with the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance and other relevant legal requirements. Recorded data without investigative or evidential value or not for other legitimate purposes will be destroyed after 31 days from the date of recording.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB105**

Question Serial No.

2522

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is estimated that the Hong Kong Police Force will have a net increase of 25 non-directorate posts in 2013-14, with a net decrease of 31 posts under Programme (2). In this connection, please provide the following information:

- (a) Please list the number of posts to be deleted and created in the department by Programme, rank and function;
- (b) Please list the establishment and strength of each rank in 2012-13 by Programme and the estimated figures for 2013-14; and
- (c) Please list the reason(s) for the deletion of more posts under the Programme (2) of "Prevention and Detection of Crime".

Asked by: Hon. POON Siu-ping

Reply:

- (a) The distribution of the net increase / decrease in posts of the Force in 2013-14 is set out by Programme in the following table:

Programme	Net increase / decrease in posts
(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community	33
(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime	(31)
(3) Road Safety	10
(4) Operations	14
Total	26

The net increase of 26 posts is mainly due to the creation of 122 posts, including 1 Chief Superintendent, 1 Senior Superintendent, 3 Superintendents, 2 Chief Inspectors, 6 Inspectors / Senior Inspectors, 4 Station Sergeants, 27 Sergeants and 78 Police Constables for upgrading the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District, the cruise terminal building and ancillary facilities for the Kai Tak cruise terminal development, coping with possible workload arising from new facilitation arrangement for Mainland visitors, supporting traffic enforcement and strengthening operational capability, etc. The creation of the above posts will be offset by the net decrease of 96 civilian posts arising from services re-engineering.

(b) The establishment and strength of the Force in 2012-13 and the estimated figures for 2013-14 are listed in the following table:

Rank	Figures for 2012-13 as at 28 February 2013		Estimated figures for 2013-14 as at 31 March 2014
	Establishment	Strength	Establishment
Commissioner	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	2	1	2
Senior Assistant Commissioner	4	6	4
Assistant Commissioner	14	15	14
Chief Superintendent	45	50	46
Senior Superintendent	90	83	90
Superintendent	268	269	279
Chief Inspector	535	528	544
Inspector / Senior Inspector	1 744	1 677	1 756
Station Sergeant	1 299	1 316	1 303
Sergeant	4 818	4 808	4 832
Police Constable	19 582	19 402	19 669
<b>Total number of police officers</b>	<b>28 402</b>	<b>28 156</b>	<b>28 540</b>
Total number of civilian staff	4 685	4 453	4 694
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 087</b>	<b>32 609</b>	<b>33 234</b>

In the establishment of civilian staff, the ranks with more posts include Clerical Assistant, Assistant Clerical Officer, Workman II, Police Communications Officer and Traffic Warden.

(c) The deletion of more Clerical Assistant posts under the Programme of “Prevention and Detection of Crime” is due to services re-engineering.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB106**

Question Serial No.

2104

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past three years (i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13), how many online frauds in relation to social networking are there in Hong Kong? How many of these are prosecution and conviction cases? What formations of the Police are responsible for tackling such deception cases? What are the manpower and financial resources used for tackling online frauds?

Asked by: Hon. QUAT Elizabeth

Reply:

The Police do not maintain the numbers of crimes, prosecutions and convictions involving "online frauds in relation to social networking".

Online frauds occur in different forms, such as frauds involving online auctions, frauds involving online shopping and email scams. On combating online frauds, the Commercial Crime Bureau (CCB) has organised an intelligence-led operation to monitor the trend of online frauds, identify the modus operandi and regularly disseminate the latest information about online frauds to officers in various police districts. For online frauds that are of much concern, the CCB will gather relevant intelligence and take relevant enforcement actions jointly with various police districts.

The Technology Crime Division (TCD) of the CCB strives to prevent technology crime through education and co-operation with partners, with a view to raising public awareness of crime prevention. The TCD also continues to work closely with relevant departments such as the Hong Kong Computer Emergency Response Team Co-ordination Centre and the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer.

The expenditure of the Police for combating online frauds is part of the total expenditure under the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The Police Force does not maintain a breakdown of the expenditure in this respect.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB107**

Question Serial No.

3101

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Hong Kong Police Force has stated that the number of non-directorate posts would be increased by 25 to 33 162 posts as at 31 March 2014. Please inform this Committee of the nature of work, ranks and salaries of these posts.

Asked by: Hon. SHEK Lai-him, Abraham

Reply:

The distribution of the net increase / decrease in posts of the Force in 2013-14 is set out by Programme in the following table:

Programme	Net increase / decrease in posts
(1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community	33
(2) Prevention and Detection of Crime	(31)
(3) Road Safety	10
(4) Operations	14
Total	26

The net increase of 26 posts is mainly due to the creation of 122 police officer posts, including 1 Chief Superintendent, 1 Senior Superintendent, 3 Superintendents, 2 Chief Inspectors, 6 Inspectors / Senior Inspectors, 4 Station Sergeants, 27 Sergeants and 78 Police Constables for upgrading the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District, the cruise terminal building and ancillary facilities for the Kai Tak cruise terminal development, coping with possible workload arising from new facilitation arrangement for Mainland visitors, supporting traffic enforcement and strengthening operational capability, etc. The creation of the above posts will be offset by the net decrease of 96 civilian posts arising from services re-engineering.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB108**

Question Serial No.

5090

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the figures on youth involvement in crime stated in the indicators under the Programme, will the Administration inform this Committee of:

- the numbers of juveniles arrested for crime, juveniles (aged 10-15) arrested for serious drug offence and young persons (aged 16-20) arrested for serious drug offence in the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09 to 2012-13) with a breakdown by 18 districts;
- the numbers of juveniles (aged 10-15) and young persons (aged 16-20) arrested for crime in the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09 to 2012-13) with a breakdown by the offences committed;
- the numbers of juveniles arrested for crime, juveniles (aged 10-15) arrested for serious drug offence and young persons (aged 16-20) arrested for serious drug offence in the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09 to 2012-13) with a breakdown by the level of sentence; and
- whether the Police have, having regard to the above figures, adjusted the resources for existing anti-crime publicity programmes to address specific crime; and the expenditure involved this year?

Asked by: Hon. TANG Ka-piu

Reply:

The Police maintain crime figures by police district, not by District Council district.

- The numbers of juveniles arrested by the Police for serious narcotics offence are as follows:

Year	Age	Hong Kong Island Region				Kowloon East Region			Kowloon West Region				New Territories North Region				New Territories South Region				Marine Region	Total	
		Central	Wan Chai	Western	Eastern	Wong Tai Sin	Sau Mau Ping	Kwun Tong	Yau Tsim	Mong Kok	Sham Shui Po	Kowloon City	Border	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Tai Po	Tsuen Wan	Shatin	Kwai Tsing	Lantau			Airport
2008	10-15	-	-	2	-	14	6	5	6	8	4	12	2	37	8	10	13	2	12	3	-	-	144
	16-20	23	15	18	29	54	42	52	125	103	48	54	5	153	73	60	44	38	61	7	-	5	1009
	Total	23	15	20	29	68	48	57	131	111	52	66	7	190	81	70	57	40	73	10	-	5	1153
2009	10-15	2	-	9	4	10	4	9	3	10	12	7	-	27	12	13	3	13	27	3	-	1	169
	16-20	12	15	36	23	56	41	61	108	97	56	53	3	86	68	65	21	42	73	17	1	12	946
	Total	14	15	45	27	66	45	70	111	107	68	60	3	113	80	78	24	55	100	20	1	13	1115

Year	Age	Hong Kong Island Region				Kowloon East Region			Kowloon West Region				New Territories North Region				New Territories South Region				Marine Region	Total	
		Central	Wan Chai	Western	Eastern	Wong Tai Sin	Sau Mau Ping	Kwun Tong	Yau Tsim	Mong Kok	Sham Shui Po	Kowloon City	Border	Yuen Long	Tuen Mun	Tai Po	Tsuen Wan	Shatin	Kwai Tsing	Lantau			Airport
2010	10-15	-	-	-	5	6	5	5	2	4	9	3	-	8	9	9	4	9	5	1	-	-	84
	16-20	-	13	16	38	50	25	50	80	39	39	18	4	69	82	62	25	30	49	9	2	1	701
	Total	-	13	16	43	56	30	55	82	43	48	21	4	77	91	71	29	39	54	10	2	1	785
2011	10-15	1	-	-	4	9	8	10	4	2	7	4	-	11	4	6	1	2	8	-	-	-	81
	16-20	-	8	24	23	27	27	38	85	38	27	20	1	78	41	80	20	26	34	10	-	5	612
	Total	1	8	24	27	36	35	48	89	40	34	24	1	89	45	86	21	28	42	10	-	5	693
2012	10-15	1	1	3	4	1	10	3	2	2	8	8	-	15	3	5	3	4	2	-	-	2	77
	16-20	6	6	15	20	32	37	33	50	41	45	14	2	74	31	40	22	15	38	6	-	13	540
	Total	7	7	18	24	33	47	36	52	43	53	22	2	89	34	45	25	19	40	6	-	15	617

(b) The numbers of arrested young offenders by category of criminal offences are as follows:

Criminal offence involved	2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Aged 10-15	Aged 16-20	Total	Aged 10-15	Aged 16-20	Total	Aged 10-15	Aged 16-20	Total	Aged 10-15	Aged 16-20	Total	Aged 10-15	Aged 16-20	Total
Shop theft / Miscellaneous thefts	1905	1056	2961	1832	1050	2882	1667	852	2519	1506	900	2406	968	845	1813
Wounding and serious assault	643	723	1366	615	724	1339	515	721	1236	491	751	1242	421	728	1149
Serious narcotics offence	144	1009	1153	169	946	1115	84	701	785	81	612	693	77	540	617
Robbery	178	149	327	97	76	173	93	96	189	114	116	230	87	94	181
Criminal damage	167	153	320	163	147	310	122	194	316	136	206	342	128	186	314
Disorder / fighting in public places	69	220	289	64	245	309	74	186	260	80	191	271	57	164	221
Offences against public order	73	113	186	126	135	261	105	167	272	115	231	346	113	208	321
Unlawful society offence	165	223	388	152	175	327	141	229	370	108	222	330	125	329	454
Others (mainly including indecent assault, fraud, unlawful sexual intercourse, criminal intimidation)	834	1184	2018	788	1186	1974	775	1109	1884	712	1121	1833	512	940	1452
<b>Total number of juveniles arrested</b>	<b>4178</b>	<b>4830</b>	<b>9008</b>	<b>4006</b>	<b>4684</b>	<b>8690</b>	<b>3576</b>	<b>4255</b>	<b>7831</b>	<b>3343</b>	<b>4350</b>	<b>7693</b>	<b>2488</b>	<b>4034</b>	<b>6522</b>

(c) The Police do not maintain the data on sentence.

(d) As this item of work is part of the daily routine of police districts, the Police do not maintain a specific breakdown of the expenditure in this respect.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB109**

Question Serial No.

5098

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

[Note: The question below concerns matters under the policy purview of the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB). The reply was prepared by the Hong Kong Police Force and vetted by the THB.]

Question:

Regarding the combat against inconsiderate driving, will the Administration inform this Committee of:

- (a) the total number of traffic accidents caused by drug driving in each of the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09 to 2012-13);
- (b) the existing numbers of the Red Light and Speed Enforcement Camera Systems and Snaps Checks for random breath tests, and their effectiveness;
- (c) the progress of planning and commissioning of the expanded Red Light and Speed Enforcement Camera Systems, the estimated number of additional systems in the coming 3 years (i.e. 2013-14 to 2015-16) and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. TANG Ka-piu

Reply:

- (a) The numbers of traffic accidents involving drug driving in the past 5 years are set out in the following table:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of relevant traffic accidents	3	4	33	20	17

- (b) Red Light Camera (RLC) System

Currently, there are a total of 155 RLCs in the territory.

In the past 5 years, the number of traffic accidents caused by red light jumping offences dropped notably from 274 in 2008 to 201 in 2012, representing a decrease of 27%. The number of casualties also dropped by 26%, from 526 in 2008 to 390 in 2012.

Of the prosecutions for red light jumping offences in the same year, over 90% were prosecutions arising from the RLC System, reflecting remarkable achievements of the System.

### Speed Enforcement Camera (SEC) System

On combating speeding offences, the Force currently has 1 Wet Film System and 2 Digital SEC Systems, Phase 1 in operation by rotation in 7 locations. Besides, the Expansion of SEC System, Phase 2 project, the provision for which was approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council in 2008, has already been in operation. 20 Digital SEC Systems are in operation by rotation in 120 locations. Upon completion of the whole project in end-2013, the total number of housings in the territory will increase to 135. By that time, the above Wet Film System and the 2 Digital SEC Systems, Phase 1 will be phased out.

In the past 5 years, the number of accidents caused by speeding dropped notably from 247 in 2008 to 46 in 2012, representing a decrease of 81%. The number of casualties also dropped significantly by 78%, from 344 in 2008 to 74 in 2012.

Of the prosecutions for speeding in the same year, over 50% were prosecutions arising from the SEC System, reflecting remarkable achievements of the System.

### Random Breath Test (RBT)

The RBT Snap Checks conduct RBTs at different times and venues in a random manner. As the RBTs have apparently achieved a deterrent effect on drink driving, the Force will continue to take RBT actions.

- (c) A provision of \$48,135,000 was allocated to the Transport Department by the Finance Committee for installing 40 digital RLCs in 40 additional locations in the territory to expand the existing RLC System. The 40 digital RLCs project is expected to be completed in March 2015. The Force will take over the management of these digital RLCs and undertake the operation of the System.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG  
Post Title: Commissioner of Police  
Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB110**

Question Serial No.

0499

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the electronic or mechanical equipment installed by the Hong Kong Police Force for observation, monitoring, messaging or recording purpose, please provide the following information:

- (a) In the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13), what were the electronic or mechanical equipment installed within a radius of 100 metres from the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (the Liaison Office) for observation, monitoring, messaging or recording purpose? What were the numbers of those items installed? What were the expenditures involved in the purchase, installation, maintenance, operation, data processing and data disposal of the equipment?
- (b) What were the Police's justifications of installing those facilities? Under what circumstances will those facilities be used?
- (c) Please list the numbers of the "Sky Eyes" and CCTV cameras installed by the Police by district, the numbers of the "Sky Eyes" and CCTV cameras installed in each of the past 3 years (i.e. from 2010-11 to 2012-13), and the expenditures involved.
- (d) What are the estimated expenditures for such items in 2013-14?

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

The Force has installed around 180 CCTV cameras along the land boundary for the purposes of boundary security, anti-smuggling and anti-illegal immigration. No CCTV system is installed by the Force in public places of the territory on a permanent basis.

The Force may take video records for individual public events on a need basis, such as video recording of the overall movement of any public procession. The video records are used to facilitate internal review and strategic evaluation with a view to enhancing the management and response capabilities of the Force in dealing with public events.

The expenditure for the above item is part of the total expenditure for the Programme of "Operations". No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB111**

Question Serial No.

0506

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) In the past year (i.e. 2012-13), what were the expenditures involved in the purchase of the Long Range Acoustic Device (sound cannon) by the Police and the number involved? What are the usage, power (including the maximum power beyond the safety distance) and operating guidelines of the device? Has evaluation been made on the effectiveness of the device and its harmful effects on those at the scene while in use?
- (b) Regarding crowd management, what additional equipment will be procured by the Police in 2013-14? Among the additional equipment to be procured, how many items have, amongst others, the function of a public address system? What are the potential functions of the equipment? What are the expenditure involved, number, functions and usage of the equipment?

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

- (a) In 2012-13, the Police Negotiation Cadre procured two Long Range Acoustic Devices (LRADs) at \$154,000 for handling critical incidents, including hostage-taking incidents. For instance, for the security of on-spot officers, negotiators may use the device to initiate a conversation with the abductor(s) at a safe distance. Moreover, in cases of attempted suicide whereby the person attempting to commit suicide is at a dangerous location, negotiators may start a conversation at a long distance by means of the device for the purpose of life saving. The effective transmission range of the two LRADs is about 250 metres.

According to the safety guidelines provided by the manufacturer, as the LRADs can produce significantly loud sound, any improper use of the device (i.e. continuous broadcasting with maximum volume range from an unsafe distance and angle) may cause hearing impairment. In this connection, there are stringent rules and operational guidelines on the use of the LRADs. The operational guidelines were compiled with strict adherence to the manufacturer's safety guidelines. Officers operating the LRADs must receive prior operational and safety training, and they should strictly adhere to the operational guidelines. Any use of LRADs shall be approved by the highest officer-in-charge (i.e. an officer of Superintendent to Chief Superintendent rank) of the formation concerned, and its on-site use shall be approved by an officer of Inspector / Senior Inspector rank or above. The LRADs must be operated by designated officers who have received prior training. In case the highest volume range shall be used, another trained officer must be present to assist in observing the actual surroundings to ensure that the operator achieves the objective of the operation in a safe manner without causing impairment to any persons around.

(b) Maintenance of public order and safety is one of the core values of the Force. To meet operational needs, the Force will procure and replace the relevant equipment as necessary in 2013-14. At present, there are no plans to procure any large public address system.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB112**

Question Serial No.

0546

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the establishment and strength of the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO), the number of cases handled and the actual expenditure incurred by it in the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13), and the estimated establishment and expenditure of CAPO in 2013-14.

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

The strength, establishment and expenditure of the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) in the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13) and the strength in 2013-14 are set out as follows :

<u>Rank</u>	<u>2010-11</u>		<u>2011-12</u>		<u>2012-13</u>		<u>2013-14</u>
	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u> (as at 1.3.2011)	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u> (as at 1.3.2012)	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u> (as at 1.3.2013)	<u>Establishment</u> (Estimate)
<u>CAPO</u>							
Senior Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendent	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
Chief Inspector	11	11	15	15	15	15	15
Inspector / Senior Inspector	22	22	28	25	28	28	28
Station Sergeant	7	7	14	14	14	14	14
Sergeant	50	50	58	58	58	57	58
Police Constable	1	1	14	14	14	14	14
Assistant Clerical Officer	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Clerical Assistant	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Personal Secretary II	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
<u>Complaints and Internal Investigation Branch</u>							
Executive, Statistical and Translation Officers	29	29	29	29	30	29	30
	131	130	169	164	169	166	169

	<u>Actual expenditure</u> <u>in 2010-11</u>	<u>Actual expenditure</u> <u>in 2011-12</u>	<u>Revised estimated</u> <u>expenditure in 2012-13</u>	<u>Estimated expenditure</u> <u>in 2013-14</u>
Actual / estimated expenditure	\$46.05m	\$64.83m	\$69.23m	\$69.23m

	<u>2010</u> (from 1.1.2010 to 31.12.2010) (revised figure)	<u>2011</u> (from 1.1.2011 to 31.12.2011) (revised figure)	<u>2012</u> (from 1.1.2012 to 31.12.2012)
Number of reportable complaint cases handled by CAPO	3 271	2 762	2 379

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB113**

Question Serial No.

0547

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the actual expenditure and estimated expenditure for the Security Wing in 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively? What is its establishment? What are the strength and establishment responsible for counter-terrorism duties? What are the strength and establishment of those units responsible for other duties such as VIP protection?

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

For the Security Wing, both the revised estimated expenditure in 2012-13 and the estimated expenditure in 2013-14 are \$280m.

The figures on the establishment of the Security Wing in 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as follows:

	2012-13 (Establishment)	2013-14 (Estimated establishment)
Disciplined staff	641	645
Civilian staff	84	84
Total	725	729

The Security Wing is responsible for a number of matters relating to the internal security of Hong Kong, including VIP protection, prevention and tackling of terrorist activities, etc. As the work of the Security Wing involves police operations of a confidential nature, disclosing the details of the internal establishment of the Security Wing may reveal detailed operation arrangements of the Force and its law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice. Therefore, we are unable to provide the requested information.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB114**

Question Serial No.

0548

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): 103 Rewards and Special Services

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Has the Administration conducted surprise inspections on the provisions under the Subhead "Rewards and Special Services" in the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13) to ensure that the provisions were used justifiably and according to proper procedures? If so, what were the ranks of the officers conducting the surprise inspections and the number of such inspections? If not, what were the reasons for that and will there be plans for conducting surprise inspections in the future?

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

The numbers of surprise inspections on the provisions under Rewards and Special Services conducted by inspecting officers from 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given below:

<u>Inspecting Officer</u>	No. of	No. of	No. of
	<u>Inspections</u> <u>2010-11</u>	<u>Inspections</u> <u>2011-12</u>	<u>Inspections</u> <u>2012-13</u>
Commissioner of Police	8	8	8
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Operations)	10	10	10
Deputy Commissioner of Police (Management)	3	3	3
Director of Crime and Security	22	22	23
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Crime)	21	21	21
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Security)	3	3	3
Regional Commander (Hong Kong Island)	17	15	15
Regional Commander (Kowloon East)	15	15	15
Regional Commander (Kowloon West)	18	18	18
Regional Commander (New Territories North)	15	15	15
Regional Commander (New Territories South)	18	18	18
Regional Commander (Marine)	4	3	3
Senior Executive Officer (Internal Audit)	34	34	34

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB115**

Question Serial No.

0549

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): 103 Rewards and Special Services

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please give details of:

- (a) the uses and components of the actual expenditures under the Subhead "Rewards and Special Services" in 2010-11 and 2011-12;
- (b) the uses and components under the Subhead "Rewards and Special Services" in 2012-13 and the rationale for the revised estimate;
- (c) the detailed rationale for making an estimate of \$80m for the Subhead "Rewards and Special Services" in 2013-14.

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

- (a) and (b) The expenses paid under Rewards and Special Services are used for purposes including the fight against terrorist activities, serious crimes, narcotics offences, and security matters. As these expenses involve police operations of a confidential nature, disclosing the uses and components of the actual expenditure under this Subhead may reveal detailed operation arrangements of the Force and its law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice, thus jeopardising public interest. Therefore, we are unable to provide the requested information.
- (c) The estimated provision under Rewards and Special Services in 2013-14 will be used for the fight against terrorist activities, serious crimes, narcotics offences, and security matters. Provision under this Subhead will be allocated as actual needs arise and the estimate is also made on this basis.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB116**

Question Serial No.

0562

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) Please list the establishment, strength and expenditure, both actual and estimated, of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau (CIB) by rank for 2012-13; and
- (b) Please list the establishment, rank, number and remuneration of the officers responsible for interception of communications and covert surveillance in the CIB.

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

- (a) The establishment and strength, both actual and estimated, of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau (CIB) in 2012-13 are set out in the following table:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Establishment in 2012-13</u>	<u>Number of staff as at 1.3.2013</u>
<b><u>Disciplined Staff</u></b>		
Chief Superintendent	1	1
Senior Superintendent	1	1
Superintendent	7	7
Chief Inspector	20	20
Inspector/Senior Inspector	51	46
Station Sergeant	35	32
Sergeant	145	141
Police Constable	355	334
<b><i>Disciplined Staff Sub-total:</i></b>	<b><i>615</i></b>	<b><i>582</i></b>

<b><u>Rank</u></b>	<b><u>Establishment in 2012-13</u></b>	<b><u>Number of staff as at 1.3.2013</u></b>
<b><u>Civilian Staff</u></b>		
Executive Officer I	1	1
Official Languages Officer II	1	1
Clerical Officer	1	1
Assistant Clerical Officer	3	2
Personal Secretary II	7	6
Confidential Assistant	23	22
Typist	1	2
Clerical Assistant	2	2
Supplies Assistant	2	2
<b><i>Civilian Staff Sub-total:</i></b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Total (Disciplined and Civilian staff)</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>621</b>

The estimated expenditure for the CIB in 2012-13 is about \$230m.

- (b) The work of the CIB involves police operations of a confidential nature. Disclosing the information on the duties and internal staffing arrangement of the CIB may reveal detailed operation arrangements of the Force and its law enforcement capabilities to criminals, who may be able to elude justice, thus jeopardising the Police's capabilities in crime investigation. Therefore, we are unable to provide the requested information.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB117**

Question Serial No.

0563

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the "Provision for 2013-14 is \$169.5 million (2.4%) higher than the revised estimate for 2012-13. This is mainly due to the net increase of 33 posts for strengthening operational capability", please inform this Committee of:

- (a) the details of the 33 posts to be created; and
- (b) the reasons for the increase in cash flow requirement for capital items.

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

- (a) The Force will have a net increase of 33 posts under the Programme of "Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community" in 2013-14. This is mainly due to the creation of 76 police officer posts, including 1 Chief Superintendent, 1 Senior Superintendent, 2 Superintendents, 1 Chief Inspector, 2 Inspectors/Senior Inspectors, 2 Station Sergeants, 16 Sergeants and 51 Police Constables for upgrading the Tseung Kwan O Police Division to a Police District, the cruise terminal building and ancillary facilities for the Kai Tak cruise terminal development, and coping with possible workload arising from new facilitation arrangement for Mainland visitors. The creation of the above posts will be offset by the net decrease of 43 civilian posts arising from services re-engineering.
- (b) The increase in cash flow requirement for capital items is mainly due to the increasing requirement for replacement of machinery and equipment in various police districts.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB118**

Question Serial No.

0564

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the expenditures for the formations of the Hong Kong Police Force involved in liaising and gathering intelligence of demonstrators in the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13)? What were the establishment, strength and gender proportion of the formations? In the financial year of 2013-14, what are the estimated expenditure, establishment and gender proportion of the formations?

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

At the district level, liaison with the event organisers of public meetings and processions is mainly undertaken by the Police Community Relations Offices (PCROs) in the police districts. The PCROs maintain close liaison with various stakeholders in the police districts, including schools, District Councils, Fight Crime Committees and local organisations to ensure that the public order events (POEs) are conducted in a peaceful, orderly and safe manner.

In view of the growing number of POEs and to further enhance the communication between the Force and POE organisers, the Force set up a Police Public Engagement Group (PPEG) with an establishment of 20 police officers in 2012-13. The PPEG actively liaises with organisers and stakeholders of large-scale and cross-district POEs, strengthens the communication with them and gives full assistance so that POEs can be conducted in a peaceful, orderly and safe manner. The relevant estimated expenditure and establishment of the PPEG are set out as follows:

Rank	Establishment	Police Pay Scale	Monthly salary (HK\$) (with effect from 1 April 2012)
Chief Inspector	1	43 - 48	70,095 - 84,240
Inspector / Senior Inspector	3	23 - 42	33,275 - 67,525
Sergeant	12	15 - 24	26,890 - 34,300
Police Constable	4	3 - 15	18,810 - 26,890
Total	20		

The existing strength of the PPEG is 14, with a male to female ratio of about 2:1.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB119**

Question Serial No.

0565

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013-14, it is mentioned that the Force will enhance its capability in tackling technology crime. What are the initiatives actually carried out by the Police in addressing technology crime and computer related crime and the expenditure involved? What are the initiatives actually carried out by the Police in addressing cyber security and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

The Technology Crime Division under the Commercial Crime Bureau of the Police Force, regions, districts and other relevant formations take part in the relevant work on the prevention and investigation of technology crime. The expenditures for tackling technology crime, computer related crime and cyber safety are part of the total expenditure for the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The Police Force does not maintain a separate breakdown of the expenditure in this respect.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

SB120

Question Serial No.

0566

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What was the expenditure incurred by the Police for the purchase of the Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs) in the past year (i.e. 2012-13)? What is the expenditure incurred by the Police for the purchase of additional BWVCs and what is the number involved in 2013-14? What are the usage, operating guidelines and privacy evaluation of the BWVCs? Will there be any consultation with the Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance, Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Independent Police Complaints Council and Legislative Council? What is the expenditure for the storage of data recorded by the BWVCs? What is the retention period of the data?

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

The purpose of introducing the Body Worn Video Cameras (BWVCs) is to enhance the capability of the Force in evidence gathering, thereby facilitating the Force to perform more effectively its duties on prevention and detection of crimes and offences as well as increasing the transparency and accountability of its operations. In order to assess the effectiveness of the BWVCs, the Force launched a 6-month field trial of the BWVCs on 11 March 2013. In the past year (i.e. 2012-13), the Force procured 50 BWVCs and the necessary video-recording equipment at a cost of over \$500,000. As further use of the BWVCs will be subject to the result of the field trial, at present there is no estimated expenditure for the purchase of additional BWVCs in the coming year.

Regarding the use of the BWVCs, the Force has worked out detailed procedures and guidelines which cover in detail the principles, criteria and restrictions of using the BWVCs. The Force has advised the officers concerned on how to handle the data recorded by the BWVCs and how to use the data as evidence in court proceedings in future. The officers concerned should also comply with the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance and other relevant legal requirements. Recorded data without investigative or evidential value or not for other legitimate purposes will be destroyed after 31 days from the date of recording.

The officers using the BWVCs should be in uniform, wear the BWVCs on their body and where reasonably practicable, notify the person being recorded prior to the commencement of the recording. Therefore, the overt use of the BWVCs does not involve the application of the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance. The Force has also reported to the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data and all District Fight Crime Committees the purpose of introducing the BWVCs in the field trial. Relevant briefing has also been made to the Independent Police Complaints Council. Besides, the Administration will submit a paper to the Panel on Security of the Legislative Council on 5 April 2013 to elaborate the use of BWVCs by the Force.



The Force will fully utilise the existing resources for handling and storing the data recorded by the BWVCs. Therefore, no additional expenditure is involved at this stage.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB121**

Question Serial No.

0590

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Maintenance of Law and Order in the Community

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under Programme (1), the aim of the Hong Kong Police Force (the Force) is to maintain law and order through the deployment of efficient and well-equipped uniformed police personnel throughout the land and waters of Hong Kong. In this connection, please inform this Committee of:

- (a) the maximum numbers of personnel that can be deployed by the Force in 5 minutes, 10 minutes and 15 minutes respectively following the occurrence of unforeseen incidents;
- (b) the estimated maximum length of time that can be maintained during deployment of the maximum number of personnel in handling unforeseen incidents.

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

- (a) The Force has always been committed to handling emergencies and major incidents/disasters efficiently and effectively. As soon as an unforeseen incident occurs, the Force deploys personnel in a timely manner in light of the nature, scale, casualty number and risk assessment of the incident, so as to ensure that there is sufficient manpower for handling the incident.
- (b) Maintaining public order and safety is one of the core duties of the Force. When handling unforeseen incidents, the Force continuously assesses the development of the situation to determine whether additional manpower is required and ensure the continuity of the operations.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB122**

Question Serial No.

2917

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13), what were the items and expenditures involved in handling demonstrations and assemblies by the Hong Kong Police Force? What were the respective expenditures involved in the allocation of police resources, the installation of surveillance video-recording equipment along the routes, the Force video teams and the command centre set up for demonstrations and assemblies? How long will the audio-visual recordings, voice recordings and photographs be kept? What are the arrangements for, the quantity, costs and manpower of videoing, recording, usage, retention and disposal? In 2013-14, will the Hong Kong Police Force acquire additional surveillance and video-recording equipment for handling demonstrations and assemblies? If so, what additional equipment will be acquired? What are the quantity and the expenditure involved? What are the numbers of and the repair costs for the existing equipment items?

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

Maintenance of public order and safety is one of the core responsibilities of the Force. In handling public meetings and processions, the Force will deploy appropriate manpower resources according to the scale and particulars of a public order event (POE) to ensure that the event is conducted in a peaceful, orderly and safe manner. Regional command centres operate 24 hours a day throughout the year and play the roles of commanding and co-ordination.

During a POE, the Force will take video records of an individual event on a need basis, such as video recording the overall movement of a public procession. The video records are used to facilitate internal review and strategy evaluation with a view to enhancing the management and response capabilities of the Force in dealing with POEs. The Force has clear and strict guidelines and procedures for handling the recorded information in order to ensure, inter alia, its safe custody, proper handling and timely destruction. It is laid down in the guidelines that video records can only be handled by designated law enforcement officers and are generally destroyed within 31 days. The Force does not have a designated formation for handling the video records. The manpower required is deployed from other operation units as necessary. Therefore, we are unable to provide the requested figures.

At present, the Information Systems Wing of the Force is equipped with cordless portable video cameras to meet operational needs. In 2013-14, the Force will replace the video-recording equipment as necessary.

This item falls under the Programme of “Operations”. No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure and manpower in this respect is available.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB123**

Question Serial No.

2918

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Police have maintained close liaison and co-operation with the Mainland, Macao and overseas jurisdictions. In 2013-14, what are the work items and the estimated expenditure and establishment involved? Regarding the exchange of intelligence, skills and experience with law enforcement agencies in the Mainland and Macao, what are the estimated expenditure and establishment involved? What is the estimated expenditure for the work items involving cross-boundary enforcement?

Asked by: Hon. TO Kun-sun, James

Reply:

The Police Force maintains close liaison and co-operation with the Mainland public security authorities. The Commissioner of Police conducts an annual bilateral meeting with the senior officials of the Ministry of Public Security. The Heads of the Crime Units also conduct a meeting with their counterparts in Guangdong and Macao every year. Topics for discussion in these meetings include intelligence and professional exchanges in areas such as organised crime, triads, narcotics, commercial crime and technology crime. Preparation for the meetings, including contacts and co-operation with the Mainland officers at the working level, is usually undertaken by the Liaison Bureau. In 2013-14, the Police Force will continue to participate actively in these meetings.

The Police Force's contacts with overseas police authorities are mainly made through the channel of Interpol and overseas police liaison officers in Hong Kong. As "Interpol Hong Kong, China", the Police Force attends meetings of the Interpol General Assembly and the Heads of National Central Bureaus Conference, etc. every year to discuss the effective methods of combating cross-boundary crime through exchange and co-operation in Interpol. In 2013-14, the Police Force will continue to participate actively in these meetings.

The Police Force has also deployed one more Superintendent to New York, USA since 2012 to take up the post of Assistant Director in the Office of the Special Representative of Interpol in the United Nations. At present, 2 Superintendents have been deployed in the 2 offices of Interpol.

Work on external liaison of the Police Force is arranged by the Liaison Bureau. Individual operational units under the Crime Wing will also continue to contact their overseas counterparts on various crime issues through established liaison channels. Co-operation issues include the combat against cross-boundary organised crime, narcotics offence, fraud, technology crime, money laundering and professional exchanges. Liaison between the Police Force and Mainland or overseas police authorities does not include cross-boundary law enforcement work.

The establishment of the Liaison Bureau in 2013-14 is 29. The expenditure and manpower involved are part of the total expenditure for the Programme of "Prevention and Detection of Crime". The Police Force does not maintain a specific breakdown in this respect.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB124**

Question Serial No.

0245

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the engagement of "agency workers", please provide the following information:

	2012-13 (the latest position)
Number of employment agency service contracts	( )
Contract payment to each employment agency	( )
Total commission payment to each employment agency	( )
Duration of service of each employment agency	( )
Number of agency workers	( )
Details of the positions held by agency workers	
Monthly salary range of agency workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• under \$6,240	( )
Length of service of agency workers	
• 15 years or above	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• under 1 year	( )
Percentage of agency workers against the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of payments to employment agencies against the total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers working 5 days per week	( )
Number of workers working 6 days per week	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2011-12

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

The employment details of “agency workers” are set out in the following table:

	2012-13 (as at 31.1.2013)
Number of employment agency service contracts	1 (-80%)
Contract payment to each employment agency	\$53,697 (-98.02%) The above figure is the total sum of all contracts.
Total commission payment to each employment agency	The contract only specified the sum, not the commission, paid to an employment agency.
Duration of service of each employment agency	9 months
Number of agency workers	2 (-81.82%)
Details of the positions held by agency workers	Account assistant
Monthly salary range of agency workers	
• \$30,001 or above	- (-)
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	- (-)
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	2 (-81.82%)
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	- (-)
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	- (-)
• under \$6,240	
Length of service of agency workers	No information
• 15 years or above	
• 10 to 15 years	
• 5 to 10 years	
• 3 to 5 years	
• 1 to 3 years	
• under 1 year	
Percentage of agency workers against the total number of staff in the Department	0.006% (-80%)
Percentage of payments to employment agencies against the total staff costs of the Department	0.0005% (-98.33%)
Number of workers with paid meal break Number of workers without paid meal break	Pay for meal break is agreed by the employment agency and agency workers in the contract. Therefore, we do not have any information on whether agency workers enjoy paid meal break or not.
Number of workers working 5 days per week	2 (-81.82%)
Number of workers working 6 days per week	- (-)

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2011-12

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB125**

Question Serial No.

0246

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the engagement of outsourced workers, please provide the following information:

	2012-13 (the latest position)
Number of outsourced service contracts	( )
Total payments to outsourced service providers	( )
Duration of service of each outsourced service provider	( )
Number of outsourced workers engaged through outsourced service providers	( )
Details of the positions held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing and information technology)	
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• under \$6,240	( )
Length of service of outsourced workers	
• 15 years or above	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• under 1 year	( )
Percentage of outsourced workers against the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of payments to outsourced service providers against the total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers working 5 days per week	( )
Number of workers working 6 days per week	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2011-12

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

Regarding the engagement of outsourced workers, the information provided by the Force is set out below:

	2012-13 (as at 31.3.2013)
Number of outsourced service contracts	150 (15.38%)
Total payments to outsourced service providers	\$132,201,960 (27.21%)
Duration of service of each outsourced service provider <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months or below</li> <li>• More than 12 months to 24 months</li> <li>• More than 24 months to 36 months</li> </ul>	110 (2.80%) 35 (75.00%) 5 (66.67%)
Number of outsourced workers engaged through outsourced service providers	1 023*(10.36%)
Details of the positions held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing and information technology)	Cleaning, gardening, tree and horticultural maintenance, odd jobs, security, customer service, property management, lifeguard and information technology
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above</li> <li>• \$16,001 to \$30,000</li> <li>• \$8,001 to \$16,000</li> <li>• \$6,501 to \$8,000</li> <li>• \$6,240 to \$6,500</li> <li>• under \$6,240</li> </ul>	The monthly salaries of outsourced workers are agreed by the outsourcing service provider and its employees in the employment contract. We do not have any information on the monthly salary range of outsourced workers. When signing service contracts with outsourcing service providers, we have requested them to set the monthly salary level of outsourced workers according to the requirements of the Minimum Wage Ordinance (Cap 608) and the average monthly salaries for relevant occupations as published in the Census and Statistics Department's Quarterly Report of Wage and Payroll

	Statistics, adopting the higher rate of the two calculations.
Length of service of outsourced workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 years or above</li> <li>• 10 to 15 years</li> <li>• 5 to 10 years</li> <li>• 3 to 5 years</li> <li>• 1 to 3 years</li> <li>• under 1 year</li> </ul>	The length of employment of outsourced workers is determined by outsourcing service providers. We do not have any information on the length of employment of outsourced workers.
Percentage of outsourced workers against the total number of staff in the Department	3.09%* (9.19%)
Percentage of payments to outsourced service providers against the total staff costs of the Department	1.03% (19.77%)
Number of workers with paid meal break Number of workers without paid meal break	Pay for meal break is agreed by the outsourcing service provider and its employees in the employment contract. We do not have any information on whether outsourced workers enjoy paid meal break or not.
Number of workers working 5 days per week	276* (89.04%)
Number of workers working 6 days per week	747* (-4.35%)

Note:

\* When providing tree and horticultural maintenance service, the outsourcing service provider will deploy sufficient staff to carry out regular (e.g. once every 3 months) maintenance work according to the growth of plants in the work area. Therefore, we do not have any information on the number of workers employed under this type of outsourced service contracts, the percentage of outsourced workers in the total number of staff in the Department and the number of working days per week of outsourced workers.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB126**

Question Serial No.

0247

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the employment of "non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff", please provide the following information:

	2012-13 (the latest position)
Number of NCSC staff	( )
Details of the positions held by NCSC staff	
Payroll costs of NCSC staff	( )
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• under \$6,240	( )
Length of service of NCSC staff	
• 15 years or above	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• under 1 year	( )
Number of NCSC staff successfully appointed as civil servants	( )
Number of NCSC staff who failed to be appointed as civil servants	( )
Percentage of NCSC staff against the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of staff costs for NCSC staff against the total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of NCSC staff with paid meal break	( )
Number of NCSC staff without paid meal break	( )
Number of NCSC staff working 5 days per week	( )
Number of NCSC staff working 6 days per week	( )
Number of NCSC staff applying for paternity leave	( )
Number of NCSC staff granted approval for paternity leave	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2011-12

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

The employment details of “NCSC staff” are set out in the following table:

	2012-13 (as at 31.12.2012)	
Number of NCSC staff	105	(-2.78%)
Details of the positions held by NCSC staff	Work related to information technology (44), professional technology (26), material supplies (7), administration training (4) and clerical support (24).	
Payroll costs of NCSC staff	\$26,479,415	(-3.02%)
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff		
• \$30,001 or above	45	(-6.25%)
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	23	(-14.81%)
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	37	(+12.12%)
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	-	(-)
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	-	(-)
• under \$6,240	-	(-)
Length of service of NCSC staff		
• 15 years or above	-	(-)
• 10 to 15 years	9	(0%)
• 5 to 10 years	50	(-13.79%)
• 3 to 5 years	9	(-25%)
• 1 to 3 years	14	(0%)
• under 1 year	23	(+53.33%)
Number of NCSC staff successfully appointed as civil servants	The Force does not make arrangements for NCSC staff to be appointed as civil servants. There is also no information on the successful cases of NCSC staff joining the civil service on their own.	
Number of NCSC staff who failed to be appointed as civil servants		
Percentage of NCSC staff against the total number of staff in the Department	0.32%	(-3.03%)
Percentage of staff costs for NCSC staff against the total staff costs of the Department	0.28%	(-6.67%)
Number of NCSC staff with paid meal break	94	(-9.62%)
Number of NCSC staff without paid meal break	11	(+175%)
Number of NCSC staff working 5 days per week	105	(-2.78%)
Number of NCSC staff working 6 days per week	-	(-)
Number of NCSC staff applying for paternity leave	-	
Number of NCSC staff granted approval for paternity leave	-	

( ) Change in percentage as compared with 2011-12

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB127**

Question Serial No.

4309

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

[Note: The question below concerns matters under the policy purview of the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB). The reply was prepared by the Hong Kong Police Force and vetted by the THB.]

Question:

Regarding “dangerous driving, drink driving and drug driving”, will the Administration inform this Committee of:

- (a) the numbers of prosecutions instituted for dangerous driving, drink driving and drug driving in the past 3 years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13); and
- (b) the measures to be adopted by the Administration to educate the public on the serious consequences of dangerous driving, drink driving and drug driving, and the resources allocated.

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

- (a) The numbers of prosecutions instituted for dangerous driving, drink driving and drug driving are set out in the following table:

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Dangerous driving	606	572	348*
Drink driving	922	825	763*
Drug driving	64	28	39*

\* Provisional figures as at 28 February 2013

- (b) The Force is deeply concerned about the harmful effects of dangerous driving, drink driving and drug (including specified illicit drugs and drugs other than specified illicit drugs) driving on road safety. Therefore, as mentioned in the 2013 Operational Priorities of the Commissioner of Police, the Force will “deter drink driving, drug driving, speeding and illegal road racing” and “reduce fatal and serious accidents through a multi-agency approach”. The Force will continue to combat the unlawful acts of dangerous driving, drink driving and drug driving through publicity, education and enforcement actions to ensure the safety of road users.

On publicity and education, the Force will continue to adopt a multi-agency approach and conduct various publicity and educational activities in collaboration with the Road Safety Council, government departments and other non-governmental organisations. The activities include producing brochures

and publicity leaflets covering different contents; broadcasting Announcement of Public Interest on various media such as the Internet, television and radio; and making use of outdoor advertising media such as displaying bus body advertisements and large publicity banners to disseminate messages of “safe driving”, “anti-drink driving” and “anti-drug driving”.

The combat against dangerous driving, drink driving and drug driving falls under the Programme of “Road Safety”. No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB128**

Question Serial No.

3905

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Police have already introduced a communication device cum anti-riot weapon commonly known as "sound cannons" as well as video-recording and monitoring equipment to manage major security and crowd management events. What is the estimated expenditure for the maintenance and use of the above equipment this year (i.e. 2013-14)? What are the criteria adopted by the Police to determine the use of "sound cannons"? What measures are in place to ensure that participants or on-lookers of a procession or demonstration will not be harmed by "sound cannons"?

Asked by: Hon. WONG Yuk-man

Reply:

The Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) procured by the Police is a broadcasting system, not a weapon. The maintenance and use of the equipment fall under the Programme of "Operations". No specific breakdown of the estimated expenditure in this respect is available.

The 2 LRADs in the Police Tactical Unit Headquarters are used in circumstances such as serious disasters, counter-terrorism operations or severe security incidents for broadcasting purposes in a noisy environment with an aim to effectively convey messages to the crowd over a long range or to facilitate evacuation exercises, etc. In addition, the 2 portable LRADs in the Police Negotiation Cadre are used for handling critical incidents to initiate a conversation with the person(s) concerned at a safe distance.

According to the safety guidelines provided by the manufacturer, as the LRAD can produce significantly loud sound, any improper use of the device (i.e. continuous broadcasting with maximum volume range from an unsafe distance and angle) may cause hearing impairment. There are stringent rules and operational guidelines on the use of LRADs. The operational guidelines are compiled with strict adherence to the manufacturer's safety guidelines. Officers operating the LRADs must receive prior operational and safety trainings, and they should strictly adhere to the operational guidelines. Any use of LRADs shall be approved by the highest officer-in-charge of the formation concerned (i.e. an officer of Superintendent to Chief Superintendent rank), and its on-site use shall be approved by an officer of Inspector / Senior Inspector rank or above. The LRAD must be operated by designated officers who have received prior training. In case the highest volume range is to be used, another trained officer must be present to assist in observing the actual surroundings to ensure that the operator achieves the objective of the operation in a safe manner without causing impairment to any persons around.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB129**

Question Serial No.

3906

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In handling major security and crowd management events, what are the criteria adopted by the Police for determining the scope of cordon in a public place? How do the Police ensure that the cordon will not obstruct the people taking part in the procession or demonstration and the general public carrying out activities in the district?

Asked by: Hon. WONG Yuk-man

Reply:

The Force respects the people's rights of procession and assembly. It has always been the Force's policy to endeavour to support and facilitate the conduct of all peaceful public order events (POEs). In handling crowd management events, the Police have to balance various factors, taking into account the people's rights of expression and also the prevailing circumstances to conduct professional risk assessments for a timely and appropriate arrangement and decision. It is the operational target of the Force to endeavour to strike a balance and to adopt corresponding and necessary management measures for the purpose of safeguarding human rights and freedoms as well as maintaining public safety and order. If the event involves the visit of political dignitaries, it is also the responsibility of the Force to ensure their personal safety.

Upon receipt of a notification of a public meeting or procession, the Police will maintain an active and close communication with the event organisers to offer advice and assistance. Where necessary, Police Community Relations Officers may also be present during the event to act as a bridge of communication between the organiser and the Field Commander. Besides, the Police will, by taking into account possible public responses, strategies and experience in handling similar events in the past, details of the events and possible constraints on the operations, make comprehensive risk assessment and examination to decide on the necessary manpower deployment and implement appropriate crowd management measures, with a view to ensuring that the POE is conducted in a safe and orderly manner.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB130**

Question Serial No.

3907

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In handling major security and crowd management events, how do the Police ensure that the frontline police officers do not obstruct or restrict media coverage so as to protect the right to information of the public? How do the Police ensure that the frontline officers will not suddenly carry away or arrest members of the public participating in a public order event?

Asked by: Hon. WONG Yuk-man

Reply:

The Force respects the media's right and freedom of reporting. It is stipulated in the Force's guidelines that police officers at scene should facilitate media coverage on the basis of mutual respect and understanding. Without compromising police operations and judicial proceedings, the Force will continue to maintain effective communication with the media and take measures to facilitate media coverage.

In handling crowd management events, the Police have to balance various factors, taking into account the people's rights of expression and freedom of press and the prevailing circumstances to conduct professional risk assessments for a timely and appropriate arrangement and decision. It is the operational target of the Police to endeavour to strike a balance and to adopt corresponding and necessary management measures for the purpose of safeguarding human rights and freedoms as well as maintaining public safety and order. If the event involves the visit of political dignitaries, it is also the responsibility of the Force to ensure their personal safety.

The Force respects the people's rights of procession and assembly. It has always been the Force's policy to endeavour to support and facilitate the conduct of all peaceful public order events. In expressing their aspirations, demonstrators should observe the laws of Hong Kong and social order. The duties of the Force are to maintain law and order. Therefore, the Force will continue to discharge its duties in an impartial and fair manner.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB131**

Question Serial No.

3205

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

[Note: The question below concerns matters under the policy purview of the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB). The reply was prepared by the Hong Kong Police Force and vetted by the THB.]

Question:

Regarding drink driving enforcement actions on the Random Breath Test (RBT), please inform this Committee of the progress in 2012, including the number of tests taken and prosecutions made. What were the resources and expenditure involved in these enforcement actions? Will additional resources be allocated in 2013 to strengthen drink driving enforcement actions on the RBT? If so, what are the details? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. YICK Chi-ming, Frankie

Reply:

The numbers of Random Breath Test (RBT) conducted by the Force since the RBT came into force on 9 February 2009 and the prosecutions instituted for failure to pass the subsequent screening breath test as at 31 December 2012 are set out in the following table:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Number of drivers who took the RBT	105 318	134 273	136 728
Number of drivers who were prosecuted for failure to pass the subsequent screening breath test	586	615	561

The relevant enforcement action falls under the Programme of "Road Safety". There is no specific breakdown on the manpower and expenditure in this respect.

In 2013-14, the Force will utilise and deploy resources in a flexible manner to meet the actual operational needs and enhance the effectiveness of the combat against drink driving. For more effective law enforcement, the Force has commissioned a local university to study the feasibility of the mobile use of the approved breath analysing instrument. If this is found to be feasible, the Force will consider increasing resources for procuring the instrument for mobile use.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB132**

Question Serial No.

3206

Head: 122 Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Road Safety

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

[Note: The question below concerns matters under the policy purview of the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB). The reply was prepared by the Hong Kong Police Force and vetted by the THB.]

Question:

Since March 2012, the legislation has empowered the Force to implement more stringent control on drug driving. Please inform this Committee of the enforcement situation so far (including the number of drivers requested to take preliminary drug tests). Please give an account of the Drug Influence Recognition Observation and the Impairment Test. Besides, how many prosecutions have been instituted for drug driving? What was the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. YICK Chi-ming, Frankie

Reply:

From the commencement of the new legislation on 15 March 2012 to 28 February 2013, the Force conducted a total of 121 "Drug Influence Recognition Observations" and 34 "Impairment Tests", arrested 50 drivers under the relevant legislation, and obtained 47 blood specimens and 1 urine specimen for laboratory analysis. Of the drivers arrested, 27 were prosecuted, including 23 for driving under the influence of specified illicit drugs, 2 for driving under the influence of drugs other than specified illicit drugs, and 2 for refusing to provide blood and / or urine specimens for laboratory analysis. The remaining cases are still under investigation by the Force.

Combating drug driving falls under the Programme of "Road Safety". No specific breakdown of the expenditure in this respect is available.

Name in block letters: TSANG WAI HUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Police

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB133**

Question Serial No.

2553

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Government inform this Committee of the increase in the establishment of the Immigration Department over the last decade (i.e. from 2003 to 2012) since the implementation of the Individual Visit Scheme? What is the annual expenditure involved? Comparing the increase in the establishment and the growth in the number of visitors, what will be the estimated increase in the establishment of the Immigration Department in the coming three years (i.e. from 2013 to 2015)? What is the total expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Chi-chuen

Reply:

The establishment and the actual salary costs of the Immigration Department (ImmD) over the last decade are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Establishment (As at 31 March of that year)</b>	<b>Actual salary costs</b>
2003-04	5 917	About \$1,892.5 million
2004-05	6 146	About \$1,861.0 million
2005-06	6 111	About \$1,832.6 million
2006-07	6 397	About \$1,833.5 million
2007-08	6 460	About \$1,985.9 million
2008-09	6 479	About \$2,142.9 million
2009-10	6 605	About \$2,203.0 million
2010-11	6 610	About \$2,207.7 million
2011-12	6 654	About \$2,387.1 million
2012-13 (Estimate)	6 817	About \$2,589.8 million

There will be a net increase of 154 posts in the ImmD in 2013-14, of which 116 posts will be deployed for immigration control and related duties at various control points. The total annual salary costs of the 116 new posts are about \$36.17 million in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary. The ImmD will make flexible deployment of manpower as required to cope with the immigration control duties, and continue to review the requirements for manpower and other resources in the light of the passenger traffic situation.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB134**

Question Serial No.

0062

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the refusal of entry of certain people, individuals, would the Administration inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) In the performance indicators, it is estimated that the number of passengers/seamen refused entry in 2013 will be higher than that in 2011 and 2012. What are the reasons?
- (b) Among those refused entry in 2011 and 2012, how many were so refused for suspected involvement in parallel trading? Which control points did these people use to enter Hong Kong? Please list the figures by control points.
- (c) How long does it take on average for the authorities to determine whether a person entering Hong Kong is engaged in parallel trading and to refuse his or her entry? Does it affect the waiting time of other passengers for immigration clearance?
- (d) In tackling increasingly rampant parallel trading, the Administration has recently carried out a series of operations codenamed "Windsand". How many people have been arrested so far? How many of them have been formally charged and subsequently convicted respectively?
- (e) How many frontline law enforcement officers are responsible for and participate in the "Windsand" operations?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Hak-kan

Reply:

- (a) The Administration estimates that as the number of visitors will rise in 2013, the number of those refused entry because of doubtful purpose of visit will correspondingly be higher.
- (b) The Immigration Department (ImmD) has started to maintain a breakdown of the numbers of refused entries of suspected parallel traders since September 2012. From 20 September 2012 to 28 February 2013, there were a total of 3 444 refused entries of suspected parallel traders. The breakdown by control point is as follows:

Control Point	Number of refused entries of suspected parallel traders
Lo Wu	2 037
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	941
Lok Ma Chau	57
Shenzhen Bay	381
Sha Tau Kok	28
Total	3 444

(c) The time taken by immigration officers for the examination of suspected parallel traders depends on the situation of individual cases. Normal cases can be completed within an hour. The relevant examination is conducted by supervisors and it will not affect the waiting time of other passengers whose immigration clearance is handled by counter officers.

(d) From 19 September 2012 to 4 March 2013, the ImmD conducted a total of 30 “Windsand” operations. A total of 633 visitors who were suspected of breach of conditions of stay by involving in parallel trading and Hong Kong residents who were suspected of aiding and abetting others in the commission of an offence were arrested. Among them, 100 were prosecuted, including 92 were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 4 weeks to 2 months, 1 with the case adjourned, and 7 were dismissed from the charges.

(e) From 19 September 2012 to 4 March 2013, the ImmD deployed 886 man-shifts to conduct the “Windsand” operations.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB135**

Question Serial No.

4710

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list the annual numbers of persons admitted for settlement or visit in Hong Kong on the strength of one-way permit, two-way permit, student visa, business visa, and other travel documents over the last decade (i.e. from 2003-04 to 2012-13) in tabular form.

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

Reply:

The numbers of new arrivals for settlement on the strength of Permit for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao (commonly known as One-Way Permit) or persons admitted under the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme and the Capital Investment Entrant Scheme over the last decade are as follows:

Year	Number of new arrivals for settlement on the strength of One-Way Permit	Number of persons admitted for settlement under the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme*	Number of persons admitted for settlement under the Capital Investment Entrant Scheme^
2003-04	33 419	-	68
2004-05	36 424	-	279
2005-06	55 833	-	332
2006-07	52 039	149	424
2007-08	38 394	249	950
2008-09	39 272	660	1 717
2009-10	50 092	514	2 919
2010-11	40 499	300	3 019
2011-12	48 781	273	4 414
2012-13 (As at February 2013)	47 526	313	3 335

\* The scheme was launched on 28 June 2006.

^ The scheme was launched on 15 July 2003.

The arrival statistics of visitors holding Exit-entry Permit for Travelling to and from Hong Kong and Macao (commonly known as Two-Way Permit) and other travel documents are as follows:

Year	Number of visitors holding Two-Way Permit <sup>#</sup>	Number of visitors holding other travel documents
2003-04	7 497 585	8 716 215
2004-05	10 362 514	12 035 157
2005-06	11 111 741	13 042 780
2006-07	11 687 549	13 987 288
2007-08	13 583 014	15 280 575
2008-09	15 137 307	14 524 991
2009-10	16 450 279	14 369 625
2010-11	20 930 130	16 222 251
2011-12	26 390 296	17 046 429
2012-13 (As at February 2013)	30 524 701	15 522 808

<sup>#</sup> Including visitors with endorsements for individual visit, visiting relatives, business visit etc.

The numbers of student visa / entry permit applications approved are as follows:

Year	Number of applications approved
2003-04	3 228
2004-05	5 584
2005-06	7 405
2006-07	9 176
2007-08	10 915
2008-09	12 240
2009-10	14 460
2010-11	16 914
2011-12	21 048
2012-13 (As at February 2013)	23 880

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB136**

Question Serial No.

4051

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Administration inform this Committee of the respective numbers of visitors coming to Hong Kong on the strength of a Two Way Permit (TWP), a TWP with an endorsement for visiting relatives and a TWP with a "one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives" in the past year (i.e. 2012-13)?

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Kwok-che

Reply:

The numbers of Mainland visitors coming to Hong Kong on the strength of a Two Way Permit (TWP) in 2012 are as follows:

Number of arrivals of visitors holding a TWP	31 620 719
Number of arrivals of visitors holding a TWP with an exit endorsement for visiting relatives	2 121 482
Number of arrivals of visitors holding a TWP with a "one-year multiple exit endorsement for visiting relatives"	362 802

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB137**

Question Serial No.

4052

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide information on the number of babies born in Hong Kong:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
a. Total number of babies born in Hong Kong						
b. Total number of babies born to local residents						
c. Total number of babies born to Mainland women						
ci. Total number of Type I babies (whose fathers are Hong Kong residents)						
cii. Total number of Type II babies (whose parents are both non-Hong Kong residents)						
ciii. Information of fathers not disclosed						
d. Others						

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Kwok-che

Reply:

The relevant numbers of birth registration in Hong Kong kept by the Immigration Department are tabulated as follows:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of birth registration of babies born in Hong Kong	70 445	78 786	82 953	88 232	95 387	91 362
a. Number of birth registration of babies born to local women <sup>Note 1</sup>	42 464	44 593	45 077	46 886	50 548	57 101
b. Number of birth registration of babies born to Mainland women	27 574	33 565	37 253	40 648	43 982	33 199

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(i) Father being Hong Kong Permanent Resident	7 989	7 228	6 213	6 169	6 110	4 698
(ii) Father not being Hong Kong Permanent Resident (including Hong Kong Resident without the right of abode and others)	18 816	25 269	29 766	32 653	35 736	26 715
(iii) Information of father not disclosed	769	1 068	1 274	1 826	2 136	1 786
d. Others <sup>Note 2</sup>	407	628	623	698	857	1 062

Note1: Local residents include holders of Hong Kong Permanent Identity Card and Hong Kong Identity Card.

Note2: It refers to the birth registration of babies born to other non-local women (excluding Mainland women) and those exceeding 12 months after birth.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB138**

Question Serial No.

1278

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the duties under Programme (3) Control after Entry, matters requiring special attention of the Immigration Department in 2013-14 include stepping up of enforcement action against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong under the disguise of marriages with Hong Kong residents. Is there a rising trend for these cases recently? Please provide the figures in the past 12 months. What are the specific measures to step up enforcement action? Will there be an increase in manpower and number of operations? What are the additional manpower and amount of expenditure required respectively?

Asked by: Hon. CHUNG Kwok-pan

Reply:

There is no rising trend on the number of investigation cases on persons seeking entry into Hong Kong by means of bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents. The intake of new cases in the past 12 months is tabulated as follows:

2012	Number of cases
January	48
February	44
March	40
April	26
May	19
June	42
July	45
August	45
September	21
October	28
November	32
December	42
Total	432

The Immigration Department (ImmD) will continue to step up enforcement action against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong under the disguise of marriages with Hong Kong residents. The specific measures include:

- (1) To step up immigration examination upon arrival

The ImmD will step up immigration examination upon arrival at all control points and strictly scrutinise doubtful visitors coming to visit their spouses in Hong Kong on the strength of “Tanqin” (visiting relatives) exit endorsements.

- (2) Anti-illegal worker operations

Since those involved in bogus marriages mainly seek to take up unlawful employment after their entry into Hong Kong, the ImmD will pay particular attention to Mainland residents holding “Tanqin” exit endorsements during anti-illegal worker operations.

- (3) To step up operations against the intermediaries

The ImmD has noticed that some Mainland residents have, through the arrangement of intermediaries, obtained travel documents to enter Hong Kong by contracting bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents. These intermediaries may have committed the offence of conspiracy to defraud or aiding and abetting others to make false statements to immigration officers. In December 2011, the ImmD smashed a syndicate arranging cross-boundary bogus marriages and arrested a total of 19 Hong Kong residents, including 2 syndicate members. Among those arrested, 5 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 10 to 15 months. ImmD will step up investigations into these intermediaries.

- (4) To step up checking of doubtful marriage cases

To further combat bogus marriage cases, Marriage Registries have stepped up checking on suspected cases since mid-July 2011, while the Investigation Sub-division has also initiated investigation into any suspected bogus marriage cases. With these new measures in place, a number of suspected cases were swiftly detected. Those convicted were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 4 to 18 months. The ImmD will continue to investigate into suspected bogus marriage cases through the above checking measures.

- (5) Intelligence exchange and cooperation with the Mainland authorities

The ImmD will notify Mainland authorities of information on Mainland residents committing offences related to bogus marriage. This enables the Mainland authorities to strictly scrutinise their future applications for exit endorsements. Mainland authorities will also refer cases of suspected bogus marriages to the ImmD for follow-up. The ImmD will conduct joint enforcement operations with the Mainland authorities when necessary.

The Department will closely monitor the effectiveness of the above measures, and make suitable deployment and review the requirements of manpower in the light of increase in workload and operational needs.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB139**

Question Serial No.

1279

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The number of identity cards and certificates of registered particulars issued increased from 595 349 in 2011 to 638 453 in 2012. At the same time, the number of verification of eligibility of permanent identity card applications increased substantially from 65 117 in 2011 to 82 099 in 2012, and is estimated to be 78 100 in 2013. Besides, the number of applications for HKSAR passport increased from 587 462 in 2011 to 654 029 in 2012, and is estimated to be 730 000 in 2013. The number of applications for HKSAR document of identity increased from 45 574 in 2011 to 62 098 in 2012. What are the reasons for the surge in the above numbers? Is it necessary for the Administration to allocate additional manpower and resources to handle them? What is the amount of expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. CHUNG Kwok-pan

Reply:

The significant increase in the number of applications for identity card and certificate of registered particulars, verification of eligibility for permanent identity card, and HKSAR passport last year is probably partly due to "Scheme \$6,000", which prompted those qualified under the scheme to verify their permanent resident status and also stimulated their interest to travel abroad. Since "Scheme \$6,000" has ceased to receive applications, the number of verification of eligibility for permanent identity card applications is expected to resume a normal growth rate in 2013. In addition, the number of HKSAR passport applications is expected to increase due to factors such as replacement cycle and year-on-year increase. As for the increase in the number of applications for document of identity, it is mainly due to the increased number of new arrivals holding one-way permit in 2012, following the implementation of the policy for "overage children" to apply for settlement in Hong Kong. The Immigration Department will continue to closely monitor the demand for the above services, use resources efficiently and deploy manpower flexibly. It will also review and streamline the work procedures regularly so as to enhance efficiency to cope with the increase in workload.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB140**

Question Serial No.

2329

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): 202 Repatriation expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Department's expenditure for repatriation expenses has continued to increase in recent years. Please inform this Committee of the following:

(a) What were the numbers of visitors refused entry in the past 3 years? What is the breakdown by nationality? Please reply by using the following table.

Year	Number of persons refused entry and breakdown by country
2010-11	(Example: Taiwan - xx persons)
2011-12	
2012-13	

(b) What were the numbers of undesirable persons refused entry in the past 3 years? What is the breakdown by nationality? What was the expenditure for their repatriation? Please reply by using the following tables.

Year	Number of persons refused entry	Total expenditure
2010-11		
2011-12		
2012-13		

Year	Breakdown by country of the persons refused entry
2010-11	(Example: Taiwan - xx persons)
2011-12	
2012-13	

(c) Currently, how many people are on the list of "undesirable persons"? What are the criteria for defining a person as undesirable?

Year	Number of persons on the list and breakdown by country
2010-11	(Example: Taiwan - xx persons)
2011-12	
2012-13	

Criteria:

(d) Regarding the estimated expenditure involved in 2013-14, what is the estimated number of visitors refused entry? What is the estimated distribution of their nationalities?

Asked by: Hon. FAN Kwok-wai, Gary

Reply:

(a) & (b)

A breakdown of the visitors refused entry by region and reason for refusal over the past three years are tabulated below:

2010

Region \ Reason for refusal	Africa	Asia Pacific (Other than Mainland China)	Europe	Mainland China	North America	South America	Total
Doubtful purpose of visit	996	5 358	32	15 576	18	135	22 115
Improperly documented	248	2 374	150	2 903	46	53	5 774
Forged travel document	167	132	12	352	1	11	675
Total	1 411	7 864	194	18 831	65	199	28 564

2011

Region \ Reason for refusal	Africa	Asia Pacific (Other than Mainland China)	Europe	Mainland China	North America	South America	Total
Doubtful purpose of visit	906	4 144	25	13 598	17	170	18 860
Improperly documented	168	2 180	57	2 109	69	56	4 639
Forged travel document	94	104	9	161	3	6	377
Total	1 168	6 428	91	15 868	89	232	23 876

2012

Region \ Reason for refusal	Africa	Asia Pacific (Other than Mainland China)	Europe	Mainland China	North America	South America	Total
Doubtful purpose of visit	1 069	4 040	58	19 764	9	190	25 130
Improperly documented	216	1 731	34	2 369	28	38	4 416
Forged travel document	81	62	4	92	2	5	246
Total	1 366	5 833	96	22 225	39	233	29 792

The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not have separate figures on the expenditure for repatriating visitors who were refused entry.

(c) In handling each immigration case, the ImmD will, having regard to the circumstances of the individual visitor and all relevant factors, decide whether the entry of the individual will be allowed in accordance with Hong Kong law and the current immigration policies.

(d) Based on the average increase over the past two years, the ImmD estimates that the number of visitors refused entry will be 32 000 in 2013. The distribution of the region is also expected to be more or less the same as before.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB141**

Question Serial No.

4959

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What were the expenses for the duty visits outside Hong Kong made in the name of the department in the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13)? Please give a breakdown by using the following table.

Date of duty visit	Reason for duty visit	Number of accompanying staff	Hotel accommodation and expenses	Class and fare of air ticket	Total expenditure

Asked by: Hon. FAN Kwok-wai, Gary

Reply:

The expenses for the duty visits outside Hong Kong made by the Director of Immigration in the past 5 years are as follows:

Date of duty visit (Number of visits)	Reason for duty visit	Number of accompanying staff	Hotel costs (A)	Airfare (B)	Total expenditure =(A)+(B)
2008/09 (7 visits)	Business exchange/ attending conferences	2 - 6	\$100,486	\$116,091	\$216,577
2009/10 (6 visits)	Signing of agreement/ business exchange/ attending conferences	1 - 5	\$54,917	\$67,130	\$122,047
2010/11 (7 visits)	Business exchange/ attending conferences	1 - 6	\$108,297	\$98,296	\$206,593
2011/12 (6 visits)	Business exchange/ attending conferences	2 - 5	\$62,211	\$101,350	\$163,561

<b>Date of duty visit (Number of visits)</b>	<b>Reason for duty visit</b>	<b>Number of accompanying staff</b>	<b>Hotel costs (A)</b>	<b>Airfare (B)</b>	<b>Total expenditure =(A)+(B)</b>
2012/13 (as at February 2013) (9 visits)	Business exchange/ attending conferences	0 - 3	\$82,195	\$269,846	\$352,041

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB142**

Question Serial No.

3649

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the departmental records management work over the past three years:

- Please provide information on the number and rank of officers designated to perform such work. If there is no officer designated for such work, please provide information on the number of officers and the hours of work involved in records management duties, and the other duties they have to undertake in addition to records management;
- Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been closed pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

- Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been transferred to the GRS for retention:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

- Please list in the table below information on records which have been approved for destruction by the GRS:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

1. Pursuant to the General Circular No. 2/2009 “Mandatory Records Management Requirements” (“the Requirements”) issued by the Administration Wing, the Immigration Department (ImmD) has established a records management programme and appointed a Principal Immigration Officer as the Departmental Records Manager (DRM) and an Assistant Principal Immigration Officer as the Assistant Departmental Records Manager (ADRM) to formulate policies and guidelines on departmental records management and oversee the records management of the department so as to ensure proper handling of records. The guidelines set out the records management duties of the DRM and ADRM and require section heads to supervise the operation of registries of their respective sections. Daily records management duties such as opening files and filing are generally performed by officers of clerical grades of the respective sections. Apart from records management duties, these officers also provide daily administrative support, perform general clerical duties and render professional and technical assistance as required by their grades. The ImmD does not maintain a breakdown of the hours of records management work performed by these officers.

2. The ImmD did not have any programme files which had been closed pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal in the past 3 years. The relevant administrative records are listed in the table below:

Financial year	Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
2010-11	Administrative records	1967-2011	140 records 4.8 linear metres	Less than 5 years	Yes
			382 records 13.2 linear metres		No
		2003-2011	9 records 0.4 linear metre	5-10 years	Yes
			30 records 1.2 linear metres		No
2011-12	Administrative records	1966-2012	1 305 records 45 linear metres	Less than 5 years	Yes
			407 records 14 linear metres		No
		2005-2012	15 records 0.6 linear metre	5-10 years	Yes
			26 records 1 linear metre		No
		2006-2011	1 record 0.05 linear metre	Permanent	Yes
			1 record 0.05 linear metre		No
2012-13	Administrative records	1971-2013	113 records 3.8 linear metres	Less than 5 years	Yes
			373 records 12.4 linear metres		No

Financial year	Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
		2004-2013	6 records 0.2 linear metre	5-10 years	Yes
			28 records 1.1 linear metres		No

3. Programme and administrative records of the ImmD which had been transferred to the GRS for retention in the past 3 years are listed in the table below:

Financial year	Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
2010-11	Programme records	1960-1995	6 181 records 415 linear metres	2010-11	15 years	No
	Administrative records	N.A.	No transferred record	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2011-12	Programme records	N.A.	No transferred record	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Administrative records	1960-2005	16 records 0.7 linear metre	2011-12	Less than 5 years	No
		1961-2005	6 records 0.3 linear metre		5-10 years	No
2012-13	Programme records	N.A.	No transferred record	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Administrative records	N.A.	No transferred record	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

4. Records of the ImmD which had been approved for destruction by the GRS in the past 3 years are listed in the table below:

Financial year	Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
2010-11	Programme records	2004-2009	404 638 records 671.5 linear metres	N.A.	Less than 5 years	No
			2 852 records 4.7 linear metres	N.A.		Yes
			473 records 40.2 linear metres	N.A.	5-10 years	No
	Administrative records	1968-2009	149 626 records 327 linear metres	N.A.	Less than 5 years	No



Financial year	Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents	
			300 records 0.7 linear metre	N.A.	5-10 years	Yes	
			139 records 6.5 linear metres	N.A.		No	
			2 records 0.1 liner metre	N.A.		Yes	
2011-12	Programme records	1983-2010	206 061 records 684.1 linear metres	N.A.	Less than 5 years	No	
			50 234 records 166.8 linear metres	N.A.		Yes	
			93 164 records 82.5 linear metres	N.A.	5-10 years	No	
	Administrative records	1960-2010	1 762 records 44.8 linear metres	N.A.	Less than 5 years	No	
			178 records 4.5 linear metres	N.A.		Yes	
	Administrative records	1960-2010	86 records 3.53 linear metres	N.A.	5-10 years	No	
			1 record 0.07 linear metre	N.A.		Yes	
	2012-13	Programme records	1993-2011	365 803 records 466 linear metres	N.A.	Less than 5 years	No
				28 381 records 36.2 linear metres	N.A.		Yes
92 141 records 87.8 linear metres				N.A.	5-10 years	No	
Administrative records		1993-2011	32 441 records 112.5 linear metres	N.A.	Less than 5 years	No	
			1 327 records 57.7 linear metres	N.A.	5-10 years	No	

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB143**

Question Serial No.

3675

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the department's arrangements for conducting strip search and rectal search, please inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) The breakdowns on the numbers of searches involving non-removal of clothing, removal of clothing and removal of underwear; the numbers of non-local residents, South Asians, asylum seekers and refugees involved; and the nature of offences involved in the past 5 years (2008-2012);
- (2) The current guidelines and training manual on conducting strip search and rectal search, and the ranks of officers who make decisions on conducting such searches;
- (3) Has the department made improvements to the arrangements for strip search and rectal search in the past 5 years? What are the relevant details? If no, what are the reasons?
- (4) Does the department has any plan to introduce low radiation X-ray body scanners to replace strip search and rectal search by referring to the measures taken by the Correctional Services Department? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

- (1) In the past 5 years (2008-2012), the Immigration Department (ImmD) conducted a total of 82 598 searches involving non-removal of clothing, partial removal of clothing and complete removal of clothing (including underwear), of which 8 756 involved non-removal of clothing, 50 316 involved partial removal of clothing and 23 526 involved complete removal of clothing (including underwear).

The ImmD does not maintain a breakdown of searches involving non-removal of clothing, partial removal of clothing and complete removal of clothing (including underwear) by the type of persons and the offences involved.

- (2) The management of detainees is exercised by the ImmD in accordance with the powers conferred by the Immigration (Treatment of Detainees) Order (Cap. 115E) and Immigration Service (Treatment of Detained Persons) Order (Cap. 331C) (collectively referred to as the Treatment Orders).

The ImmD has formulated guidelines for body search (including searches involving non-removal and removal of clothing). The guidelines provide that authorisation from an officer at the rank of Immigration Officer or above must be obtained before a search involving removal of clothing is conducted. The Treatment Orders do not empower immigration officers to conduct rectal search on detainees .

- (3) The ImmD reviews the body search guidelines regularly. Besides, the ImmD has deployed handheld metal detectors for assisting body searches since 2009.
- (4) It is understood that the Correctional Services Department has introduced low radiation X-ray body scanners for conducting rectal search. Since the Treatment Orders do not empower immigration officers to conduct rectal search on detainees, the ImmD will not consider introducing the scanner.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB144**

Question Serial No.

3726

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) How many Immigration Service members are currently stationed at land, sea and air control points? Please list the respective numbers at various control points.
- (2) What were the daily numbers of inbound and outbound passengers at land, sea and air control points over the past three years (2010-12)?
- (3) Upon the commissioning of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen-Guangzhou Express Rail Link, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge and Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai control points, how many immigration clearance cases are expected for them and how many can be handled per day? Please list the respective numbers.
- (4) Will the Administration study the daily maximum capacity of Hong Kong in receiving visitors so as to maintain a comfortable environment for both visitors and local residents? If yes, when will the study be completed? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

- (1) As at 1 March 2013, the number of Immigration Service members at various control points are tabulated as follows:

<b>Control Point</b>	<b>No. of Immigration Service members</b>
Airport	823
Lo Wu	727
Hung Hom	88
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	190
Lok Ma Chau	371
Man Kam To	77
Sha Tau Kok	48
Shenzhen Bay	332
China Ferry Terminal	161
Macau Ferry Terminal	185
Harbour Control Section	102

<b>Control Point</b>	<b>No. of Immigration Service members</b>
River Trade Terminal	36
Liner Clearance Section	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 175</b>

(2) The average number of daily passenger traffic via land, sea and air over the past three years are tabulated as follows:

	2010	2011	2012
Air	91 155	97 244	103 202
Land	498 173	522 242	553 484
Sea	70 854	74 771	74 806
<b>Total</b>	<b>660 182</b>	<b>694 257</b>	<b>731 492</b>

(3) According to the assessment by the relevant bureaux, the estimated daily passenger and vehicle throughputs at the new control points during their initial commencement are tabulated as follows:

	<b>Expected year of commissioning</b>	<b>Estimated daily no. of inbound and outbound passengers initially</b>	<b>Estimated daily no. of inbound and outbound vehicles initially</b>
Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link <sup>Note1</sup>	2015	99 000	—
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge <sup>Note2</sup>	2016	55 850 - 69 200	9 200 - 14 000
Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai control point <sup>Note3</sup>	2018	17 500	7 700

Note 1: According to the assessment of the Transport and Housing Bureau.

Note 2: According to the assessment of the Transport and Housing Bureau. The passenger number of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge depends on the bridge's future fare scheme.

Note 3: According to the assessment of the Development Bureau.

(4) The Government is assessing the overall capacity of Hong Kong to receive tourists. The areas taken into account include the handling capacity of boundary control points, receiving capacity of tourist attractions and the public transport system, supply of hotel rooms, economic benefits of the Individual Visit Scheme, impact on the livelihood of the community, etc. Upon completion of the assessment, the HKSAR Government will commence liaison with the relevant Mainland authorities to exchange views.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB145**

Question Serial No.

2889

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) In the past 2 years (i.e. in 2011-12 and 2012-13) and in 2013-14, what are the numbers of visitors who were refused entry for suspected contravention of the Immigration Ordinance, including engaging in parallel trading activities for remuneration?
- (2) The increase in funding over the revised estimate for 2012-13 is mainly used for the net increase of 116 posts. Please give specific figures of additional staff at various control points.

Asked by: Hon. IP Kwok-him

Reply:

- (1) In 2011 and 2012, entry was refused to 23 876 and 29 792 passengers respectively, including those with doubtful purpose of visit. The Immigration Department (ImmD) has started to maintain a breakdown of the numbers of refused entries of suspected parallel traders since September 2012. From 20 September 2012 to 28 February 2013, there were a total of 3 444 refused entries of suspected parallel traders. The estimated total number of passengers refused entry in 2013 is about 32 000.
- (2) In 2013-14, there will be a net increase of 116 posts in the ImmD to perform immigration control and related duties at various control points. Of which, 31 posts will be deployed to the Liner Clearance Section while the rest to various control points including the Airport, Lok Ma Chau Spur Line and Shenzhen Bay control points, etc. according to passenger traffic and operational needs.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB146**

Question Serial No.

2892

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) What is the total number of HKSAR passports issued by the department?
- (2) The number of applications for HKSAR passport each year is about 80 000. In view of the persistent increase in the number of HKSAR passport holders, will the department deploy manpower and resources to focus on lobbying those popular non-visa-free travel destinations to grant visa-free access to HKSAR passport holders?

Asked by: Hon. IP Kwok-him

Reply:

(1) From 1 July 1997 to February 2013, the Immigration Department (ImmD) has issued a total of 7 350 647 HKSAR passports.

(2) The ImmD handled a total of 654 029 applications for HKSAR passports in 2012. It is estimated that there will be 730 000 applications for HKSAR passports in 2013. The ImmD will continue to closely monitor the service demand, use resources efficiently and deploy manpower flexibly. It will also review and streamline the working procedures regularly so as to cope with the increase in workload. Besides, to provide greater travel convenience to Hong Kong residents, the ImmD has all along been lobbying different countries / territories for granting visa-free access to HKSAR passport holders. Other officials of the HKSAR Government also contribute towards the lobbying work as appropriate. At present, 146 countries / territories have granted visa-free access or visa-on-arrival to holders of HKSAR passports.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB147**

Question Serial No.

2894

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong Kong

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) What are the details of the expenditure involved in handling the requests for assistance by Hong Kong residents in distress outside Hong Kong and by their family members in 2011-12 and 2012-13?
- (2) Are all the costs involved in rendering assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress outside Hong Kong and their family members paid by the Immigration Department? Will part of the costs be borne by the Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Missions? If yes, what are the details?
- (3) Please list the major regions where distressed Hong Kong residents have sought assistance.

Asked by: Hon. IP Kwok-him

Reply:

- (1) The Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit (AHU) of the Immigration Department (ImmD) is responsible for rendering support and assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress outside Hong Kong. The establishment of the AHU is 23 posts in 2011-12 and 2012-13, and the total annual salary costs are about \$9.51 million and \$10.12 million respectively in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.
- (2) Upon receipt of requests for assistance from Hong Kong residents or their families, the AHU will, having regard to the actual circumstances of the cases and the requests of the subjects, seek to understand the situation through various channels including the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the HKSAR and the Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Missions (CDCMs) in order to provide all practicable assistance to the subjects. Moreover, if the subjects have financial needs, the AHU will, having regard to the subjects' wishes, contact their families in Hong Kong to provide monetary assistance or have the CDCMs advance a sum to assist the subjects in returning to Hong Kong. The subjects must undertake to repay the advanced sum in full. In general, the ImmD will issue a demand note to the subjects after their return to Hong Kong, requesting them to repay the advanced sum by a specified date.



(3) The ImmD handled a total of 1 791 requests for assistance in 2012. The regions where Hong Kong residents were in distress are as follows:

<b>Region</b>	<b>No. of cases</b>
Mainland China	529
U.S.A	114
Australia	99
United Kingdom	95
Japan	90
Thailand	90
Others	774
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 791</b>

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB148**

Question Serial No.

4659

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the implementation of the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP), please provide the following information:

(a) In the past 5 years (from 2008-09 to 2012-13), what were the numbers of cases and persons involved in applications for admission of talents and professionals under the ASMTP (please list the numbers by sex, age, industry, trade, monthly wage level, weekly hours of work and length of stay applied)?

(b) In the past 5 years (from 2008-09 to 2012-13), what were the numbers of talents and professionals successfully admitted under the ASMTP and their percentage to the number of applications (please list the numbers by sex, age, industry, trade, monthly wage level, weekly hours of work and length of stay applied)?

(c) In the past 5 years (from 2008-09 to 2012-13), what was the number of inspections conducted on the workplace under the ASMTP each year and what were the criteria for this? Does the Administration have any plan for stepping up inspections in 2013-14? If yes, what are the details and the estimated expenditure and manpower? If no, what are the reasons?

(d) In the past 5 years (from 2008-09 to 2012-13), what were the numbers of complaints, reports and cases of breach of regulations received under the ASMTP each year? What was the average time required to handle each case? Were any employers or employees punished for breaches? If yes, what are the details?

(e) While allowing the admission of talents, has the Administration organised training courses for the relevant trades so as to meet the demands in the labour market? If yes, what are the details and the expenditure involved? If no, what are the reasons? Are there any trades which can attract sufficient local talents as a result of appropriate training and no longer have to rely on admission of talents from outside (please list the relevant trades)?

(f) What are the estimated expenditure and manpower arrangements for handling ASMTP applications in 2013-14?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

The objective of the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP) is to allow local employers to recruit Mainland professionals not readily available in Hong Kong to meet their manpower needs. Information on the implementation of the ASMTP provided by the Immigration Department (ImmD) is as follows:

- (a) The number of applications received from 2008-09 to 2012-13 is as follows:

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Number of applications received	7 640	8 024	8 866	9 871	9 550

The ImmD does not maintain statistics by other categories mentioned in the question in respect of applications received under the ASMTP.

- (b) The number and percentage of applications approved under the ASMTP from 2008-09 to 2012-13 are as follows:

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Number of applications processed	7 506	8 032	8 676	9 650	9 414
Number of applications approved	6 552	6 718	7 777	8 332	7 177
Percentage of applications approved	87.3%	83.6%	89.6%	86.3%	76.2%

From 2008-09 to 2012-13, the statistics on those admitted into Hong Kong under the ASMTP by employer sector, monthly remuneration and employment period are as follows:

Employer Sector	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Academic Research and Education	2 967	2 813	2 500	2 500	2 488
Arts/Culture	535	1 122	1 838	2 105	1 675
Financial Services	668	620	1 067	1 186	835
Commerce and Trade	1 457	770	666	879	858
Engineering and Construction	86	322	313	380	352
Information Technology	170	151	227	302	252
Recreation and Sports	172	468	173	126	106
Legal Services	89	73	146	132	74
Others	408	379	847	722	537
Total	6 552	6 718	7 777	8 332	7 177

Monthly Remuneration	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Below \$20,000	3 787	3 768	4 021	4 411	3 694
\$20,000 - \$39,999	1 924	2 075	2 432	2 396	2 198
\$40,000 - \$79,999	603	648	981	1 101	935
\$80,000 or above	238	227	343	424	350

Monthly Remuneration	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Total	6 552	6 718	7 777	8 332	7 177

Year		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Number of applications approved	Short-term employment	3 418	4 308	4 462	4 717	4 062
	Long-term employment	3 134	2 410	3 315	3 615	3 115
	Total	6 552	6 718	7 777	8 332	7 177

\* Applications for short-term employment refer to those with employment period of less than 12 months.

The ImmD does not maintain statistics by other categories mentioned in the question in respect of those admitted into Hong Kong under the ASMTP.

- (c) The ImmD regularly conducts surprise inspections related to visa applications, including inspections of the relevant workplace in respect of employment visa applications to verify that the mode of operation, working environment and number of employees, etc. tally with the information declared by the applicant or his/her employing company in the visa application. From April 2008 to February 2013, the ImmD conducted a total of 3 537 relevant inspections, but it does not maintain breakdown on ASMTP-related inspections.

In 2013-14, the ImmD will have an establishment of 6 posts (including 1 Chief Immigration Assistant, 1 Senior Immigration Assistant and 4 Immigration Assistants) to cope with the work of visa application-related inspections. The total annual salary costs of the 6 posts in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary are about \$1.62 million. The ImmD will continue to monitor the situation and flexibly deploy manpower to conduct inspections according to the actual need.

- (d) From April 2008 to February 2013, the ImmD received a total of 2 complaints/reports of suspected illegal employment or irregularities involving persons admitted into Hong Kong under the ASMTP. The relevant statistics are as follows:

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Number of complaints/reports received	0	1	0	0	1

No irregularities were found after investigation of these 2 complaints/reports. The time required for handling a case depends on the circumstances of the individual case (such as its complexity and the number of persons involved). The ImmD does not maintain statistics on the time required for handling individual cases.

- (e) The objective of the ASMTP is to allow local employers to recruit Mainland professionals not readily available in Hong Kong to meet their manpower needs. It is an employment-related immigration arrangement for professionals, who are completely different from the targets of general technical training courses.
- (f) In 2013-14, the ImmD will have an establishment of 17 posts (including 2 Senior Immigration Officers, 10 Immigration Officers, 2 Chief Immigration Assistants, 1 Assistant Clerical Officer and 2 Clerical

Assistants) to handle the applications under the ASMTP. The total annual salary costs of the 17 posts in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary are about \$7.84 million.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB149**

Question Serial No.

4660

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the implementation of the General Employment Policy, please provide the following information:

- (a) In the past 5 years (from 2008-09 to 2012-13), what were the numbers of cases and persons involved in applications for admitting foreign workers under the General Employment Policy (please list the numbers by sex, age, nationality, industry, trade, monthly wage level, weekly hours of work and length of stay applied)?
- (b) In the past 5 years (from 2008-09 to 2012-13), what were the numbers of workers successfully admitted under the General Employment Policy and their percentage to the number of applications (please list the numbers by sex, age, nationality, industry, trade, monthly wage level, weekly hours of work and length of stay applied)?
- (c) In the past 5 years (from 2008-09 to 2012-13), what was the number of inspections conducted on workplace under the General Employment Policy each year and what were the criteria for this? Does the Administration have any plan for stepping up inspections in 2013-14? If yes, what are the details and the estimated expenditure and manpower? If no, what are the reasons?
- (d) In the past 5 years (from 2008-09 to 2012-13), what were the numbers of complaints, reports and cases of breach of regulations received under the General Employment Policy each year? What was the average time needed to handle each case? Were any employers or imported workers punished for breaches? If yes, what are the details?
- (e) While allowing the admission of foreign workers, has the Administration organised training courses for the relevant trades so as to meet the demands in the labour market? If yes, what are the details and the expenditure involved? If no, what are the reasons? Are there any trades which can attract sufficient local workers as a result of appropriate training and no longer have to rely on admitting foreign workers (please list the relevant trades)?
- (f) What are the estimated expenditure and manpower arrangements for handling applications under the General Employment Policy in 2013-14?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

The objective of the General Employment Policy (GEP) is to allow local employers to recruit professionals not readily available in Hong Kong from overseas, Taiwan and Macao to meet their manpower needs.

Information on the implementation of the GEP provided by the Immigration Department (ImmD) is as follows:

- (a) The number of applications received under the GEP from 2008-09 to 2012-13 is as follows:

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Number of applications received	26 102	23 892	30 440	32 903	28 483

The ImmD does not maintain statistics by other categories mentioned in the question in respect of applications received under the GEP.

- (b) The number and percentage of applications approved under the GEP from 2008-09 to 2012-13 are as follows:

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Number of applications processed	26 698	24 012	30 041	32 635	28 327
Number of applications approved	24 661	22 280	28 087	30 319	25 772
Percentage of applications approved	92.4%	92.8%	93.5%	92.9%	91.0%

From 2008-09 to 2012-13, the statistics on those admitted into Hong Kong under the GEP by region and profession are as follows:

Region	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
U.S.A.	3 531	2 969	3 915	4 205	3 778
United Kingdom	3 429	3 062	3 886	3 902	3 644
India	1 647	1 460	2 435	2 645	2 125
Japan	2 076	1 987	2 156	2 689	2 085
Australia	1 679	1 599	1 971	1 951	1 659
Taiwan	1 622	1 486	1 854	1 748	1 629
The Philippines	1 024	925	1 405	1 381	1 024
France	895	847	1 123	1 282	1 010
South Korea	801	858	1 085	1 146	1 254
Canada	856	736	969	963	902
Others	7 101	6 351	7 288	8 407	6 662
Total	24 661	22 280	28 087	30 319	25 772

Profession	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Administrators, Managers and Executives	8 229	7 299	10 223	9 982	8 426
Other Professionals	6 432	5 171	6 346	7 416	6 005
Sportsmen and	5 456	3 746	3 622	4 477	4 608

Profession	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Entertainers					
Teachers/Professors	2 305	2 272	2 194	2 484	2 680
Investors	260	366	440	499	401
Others	1 979	3 426	5 262	5 461	3 652
Total	24 661	22 280	28 087	30 319	25 772

The ImmD does not maintain statistics by other categories mentioned in the question in respect of those admitted into Hong Kong under the GEP.

- (c) The ImmD regularly conducts surprise inspections related to visa applications, including inspections of the relevant workplace in respect of employment visa applications to verify that the mode of operation, working environment and number of employees etc. tally with the information declared by the applicant or his/her employing company in the visa application. From April 2008 to February 2013, the ImmD conducted a total of 3 537 relevant inspections, but it does not maintain relevant breakdown on GEP-related inspections.

In 2013-14, the ImmD will have an establishment of 6 posts (including 1 Chief Immigration Assistant, 1 Senior Immigration Assistant and 4 Immigration Assistants) to cope with the work of visa application-related inspections. The total annual salary costs of the 6 posts in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary are about \$1.62 million. The ImmD will continue to monitor the situation and flexibly deploy manpower to conduct inspections according to the actual need.

- (d) From April 2008 to February 2013, the ImmD received a total of 51 complaints/reports of suspected illegal employment or irregularities involving persons admitted into Hong Kong under the GEP. The relevant statistics are as follows:

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Number of complaints/reports received	15	8	8	12	8

Among the above 51 complaints/reports, no irregularities were found for 47 cases after investigation. The remaining 4 cases are still under investigation. The time required for handling a case depends on the circumstances of the individual case (such as its complexity and number of persons involved). The ImmD does not maintain statistics on the time required for handling individual cases.

- (e) The objective of the GEP is to allow local employers to recruit professionals not readily available in Hong Kong from overseas, Taiwan and Macao to meet their manpower needs. It is an employment-related immigration arrangement for professionals, who are completely different from the targets of general technical training courses.
- (f) In 2013-14, the ImmD will have an establishment of 28 posts (including 5 Senior Immigration Officers, 18 Immigration Officers, 2 Chief Immigration Assistants, 1 Assistant Clerical Officer and 2 Clerical Assistants) to handle the applications under the GEP. The total annual salary costs of the 28 posts in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary are about \$14.12 million.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB150**

Question Serial No.

1523

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There have been serious problems of Mainland parallel traders in recent years. What additional resources will the department allocate to handle parallel traders who have breached their conditions of stay? What is the specific work plan?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK, Dennis

Reply:

In 2013-14, there will be a net increase of 154 posts in the Immigration Department (ImmD), of which 116 will be deployed for immigration control and related duties at various control points. The ImmD will make flexible deployment of manpower as necessary to cope with the relevant work.

On combatting Mainland parallel traders, the specific work plan of the ImmD includes:

(1) Anti-illegal worker operations

The ImmD will step up joint operations with other law enforcement agencies and adjust the operational strategies and locations according to the latest intelligence to combat visitors breaching conditions of stay by involving in illicit activities related to parallel trading. Offenders will be arrested and prosecuted.

(2) To step up immigration examination

Besides stepping up enforcement action and prosecution, on immigration control, the ImmD has indexed the personal particulars of visitors who have been arrested for or suspected of involving in parallel trading for monitoring. Immigration officers will conduct stringent examination upon their next arrival and refuse entry if their purposes of visit are in doubt. At the same time, immigration officers will conduct spot checks at control points on visitors who are suspected of being parallel traders. They will be refused entry if their purposes of visit are in doubt.

(3) Intelligence exchange

Regarding intelligence and prevention, the ImmD will continue to strengthen the gathering and exchange of intelligence, and conduct analysis and investigation. If anything suspicious is found, the ImmD will refer to other law enforcement agencies for further investigation on any contravention of other relevant laws.

For convicted Mainland parallel traders, the ImmD will pass on their information to the exit and entry administration offices of the Mainland for cancellation of their exit endorsements and they would be prohibited from visiting Hong Kong for two years.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB151**

Question Serial No.

0857

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2013-14, the Immigration Department will continue to plan the immigration facilities required in the new control points at the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Terminus, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong port area and Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai. Regarding the above immigration facilities in the new control points, what are the latest progress, the manpower required and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

Regarding the latest progress of the immigration facilities in the new control points, according to information of relevant bureaux in charge of the works, the project of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link and the West Kowloon Terminus has been commenced in January 2010 and is expected to be completed in 2015; the construction of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities has been commenced in late 2011 and is expected to be completed in 2016; the construction of the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai control point Hong Kong port area is expected to begin by phase by mid-2013 so that the control point can start operation not later than 2018. The manpower required and the expenditure involved for the immigration facilities in the new control points are currently under planning. The immigration Department will seek additional resources through the existing mechanism based on progress of the projects and resource requirements.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB152**

Question Serial No.

3168

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The first berth of the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal will be officially commissioned in June this year. In 2013-14, the Immigration Department will ensure the smooth commissioning of the immigration facilities at the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal. How many immigration counters will be provided at the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal? What are the number of officers and the amount of expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

When the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal is commissioned in June this year, 15 bi-directional immigration counters and 7 bi-directional e-Channels will be provided in the arrival and departure halls.

In 2013-14, there will be a total of 66 posts (of which 31 will be new posts in 2013-14) in the Liner Clearance Section of the Immigration Department. They will be deployed for immigration control duties at the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal control point and other duties related to liner clearance. The total annual salary costs involved are about \$24.64 million in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB153**

Question Serial No.

3775

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2013-14, the Immigration Department will continue to provide immigration facilitation to complement the policy objective of attracting more non-local students to study in our higher education institutions and facilitate them to stay and work in Hong Kong after graduation. What are the details of these measures and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

To complement the policy objective of further developing Hong Kong as a regional education hub, the Immigration Department (ImmD) has implemented the following measures as agreed with the Education Bureau since the 2008/09 academic year:

- (a) Allowing the admission of non-local students from the Mainland, Macao and Taiwan for short-term studies in Hong Kong, subject to the conditions that the programmes concerned are offered by Hong Kong higher educational institutions with degree-awarding powers (excluding their continuing and professional education arms), and that the cumulative duration of short-term studies taken up by any student should not exceed 180 days within any 12-month period;
- (b) Relaxing the employment restriction on non-local students of full-time locally-accredited programmes at degree level or above whose study period is not less than one academic year, by allowing them to take up part-time on-campus jobs for up to 20 hours per week, off-campus summer jobs and study/curriculum-related internships;
- (c) Facilitating non-local students to stay or return to work in Hong Kong after graduation. All non-local fresh graduates who have obtained a degree or higher qualification in a full-time and locally-accredited programme in Hong Kong, upon application, may be granted 12 months' stay without any restriction to take up employment. Those who have previously graduated from full-time locally-accredited programmes at degree level or above in Hong Kong may also return to work in Hong Kong so long as the job is at a level commonly taken up by degree holders and offers market-rate remuneration.

The ImmD has an establishment of 8 posts (i.e. 5 Immigration Officers, 2 Chief Immigration Assistants and 1 Clerical Assistant) to cope with the above work in 2013-14. The total annual salary costs of the 8 posts for 2013-14, in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary, are about \$3.45 million.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB154**

Question Serial No.

3776

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2013-14, the Immigration Department will continue to implement complementary immigration measures on non-local pregnant visitors coming to give birth in Hong Kong. What are the details of these measures and the manpower and expenditure involved? Has the department assessed the effectiveness of these measures since their implementation?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

Under the "zero quota" policy, both public and private hospitals will not accept any bookings by Mainland pregnant women whose husbands are not Hong Kong residents for delivery in Hong Kong. Mainland pregnant women whose husbands are Hong Kong permanent residents or Hong Kong residents who came to Hong Kong on One-way Permit may make bookings at private hospitals for delivery under special arrangements. To complement the relevant policies, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will continue to step up the complementary immigration measures on Mainland pregnant women in 2013-14. Mainland pregnant women who are at an advanced stage of pregnancy (28 weeks or above) are required to produce to immigration officers their confirmation certificates on delivery booking issued by private hospitals, otherwise they may be refused entry. In implementing these measures, immigration officers are assisted by medical staff assigned by the Department of Health, who will give professional assessment and advice on the pregnancy and other physical conditions of the pregnant women concerned.

As these measures are part of the regular immigration control duties, the ImmD does not have breakdown of the manpower and expenditure involved.

Since the implementation of these measures, the number of Mainland pregnant women gate-crashing local hospitals for delivery without prior booking has dropped from an average of 150 cases per month from September to December 2011 to an average of 20 per month from November last year to February this year. Besides, a total of 4 202 Mainland pregnant visitors without prior booking for confinement were refused entry into Hong Kong by the Department last year, more than doubling the figure of 1 931 in 2011.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB155**

Question Serial No.

3777

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How many non-local pregnant visitors were there among the passengers who were refused entry in 2011 and 2012? In the coming year (2013-14), how many immigration officers will be assigned for the identification and prevention of non-local pregnant visitors from entering Hong Kong? What is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

In 2011 and 2012 respectively, 1 931 and 4 202 Mainland pregnant women were refused entry by the Immigration Department (ImmD).

In 2013-14, there will be a net increase of 154 posts in the ImmD, of which 116 will be deployed for immigration control and related duties at various control points. The ImmD will flexibly deploy manpower as necessary to cope with the relevant duties, including the implementation of complementary immigration measures on Mainland pregnant women.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB156**

Question Serial No.

0346

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Immigration Department has mentioned that it will continue to step up enforcement action against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong under the disguise of marriages with Hong Kong residents. Please inform this Committee of the additional expenditure involved in this area in 2013-14; whether there will be an increase in the establishment; if yes, what are the details of the increase?

Asked by: Hon. LAU Wong-fat

Reply:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) will continue to step up enforcement action against persons seeking entry into Hong Kong by means of bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents. The specific measures include:

- (1) To step up immigration examination upon arrival

The ImmD will step up immigration examination upon arrival at all control points and strictly scrutinise doubtful visitors coming to visit their spouses in Hong Kong on the strength of "Tanqin" (visiting relatives) exit endorsements.

- (2) Anti-illegal worker operations

Since those involved in bogus marriages mainly seek to take up unlawful employment after their entry into Hong Kong, the ImmD will pay particular attention to Mainland residents holding "Tanqin" exit endorsements during anti-illegal worker operations.

- (3) To step up operations against the intermediaries

The ImmD has noticed that some Mainland residents have, through the arrangement of intermediaries, obtained travel documents to enter Hong Kong by contracting bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents. These intermediaries may have committed the offence of conspiracy to defraud or aiding and abetting others to make false statements to immigration officers. In December 2011, the ImmD smashed a syndicate arranging cross-boundary bogus marriages and arrested a total of 19 Hong Kong residents, including 2 syndicate members. Among those arrested, 5 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 10 to 15 months. ImmD will step up investigations into these intermediaries.

(4) To step up checking of doubtful marriage cases

To further combat bogus marriage cases, Marriage Registries have stepped up checking on suspected cases since mid-July 2011, while the Investigation Sub-division has also initiated investigation into any suspected bogus marriage cases. With these new measures in place, a number of suspected cases were swiftly detected. Those convicted were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 4 to 18 months. The ImmD will continue to investigate into suspected bogus marriage cases through the above checking measures.

(5) Intelligence exchange and cooperation with the Mainland authorities

The ImmD will notify Mainland authorities of information on Mainland residents committing offences related to bogus marriage. This enables the Mainland authorities to strictly scrutinise their future applications for exit endorsements. Mainland authorities will also refer cases of suspected bogus marriages to the ImmD for follow-up. The ImmD will conduct joint enforcement operations with the Mainland authorities when necessary.

The Department will closely monitor the effectiveness of the above measures, and make suitable deployment and review the requirements of manpower in the light of increase in workload and operational needs.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB157**

Question Serial No.

0347

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (4) Personal Documentation

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2013-14, the Immigration Department will create 5 posts to meet the operational needs under this programme. Please list the ranks of these posts.

Asked by: Hon. LAU Wong-fat

Reply:

In 2013-14, there will be a net increase of 5 posts under Programme (4) Personal Documentation of the Immigration Department. A breakdown of these posts by rank is as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>No. of Posts</b>
Immigration Officer	-1
Computer Operator I	3
Computer Operator II	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB158**

Question Serial No.

0348

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): 202 Repatriation Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The revised estimate of repatriation expenses was \$7.769 million in 2012-13. Please list the top ten countries for repatriation. What is the breakdown of the repatriation expenses of each country?

Asked by: Hon. LAU Wong-fat

Reply:

In 2012-13, the top ten regions for repatriation are listed as follows:

	Region
1.	Mainland China
2.	Indonesia
3.	Philippines
4.	India
5.	Pakistan
6.	Thailand
7.	Sri Lanka
8.	Bangladesh
9.	Nepal
10.	Vietnam

The Immigration Department does not have a breakdown of the repatriation expenses of individual regions.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB159**

Question Serial No.

2565

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (1) What are the daily arrival and departure figures for Mainland visitors?
- (2) What are the establishment and the expenditure involved in the complementary immigration measures on non-local pregnant visitors coming to give birth in Hong Kong?
- (3) What are the establishment and the expenditure involved in the planning of immigration facilities required in the new control points at the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link West Kowloon Terminus, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong port area and Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

- (1) According to statistics for the first two months of 2013, the daily average arrivals of Mainland visitors were 111 995 while the daily average departures were 112 890 (224 885 in total).
- (2) In 2013-14, there will be a net increase of 154 posts in the Immigration Department (ImmD), of which 116 posts are for immigration control and related duties at various control points. The ImmD will flexibly deploy manpower as necessary to cope with immigration control duties, including the implementation of complementary immigration measures on Mainland pregnant women.
- (3) The manpower and the expenditure required for the immigration facilities in the new control points are currently under planning. The Immigration Department will seek additional resources through the existing mechanism based on progress of the projects and resource requirements.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB160**

Question Serial No.

4141

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The number of passengers refused entry this year was 29 792. What is the breakdown of this figure by illegal immigrants, people refused entry and undesirable persons? Is there a list of undesirable persons for officers to take follow-up action and what is the expenditure involved? Are there any officers specifically assigned to identify undesirable persons from inbound passengers and what is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

In 2012, there were 29 792 refused entries of arriving passengers. The reasons for refusal are as follows:

Reason for refusal	Number of refusal
Doubtful purpose of visit	25 130
Improperly documented	4 416
Forged travel document	246
Total	29 792

In handling each immigration case, the Immigration Department (ImmD) will, having regard to the circumstances of the individual visitor and all relevant factors, decide whether the entry of the individual will be allowed in accordance with Hong Kong law and the current immigration policies. The main and regular responsibilities of the control points of the ImmD include refusing entry of persons who do not satisfy the immigration requirements through immigration examinations. Such duty is integral to the immigration control, and the ImmD does not maintain a separate account of the expenditure involved.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB161**

Question Serial No.

1758

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide data on the visitors travelling under the Individual Visit Scheme (IVS) (as specified in the table below).

	No. of IVS visitors	No. of IVS visitors who made multiple trips within a month	No. of IVS visitors who made multiple trips within three months	No. of IVS visitors who made multiple trips within six months	No. of IVS visitors who made multiple trips within a year
2003					
2004					
2005					
2006					
2007					
2008					
2009					
2010					
2011					
2012					

Asked by: Hon. MO, Claudia

Reply:

The number of arrivals under the Individual Visit Scheme (IVS) is as follows:

	No. of IVS arrivals
2003	667 271
2004	4 259 601
2005	5 550 255
2006	6 673 283
2007	8 593 141
2008	9 619 280
2009	10 591 418 (1 472 208)
2010	14 244 136 (4 168 010)
2011	18 343 786 (6 168 114)
2012	23 141 232 (9 827 386)

\* The numbers in brackets denote the inclusion of arrivals with multiple-journey individual visit endorsement valid for one year, which has been issued by the Mainland authorities since 1 April 2009.

The Immigration Department does not maintain other breakdown statistics in relation to IVS.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB162**

Question Serial No.

1759

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Has the bureau earmarked adequate manpower and resources to handle the increasing number of visitors travelling under the Individual Visit Scheme? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons? Has the bureau evaluated the maximum number of visitors that can be supported by all the immigration facilities in Hong Kong? If the facilities are overloaded, does the bureau have any means to ease visitor traffic such as requesting the Mainland authorities to suspend the Individual Visit Scheme endorsements? Has the bureau reflected to the Mainland authorities on the excessive number of visitors in Hong Kong? If yes, what are the responses? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. MO, Claudia

Reply:

There will be a net increase of 154 posts in the Immigration Department (ImmD) in 2013-14, of which 116 posts will be deployed for immigration control and related duties at various control points. The ImmD will make flexible deployment of manpower as necessary to cope with immigration control duties. It will also streamline its workflow and make use of information technology to enhance efficiency in immigration control. The HKSAR Government is assessing the overall capacity of Hong Kong to receive tourists. The areas taken into account include the handling capacity of boundary control points, receiving capacity of tourist attractions and the public transport system, supply of hotel rooms, economic benefits of the Individual Visit Scheme, impact on the livelihood of the community, etc. Upon completion of the assessment, the HKSAR Government will commence liaison with the relevant Mainland authorities to exchange views. Besides, the HKSAR Government has all along maintained communication with the relevant Mainland authorities on the arrangements and situation concerning Mainland visitors, including those travelling under the Individual Visit Scheme. Both sides will continue to closely monitor the situation and discuss appropriate measures to be taken when necessary.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB163**

Question Serial No.

1761

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong Kong

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide data on the applications for naturalisation as Chinese nationals by Hong Kong residents since the Reunification. (Please list the original nationalities of all applicants and provide relevant information as specified in the table below.) If there is a discrepancy between the success rates of certain nationalities, what are the reasons?

Original nationality of applicant	Number of applications	Number of successful applications	Number of rejected applications	Number of withdrawn applications
British				
American				
French				
German				
Pakistani				
Indonesian				
Indian				
Vietnamese				
Filipino				
Thai				
...				

Asked by: Hon. MO, Claudia

Reply:

From July 1997 to February 2013, the Immigration Department (ImmD) received 15 839 applications for naturalisation as Chinese nationals, of which 12 874 applications were approved, 1 360 not approved, 209 withdrawn, and the rest are being processed. The ImmD has only kept a breakdown of the top five original nationalities of the applicants against the numbers of applications and approved applications for naturalisation as Chinese nationals. Details are as follows:

Original nationality	Number of applicants for naturalisation as Chinese nationals	Number of approvals for naturalisation as Chinese nationals
Pakistani	4 611	3 432
Indonesian	3 829	3 459
Indian	3 297	2 555
Vietnamese	1 646	1 130
Filipino	599	410

Note: The ImmD does not have a breakdown of rejected or withdrawn applications for naturalisation as Chinese nationals.

In processing an application for naturalisation, the ImmD will consider whether the applicant meets the requirements stipulated in Articles 7 and 8 of the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China. It will also consider each application on its own merits and take into account all relevant factors. In general, the factors to be considered include the following:

- whether the applicant has a near relative who is a Chinese national having the right of abode in Hong Kong;
- whether the applicant has the right of abode in Hong Kong;
- whether the applicant's habitual residence is in Hong Kong;
- whether the principal members of the applicant's family (spouse and minor children) are in Hong Kong;
- whether the applicant has a reasonable means of income to support himself/herself and his/her family;
- whether the applicant has paid taxes in accordance with the law;
- whether the applicant is of good character and sound mind;
- whether the applicant has sufficient knowledge of the Chinese language;
- whether the applicant intends to continue to live in Hong Kong in case his naturalisation application is approved; and
- whether there are other legitimate reasons to support the application.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB164**

Question Serial No.

1765

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the immigration data of multiple-entry permit holders (as specified in the table below).

	No. of visitors	Average no. of visits	Average duration of stay	No. of visitors who made multiple trips within a day	No. of visitors who made multiple trips within three days	No. of visitors who made multiple trips within a week	No. of visitors who made multiple trips within a month
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							
2013							

Asked by: Hon. MO, Claudia

Reply:

The number of arrivals with multiple-journey individual visit endorsement valid for one year is as follows:

	Number of arrivals with multiple-journey individual visit endorsement valid for one year
2009*	1 472 208
2010	4 168 010
2011	6 168 114
2012	9 827 386
2013 (as at February)	1 969 259

\* The multiple-journey individual visit endorsement valid for one year has been issued by the Mainland authorities since 1 April 2009.

The Immigration Department does not maintain other breakdown statistics in relation to multiple-journey individual visit endorsement valid for one year.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB165**

Question Serial No.

5019

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

According to the information provided by the Immigration Department, the success rate of application has been relatively low since the launch of the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme in 2006. Last year, only 15% of the applicants were successful, which was far below the annual quota of 1 000 set by the Government. In this regard, in 2013-14, will the Administration:

- (1) earmark any resources for publicity targeting overseas or Mainland talents for certain professional fields which require talents?
- (2) reassess the effectiveness of the Scheme or carry out public consultation to decide on its future or ways to optimise it?

Asked by: Hon. MOK, Charles Peter

Reply:

- (1) The Immigration Department (ImmD) has been actively promoting the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme (QMAS) through Economic and Trade Offices outside Hong Kong, the InvestHK, the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC) and relevant institutions and organisations so as to attract more overseas or Mainland talents of various sectors to come to Hong Kong, with a view to enhancing Hong Kong's competitiveness.

The ImmD has been publicising the various talent admission schemes to all sectors of the community by joining the annual World SME Expo organised by the HKTDC and at the invitation of different organisations including the Employers' Federation of Hong Kong, the InvestHK, the Hong Kong Institute of Human Resource Management and the Hong Kong Management Association, etc.

- (2) The QMAS seeks to attract highly skilled or talented persons to settle in Hong Kong. Having regard to the social and economic development in Hong Kong, the ImmD will regularly review and enhance various talent admission arrangements, including the QMAS, to enhance Hong Kong's position in the global competition for talents.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB166**

Question Serial No.

2523

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2013-14, it is estimated that the Immigration Department will create 154 non-directorate posts. In this regard, please provide the following information:

- (a) a breakdown of the posts to be deleted and created by programme, rank and job duty;
- (b) a list of the establishment and strength for the respective ranks under each programme for 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Asked by: Hon. POON Siu-ping

Reply:

(a) There will be a net increase of 154 posts in the Immigration Department (ImmD) in 2013-14. The additional posts will be deployed to meet the operational needs of the ImmD and most of the increased manpower will perform immigration control and related duties at various control points. The ImmD will make flexible deployment of manpower as necessary to cope with its work. A breakdown of the 154 new posts by programme and rank is as follows:

Programme (1) – Pre-entry Control

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Computer Operator I	1
Computer Operator II	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>

Programme (2) – Control upon Entry

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Senior Immigration Officer	1
Immigration Officer	9
Chief Immigration Assistant	1
Senior Immigration Assistant	84
Immigration Assistant	15

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Systems Manager	-1
Analyst/Programmer I	-1
Computer Operator I	3
Computer Operator II	3
Workman II	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>

Programme (3) – Control after Entry

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Chief Immigration Assistant	1
Senior Immigration Assistant	7
Immigration Assistant	21
Computer Operator I	1
Computer Operator II	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

Programme (4) – Personal Documentation

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Immigration Officer	-1
Computer Operator I	3
Computer Operator II	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

(b) A breakdown of the establishment and the strength of the ImmD by rank as at 1 March 2013 is as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment</b>	<b>Strength*</b>
	<b>1 March 2013</b>	
Director of Immigration	1	1
Deputy Director of Immigration	1	1
Assistant Director of Immigration	6	5
Senior Principal Immigration Officer	2	1
Principal Immigration Officer	15	13
Assistant Principal Immigration Officer	22	16
Chief Immigration Officer	91	58
Senior Immigration Officer	433	332
Immigration Officer	1 237	1 288



Rank	Establishment	Strength*
	1 March 2013	
Chief Immigration Assistant	538	501
Senior Immigration Assistant	2 034	1 780
Immigration Assistant	937	1 218
Principal Executive Officer	1	1
Senior Executive Officer	5	4
Executive Officer I	13	11
Executive Officer II	33	34
Senior Clerical Officer	6	5
Clerical Officer	91	91
Assistant Clerical Officer	442	425
Clerical Assistant	582	530
Office Assistant	11	11
Senior Personal Secretary	1	1
Personal Secretary I	4	4
Personal Secretary II	12	10
Typist	5	5
Senior Confidential Assistant	2	1
Confidential Assistant	21	22
Senior Official Languages Officer	1	1
Official Languages Officer I	2	1
Official Languages Officer II	5	6
Calligraphist	2	2
Chief Systems Manager	1	1
Senior Systems Manager	4	2
Systems Manager	11	8
Analyst/Programmer I	28	26
Analyst/Programmer II	17	17
Computer Operation Manager	1	1
Assistant Computer Operation Manager	3	2
Senior Computer Operator	7	8
Computer Operator I	28	28
Computer Operator II	26	26
Data Preparation Supervisor	1	0
Assistant Data Preparation Supervisor	0	1
Data Processor	8	8
Senior Medical and Health Officer	4	3
Clinical Psychologist	1	0
Senior Supplies Officer	1	1
Supplies Officer	1	1

Rank	Establishment	Strength*
	1 March 2013	
Assistant Supplies Officer	1	1
Senior Supplies Supervisor	1	1
Supplies Supervisor I	4	3
Supplies Supervisor II	10	11
Supplies Assistant	5	5
Supplies Attendant	1	0
Photographer I	1	0
Photographer II	19	36
Statistical Officer II	1	1
Transport Services Officer II	1	1
Motor Driver	35	35
Head Property Attendant	1	1
Property Attendant	1	1
Workman I	2	1
Workman II	31	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 812</b>	<b>6 633</b>

\* Officers on final leave are not included.

It is estimated that the ImmD will have an establishment of 6 971 posts as at 31 March 2014, which are shown below by rank. No information on the strength is currently available as it depends on the number of new recruits and staff wastage in 2013-14.

Rank	Establishment (Estimate)
	31 March 2014
Director of Immigration	1
Deputy Director of Immigration	1
Assistant Director of Immigration	6
Senior Principal Immigration Officer	2
Principal Immigration Officer	15
Assistant Principal Immigration Officer	22
Chief Immigration Officer	89
Senior Immigration Officer	432
Immigration Officer	1 256
Chief Immigration Assistant	540
Senior Immigration Assistant	2 120
Immigration Assistant	973
Principal Executive Officer	1
Senior Executive Officer	5
Executive Officer I	13
Executive Officer II	33
Senior Clerical Officer	6

Rank	Establishment (Estimate)
	31 March 2014
Clerical Officer	93
Assistant Clerical Officer	443
Clerical Assistant	582
Office Assistant	11
Senior Personal Secretary	1
Personal Secretary I	4
Personal Secretary II	12
Typist	5
Senior Confidential Assistant	2
Confidential Assistant	21
Senior Official Languages Officer	1
Official Languages Officer I	2
Official Languages Officer II	5
Calligraphist	2
Chief Systems Manager	1
Senior Systems Manager	4
Systems Manager	10
Analyst/Programmer I	27
Analyst/Programmer II	17
Computer Operation Manager	1
Assistant Computer Operation Manager	3
Senior Computer Operator	7
Computer Operator I	36
Computer Operator II	34
Data Preparation Supervisor	1
Data Processor	8
Senior Medical and Health Officer	4
Clinical Psychologist	1
Senior Supplies Officer	1
Supplies Officer	1
Assistant Supplies Officer	1
Senior Supplies Supervisor	1
Supplies Supervisor I	4
Supplies Supervisor II	10
Supplies Assistant	5
Supplies Attendant	1
Photographer II	20
Statistical Officer II	1
Transport Services Officer II	1
Motor Driver	35

Rank	Establishment (Estimate)
	31 March 2014
Head Property Attendant	1
Property Attendant	1
Workman I	2
Workman II	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 971</b>

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB167**

Question Serial No.

3135

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Immigration Department has stated that the number of non-directorate posts would be increased by 154 to 6 959 posts as at 31 March 2014. Please inform this Committee of the nature of work, ranks and salaries of these posts.

Asked by: Hon. SHEK Lai-him, Abraham

Reply:

There will be a net increase of 154 posts in the Immigration Department (ImmD) in 2013-14. A breakdown of these posts by rank is as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Senior Immigration Officer	1
Immigration Officer	8
Chief Immigration Assistant	2
Senior Immigration Assistant	91
Immigration Assistant	36
Systems Manager	-1
Analyst/Programmer I	-1
Computer Operator I	8
Computer Operator II	8
Workman II	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>

The total annual salary costs of the above posts are about \$45.63 million in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary. The additional posts will be deployed to meet the operational needs of the ImmD and most of the increased manpower will perform immigration control and related duties at various control points.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB168**

Question Serial No.

5078

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Administration please provide the following information:

(a) How many talent and professionals were approved by the Immigration Department to take up employment in Hong Kong in the past five years (i.e. from 2008-09 to 2012-13)? Please list the numbers by sex, age, nationality, industry, position, wage and period of stay in Hong Kong. How many of them were granted housing allowance and what were the relevant amounts?

(b) Are there any talent and professionals who have got married with local residents or bought flats after coming to Hong Kong. If yes, what are the details?

(c) What are the criteria adopted by the Immigration Department in assessing applications regarding the admission of talent and professionals? How does the department ensure that there is a lack of relevant professionals in the local labour market? Has it evaluated the impact of the admission of professionals on the local labour market at the same time? ; and

(d) How many staff members will be deployed for handling applications regarding the admission of talent and professionals in 2013-14? What is the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. TANG Ka-piu

Reply:

(a) The number of professionals admitted for employment in Hong Kong under the General Employment Policy and the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals from 2008-09 to 2012-13 is as follows:

Immigration Scheme/ Policy	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
General Employment Policy	24 661	22 280	28 087	30 319	25 772
Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals	6 552	6 718	7 777	8 332	7 177

## General Employment Policy

A breakdown of the persons admitted under the General Employment Policy from 2008-09 to 2012-13 by region and profession is as follows:

Region	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
U.S.A.	3 531	2 969	3 915	4 205	3 778
United Kingdom	3 429	3 062	3 886	3 902	3 644
India	1 647	1 460	2 435	2 645	2 125
Japan	2 076	1 987	2 156	2 689	2 085
Australia	1 679	1 599	1 971	1 951	1 659
Taiwan	1 622	1 486	1 854	1 748	1 629
The Philippines	1 024	925	1 405	1 381	1 024
France	895	847	1 123	1 282	1 010
South Korea	801	858	1 085	1 146	1 254
Canada	856	736	969	963	902
Others	7 101	6 351	7 288	8 407	6 662
Total	24 661	22 280	28 087	30 319	25 772

Profession	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Administrators, Managers and Executives	8 229	7 299	10 223	9 982	8 426
Other Professionals	6 432	5 171	6 346	7 416	6 005
Sportsmen and Entertainers	5 456	3 746	3 622	4 477	4 608
Teachers/Professors	2 305	2 272	2 194	2 484	2 680
Investors	260	366	440	499	401
Others	1 979	3 426	5 262	5 461	3 652
Total	24 661	22 280	28 087	30 319	25 772

The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not maintain statistics by other categories mentioned in the question in respect of the persons admitted into Hong Kong under the General Employment Policy.

Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals

A breakdown of the persons admitted into Hong Kong under the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals from 2008-09 to 2012-13 by employer sector and monthly remuneration and length of employment is as follows:

Employer Sector	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Academic Research and Education	2 967	2 813	2 500	2 500	2 488
Arts/Culture	535	1 122	1 838	2 105	1 675
Financial Services	668	620	1 067	1 186	835
Commerce and Trade	1 457	770	666	879	858
Engineering and Construction	86	322	313	380	352
Information Technology	170	151	227	302	252
Recreation and Sports	172	468	173	126	106
Legal Services	89	73	146	132	74
Others	408	379	847	722	537
Total	6 552	6 718	7 777	8 332	7 177

Monthly Remuneration	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Below \$20,000	3 787	3 768	4 021	4 411	3 694
\$20,000 - \$39,999	1 924	2 075	2 432	2 396	2 198
\$40,000 - \$79,999	603	648	981	1 101	935
\$80,000 or above	238	227	343	424	350
Total	6 552	6 718	7 777	8 332	7 177

Year		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Number of Approved Applications	Short-term Employment	3 418	4 308	4 462	4 717	4 062
	Long-term Employment	3 134	2 410	3 315	3 615	3 115
	Total	6 552	6 718	7 777	8 332	7 177

\* Applications for short-term employment refer to those with employment period of less than 12 months.

The ImmD does not maintain statistics by other categories mentioned in the question in respect of the persons admitted into Hong Kong under the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals.

(b) The ImmD does not have relevant information or statistics on the professionals who have married with local residents or bought flats after being admitted to Hong Kong.

(c) At present, the ImmD implements two employment-related immigration arrangements, namely, the General Employment Policy for admitting overseas, Taiwan and Macao professionals and the Admission



Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals for Mainland professionals. The objective is to allow local employers to recruit professionals not readily available in Hong Kong to meet their manpower needs.

The professionals seeking to work in Hong Kong shall meet three main criteria:

- (1) having a good education background, normally a first degree in the relevant field;
- (2) having a confirmed offer of employment and are employed in a job relevant to their academic qualifications or working experience that cannot be readily taken up by local professionals; and
- (3) the remuneration package is broadly commensurate with and not inferior to the local prevailing market level.

During the assessment, the ImmD will make reference to the statistics prepared by the Census and Statistics Department and information provided by relevant professional bodies. It will also consult the Labour Department, other government departments or relevant professional bodies on individual cases as necessary to determine whether such professionals are not readily available locally and need to be admitted to Hong Kong, so as to ensure that the applications are in line with the scheme objectives. The ImmD will strictly assess applications for the admission of professionals, so as to strike the right balance between admitting the professionals needed by Hong Kong and upholding priority employment of the local workforce.

(d) In 2013-14, the ImmD will have an establishment as shown in the following table to handle the applications made under the above immigration scheme/policy:

Immigration Scheme/Policy	Post					Total	Salary Cost (in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary) (\$m)
	Senior Immigration Officer	Immigration Officer	Chief Immigration Assistant	Assistant Clerical Officer	Clerical Assistant		
General Employment Policy	5	18	2	1	2	28	14.12
Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals	2	10	2	1	2	17	7.84

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB169**

Question Serial No.

1832

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding visitors who were refused entry, would the Administration inform this Committee of the following:

(a) Please list the numbers of parallel traders who were refused entry in the past 5 years (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13) by control points.

(b) What manpower will the Immigration Department earmark for the identification and interception of parallel traders in 2013-14? What is the breakdown of the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. TIEN Puk-sun, Michael

Reply:

(a) The Immigration Department (ImmD) has started to maintain a breakdown of the numbers of refused entries of suspected parallel traders since September 2012. From 20 September 2012 to 28 February 2013, there were a total of 3 444 refused entries of suspected parallel traders. The breakdown by control point is as follows:

Control Point	Number of refused entries of suspected parallel traders
Lo Wu	2 037
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	941
Lok Ma Chau	57
Shenzhen Bay	381
Sha Tau Kok	28
Total	3 444

(b) In 2013-14, there will be a net increase of 154 posts in the department, of which 116 will be deployed for immigration control and related duties at various control points. The ImmD will make flexible deployment of manpower as necessary to cope with the relevant work.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB170**

Question Serial No.

1845

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Immigration Department adds more posts in the Control upon Entry area to “cope with the rising passenger and vehicle throughputs at various control points”. In this regard, please list:

- (a) The current number of staff and the posting arrangements at various control points of the Immigration Department. What are the number of additional staff and the posting arrangements of these additional posts?
- (b) A breakdown of the expenditure involved for the additional posts.

Asked by: Hon. TIEN Puk-sun, Michael

Reply:

(a) As at 1 March 2013, the establishment and posting arrangements at various control points of the Immigration Department (ImmD) are as follows:

Control Point	Establishment		Total
	Immigration Service grade	Clerical grade	
Airport	823	32	855
Lo Wu	727	14	741
Hung Hom	88	5	93
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	190	4	194
Lok Ma Chau	371	6	377
Man Kam To	77	5	82
Sha Tau Kok	48	5	53
Shenzhen Bay	332	5	337
China Ferry Terminal	161	7	168
Macau Ferry Terminal	185	4	189
Harbour Control Section	102	7	109
River Trade Terminal	36	4	40
Liner Clearance Section	35	0	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 175</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3 273</b>

In 2013-14, there will be a net increase of 154 posts in the ImmD, of which 116, comprising 110 posts in the Immigration Service grade and 6 posts in the Clerical grade, will be deployed for immigration control and related duties at various control points.

(b) The total annual salary costs of the 116 new posts, in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary, are about \$36.17 million.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB171**

Question Serial No.

2934

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong Kong

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There have been several media reports that Hong Kong permanent residents serving long-term sentences in the Philippines (including Mr. CHEUNG Tai-on and Mr. TANG Lung-wai, who, after being detained for over a decade, have been heavily sentenced in an unfair trial, in which no interpretation service was provided and prosecution exhibits had disappeared without a reason) are suffering severe hardship in prison with their meagre subsistence allowance being taken away.

What has the Immigration Department done for the above people in the past three financial years (2010-11 to 2012-13)? What were the manpower and resources involved in giving them a basic and humane life in prison?

What is the amount of expenditure in this regard for the coming financial year (2013-14)? Are there any new policies and measures to support and help the above people?

Asked by: Hon. TSE Wai-chun, Paul

Reply:

The HKSAR Government endeavours to assist Hong Kong residents in distress outside Hong Kong. The Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit (AHU) of the Immigration Department provides support and assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress outside Hong Kong. In general, upon receipt of requests for assistance from Hong Kong residents who are detained or imprisoned outside the territory, the AHU will make contact through the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the HKSAR and the Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Missions and provide practicable assistance having regard to the nature and the circumstances of individual cases as well as the wishes of the subjects. The assistance rendered by the AHU includes informing their families in Hong Kong of their detention as requested by the subjects, reflecting the wishes of the assistance seekers to the local authorities, making enquiries on case progress or providing information on local lawyers and interpreters, etc. The establishment of the AHU was 23 posts in the past three financial years (from 2010-11 to 2012-13). The total annual salary costs were about \$9.42 million, \$9.51 million and \$10.12 million respectively in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary. The establishment of the AHU will remain unchanged in 2013-14 with the total annual salary costs at about \$10.69 million in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB172**

Question Serial No.

0248

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

On engaging agency workers, please provide the following information:

	2012-13 (the latest position)
Number of contracts of engaging employment agencies	( )
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	( )
Total amount of commission paid to each employment agency	( )
Length of contract for each employment agency	( )
Number of agency workers	( )
Posts held by agency workers	
Monthly salary range of agency workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 - \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 - \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 - \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 - \$6,500	( )
• below \$6,240	( )
Length of service of agency workers	
• over 15 years	( )
• 10 – 15 years	( )
• 5 – 10 years	( )
• 3 – 5 years	( )
• 1 – 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Percentage of agency workers to the total number of staff in the department	( )
Percentage of amount paid to employment agencies to the total departmental staff cost	( )
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers on 5-day week	( )
Number of workers on 6-day week	( )

( ) denotes change in percentage as compared with 2011-12

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

The relevant information is as follows:

		2012-13 (as at 31.12.2012)
Number of contracts of engaging employment agencies		9 (-18%)
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	Note <sup>1</sup>	About \$2.8 m (-46%)
Total amount of commission paid to each employment agency		We only keep information on the contract sum but not the amount of commission paid to employment agencies.
Length of contract for each employment agency		3 to 12 months
Number of agency workers		63 (-37%)
Posts held by agency workers		Clerical
Monthly salary range of agency workers		
• \$30,001 or above		0 (-)
• \$16,001 - \$30,000		0 (-)
• \$8,001 - \$16,000		63 (+11%)
• \$6,501 - \$8,000		0 (-100%)
• \$6,240 - \$6,500		0 (-)
• below \$6,240		0 (-)
Length of service of agency workers		We do not have information on the length of service of agency workers.
• over 15 years		
• 10 – 15 years		
• 5 – 10 years		
• 3 – 5 years		
• 1 – 3 years		
• less than 1 year		
Percentage of agency workers to the total number of staff in the department		0.91% (-39%)
Percentage of amount paid to employment agencies to the total departmental staff cost		0.14% (-49%)
Number of workers with paid meal break		63 (-37%)
Number of workers without paid meal break		0 (-)
Number of workers on 5-day week		31 (-9%)
Number of workers on 5.5-day week		32 (-52%)
Number of workers on 6-day week		0 (-)

( ) denotes change in percentage as compared with 2011-12

Note<sup>1</sup>: The above figures are the total sums of all contracts.

Note<sup>2</sup>: The above information does not include information technology manpower supplied by technical service providers under a term contract centrally administered by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB173**

Question Serial No.

0249

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

On engaging outsourced workers, please provide the following information:

	2012-13 (the latest position)
Number of outsourced service contracts	( )
Total amount paid to outsourced service providers	( )
Length of contract for each outsourced service provider	( )
Number of outsourced workers engaged through outsourced service providers	( )
Posts held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleaning and information technology)	
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 - \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 - \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 - \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 - \$6,500	( )
• below \$6,240	( )
Length of service of outsourced workers	
• over 15 years	( )
• 10 – 15 years	( )
• 5 – 10 years	( )
• 3 – 5 years	( )
• 1 – 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Percentage of outsourced workers to the total number of staff in the department	( )
Percentage of amount paid to outsourced service providers to the total departmental staff cost	( )
Number of workers with paid meal break	( )
Number of workers without paid meal break	( )
Number of workers on 5-day week	( )
Number of workers on 6-day week	( )

( ) denotes change in percentage as compared with 2011-12



Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

The relevant information is as follows:

	2012-13 (as at 31.12.2012)
Number of outsourced service contracts	28 (-26%)
Total amount paid to outsourced service providers	About \$22.5 m (-1%)
Length of contract for each outsourced service provider	12 to 36 months
Number of outsourced workers engaged through outsourced service providers	313 (-15%)
Posts held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleaning and information technology)	Security, cleaning, and transport and delivery, etc.
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• \$30,001 or above</li><li>• \$16,001 - \$30,000</li><li>• \$8,001 - \$16,000</li><li>• \$6,501 - \$8,000</li><li>• \$6,240 - \$6,500</li><li>• below \$6,240</li></ul>	The monthly salary is agreed upon by the outsourced service provider and the outsourced workers when the contract of employment is signed. The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not have full information on the monthly salary range of outsourced workers. When procuring outsourced services, the ImmD has requested outsourced service providers to set the monthly salary levels of outsourced workers according to the average monthly salaries of the relevant industries as published by the Census and Statistics Department or the minimum wage adopted on 1 May 2011, whichever is higher.
Length of service of outsourced workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• over 15 years</li><li>• 10 – 15 years</li><li>• 5 – 10 years</li><li>• 3 – 5 years</li><li>• 1 – 3 years</li><li>• less than 1 year</li></ul>	The ImmD does not have information on the length of service of outsourced workers.
Percentage of outsourced workers to the total number of staff in the department	4.5% (-18%)
Percentage of amount paid to outsourced service providers to the total departmental staff cost	1.1% (-8%)
Number of workers with paid meal break Number of workers without paid meal break	Whether there is paid meal break or not is agreed upon by the outsourced service providers and the outsourced workers. We do not have information on whether meal breaks of outsourced service workers are paid or not.
Number of workers on 5-day week Number of workers on 6-day week	Subject to contract requirements and operational needs.

( ) denotes change in percentage as compared with 2011-12

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB174**

Question Serial No.

0250

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the employment of non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff, please provide the following information:

	2012-13 (the latest position)
Number of NCSC staff	( )
Posts taken up by NCSC staff	
Salary costs of the NCSC staff	( )
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 - \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 - \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 - \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 - \$6,500	( )
• below \$6,240	( )
Length of employment of NCSC staff	
• over 15 years	( )
• 10 – 15 years	( )
• 5 – 10 years	( )
• 3 – 5 years	( )
• 1 – 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Number of NCSC staff successfully transferring to civil service	( )
Number of NCSC staff failing to transfer to civil service	( )
Number of NCSC staff as a percentage of the total number of staff in the department	( )
Staff costs on NCSC staff as a percentage of the total staff costs in the department	( )
Number of NCSC staff with paid meal break	( )
Number of NCSC staff without paid meal break	( )
Number of NCSC staff on 5-day week	( )
Number of NCSC staff on 6-day week	( )
Number of NCSC staff applying for paternity leave	( )
Number of NCSC staff granted approval for paternity leave	( )

( ) denotes change in percentage as compared with 2011-12

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

The relevant information is as follows:

		2012-13 (as at 31.12.2012)
Number of NCSC staff	Note <sup>1</sup>	75 (-33%)
Posts taken up by NCSC staff		Including professional, technical, administrative and clerical NCSC staff positions, etc.
Salary costs of the NCSC staff	Note <sup>2</sup>	About \$10.97 m (-22%)
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff		
• \$30,001 or above		5 (+25%)
• \$16,001 - \$30,000		10 (-33%)
• \$8,001 - \$16,000		60 (-35%)
• \$6,501 - \$8,000		0 (-)
• \$6,240 - \$6,500		0 (-)
• below \$6,240		0 (-)
Length of employment of NCSC staff		
• 15 years or above		0 (-)
• 10 years to less than 15 years		3 (-)
• 5 years to less than 10 years		45 (0%)
• 3 years to less than 5 years		20 (-62%)
• 1 year to less than 3 years		5 (-29%)
• less than 1 year		2 (-75%)
Number of NCSC staff successfully transferring to civil service		The Department does not have the relevant information. NCSC staff is not required to furnish such information to the Department.
Number of NCSC staff failing to transfer to civil service		
Number of NCSC staff as a percentage of the total number of staff in the department		1.1% (-35%)
Staff costs on NCSC staff as a percentage of the total staff costs in the department		0.5% (-29%)
Number of NCSC staff with paid meal break		72 (-34%)
Number of NCSC staff without paid meal break		3 (0%)
Number of NCSC staff on 5-day week		49 (-43%)
Number of NCSC staff on 5.5-day week		26 (0%)
Number of NCSC staff on 6-day week		0 (-)
Number of NCSC staff applying for paternity leave		1 (-)
Number of NCSC staff granted approval for paternity leave		1 (-)

( ) denotes change in percentage as compared with 2011-12

Note<sup>1</sup>: Based on the number of staff on the calculation date.

Note<sup>2</sup>: The annual expenditure as of the calculation date.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB175**

Question Serial No.

3178

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the increasingly rampant parallel trading, would the Administration give breakdowns of the following for the past three years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13) :

- (1) The numbers of passengers who were refused entry for suspected parallel trading. Please list the numbers by control points.
- (2) The numbers of passengers engaged in parallel trading who were prosecuted for breach of conditions of stay.
- (3) The numbers of passengers engaged in parallel trading who were duly convicted for breach of conditions of stay. Please list the numbers by the level of sentence.
- (4) The five kinds of confiscated goods of the largest quantities seized in operations against parallel trading each year.
- (5) In 2012-13, has the Immigration Department increased manpower to combat parallel trading? What is the amount of expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-kin

Reply:

(1) The Immigration Department (ImmD) has started to maintain a breakdown of the numbers of refused entries of suspected parallel traders since September 2012. From 20 September 2012 to 28 February 2013, there were a total of 3 444 refused entries of suspected parallel traders. The breakdown by control point is as follows:

Control Point	Number of refused entries of suspected parallel traders
Lo Wu	2 037
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line	941
Lok Ma Chau	57
Shenzhen Bay	381
Sha Tau Kok	28
Total	3 444

(2) The ImmD has started to maintain statistics on enforcement actions taken against suspected parallel traders since 19 September 2012. As at 28 February 2013, a total of 180 visitors engaged in parallel trading were prosecuted for breach of conditions of stay.

(3) From 19 September 2012 to 28 February 2013, a total of 160 visitors engaged in parallel trading were convicted for breach of conditions of stay. They were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 19 days to 12 weeks.

(4) From 19 September 2012 to 28 February 2013, the five kinds of confiscated goods being seized in largest quantities during operations against parallel trading are listed below in descending order:

- (i) cosmetics
- (ii) diapers
- (iii) milk powder
- (iv) electronic products
- (v) medicine

(5) In 2012-13, the ImmD has enhanced its efforts to combat parallel trading with its existing resources and made internal deployment of manpower as necessary to cope with the related work.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB176**

Question Serial No.

3265

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Control after Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In recent months, new administrative measures have been introduced regarding non-local pregnant visitors coming to Hong Kong to give birth, would the Administration inform this Committee of the following:

- (1) Over the past three years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13), how many non-local pregnant visitors were arrested for overstaying? How many of them were convicted? Please provide a breakdown by the level of sentence.
- (2) Over the past three years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13), how many pregnant visitors were arrested for gaining entry into Hong Kong by their bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents? How many of them were convicted? Please provide a breakdown by the level of sentence.
- (3) Over the past three years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13), what were the figures of birth registration for babies born to non-local pregnant visitors?
- (4) Following the implementation of the "zero quota" measure for "doubly non-permanent resident pregnant women", how many non-local pregnant visitors successfully gave birth in Hong Kong by using emergency ambulance service at boundary control points?
- (5) Regarding the additional administrative measures introduced this year for the prevention of non-local pregnant visitors from coming to give birth in Hong Kong, what additional manpower and expenditure are involved?

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-kin

Reply:

- (1) The figures of Mainland pregnant women arrested and prosecuted for overstaying since October 2011 are tabulated as follows:

	Number of arrests and prosecutions	Sentence	
		Suspended sentence	Immediate imprisonment
October 2011 to March 2012	223	217	6
April 2012 to February 2013	277	254	23

Note: The Immigration Department (ImmD) has started to maintain relevant figures since October 2011. Figures on non-local pregnant women from places other than the Mainland are not available.

They were sentenced to imprisonment generally ranging from 14 days to 3 months, suspended for 2 to 3 years. Since some of these pregnant women had criminal records in Hong Kong, they were sentenced to immediate imprisonment ranging from 7 to 28 days.

(2) The ImmD does not have the breakdown of non-local pregnant women prosecuted for contracting bogus marriages with Hong Kong residents.

(3) The figures of birth registration kept by the ImmD in the past three years are as follows:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as at February 2013)
Number of birth registration of babies born to non-local women and others	43 847	42 048	26 324
(i) Number of birth registration of babies born to Mainland women	43 114	41 095	25 481
(ii) Others <sup>Note</sup>	733	953	843

Note: It refers to the birth registration of babies born to other non-local women (excluding Mainland women) and those made after 12 months of birth.

(4) The ImmD does not have information on non-local pregnant women giving birth in Hong Kong by using emergency ambulance service at boundary control points.

(5) In 2013-14, there will be a net increase of 154 posts in the ImmD, of which 116 will be deployed for immigration control and related duties at various control points. The Department will make flexible deployment of manpower as necessary to cope with the relevant duties, including the implementation of complementary immigration measures on Mainland pregnant women.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB177**

Question Serial No.

2098

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Administration will provide immigration facilitation to complement the policy objective of attracting more non-local students to study in our higher educational institutions and facilitate them to stay and work in Hong Kong after graduation. Could the Administration inform this Committee of the number of students who have successfully enrolled in our higher educational institutions by virtue of the immigration facilitation measures up to 2012-13? Please provide a breakdown of the institutions they have enrolled in, the subjects they have chosen to study and their levels. How many of them have stayed and worked in Hong Kong after graduation?

Asked by: Hon. YICK Chi-ming, Frankie

Reply:

To complement the policy objective of further developing Hong Kong as a regional education hub, the Immigration Department (ImmD) has implemented various immigration facilitation measures since May 2008 as agreed with the Education Bureau to attract non-local students to study in Hong Kong higher educational institutions, which include the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates, allowing those who have obtained a degree or higher qualification in a full-time and locally-accredited programme in Hong Kong to stay or return to work in Hong Kong.

From May 2008 to end February 2013, a total of 81 207 non-local students were allowed to study in Hong Kong higher educational programmes (sub-degree or above). The ImmD does not have a breakdown of the non-local students by institution, subject and level. In the same period, a total of 22 477 non-local graduates were allowed to stay or return to work in Hong Kong under the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB178**

Question Serial No.

2099

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

With regard to the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals, please inform this Committee of the following: what is the number of applications received by the Immigration Department from various industries over the past five years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13)? Of those applications, how many were refused? Please provide a breakdown of the reasons for refusal? What is the estimated expenditure for the assessment work involved with the scheme in 2013-14?

Asked by: Hon. YICK Chi-ming, Frankie

Reply:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not have a breakdown by industry of the persons approved to take up employment in Hong Kong under the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP). Approval figures over the past five years, categorised by employer sector, are as follows:

Employer Sector	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As at February 2013)
Academic Research and Education	2 967	2 813	2 500	2 500	2 488
Arts/Culture	535	1 122	1 838	2 105	1 675
Financial Services	668	620	1 067	1 186	835
Commerce and Trade	1 457	770	666	879	858
Engineering and Construction	86	322	313	380	352
Information Technology	170	151	227	302	252
Recreation and Sports	172	468	173	126	106
Legal Services	89	73	146	132	74
Others	408	379	847	722	537
Total	6 552	6 718	7 777	8 332	7 177

The numbers of applications for taking up employment in Hong Kong under the ASMTP which were refused over the past five years are as follows:

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As at February 2013)
Number of refused applications	308	539	195	285	1 063

The common reasons for refusal include the following:

- (a) The employer should be able to find the relevant professionals in Hong Kong within a short period of time;
- (b) The remuneration package offered is not commensurate with the prevailing market level;
- (c) Inadequate relevant academic qualifications or experience;
- (d) Doubtful operating or financial situation of the employing company; or
- (e) Doubtful purpose of application.

The ImmD will have an establishment of 17 posts (including 2 Senior Immigration Officers, 10 Immigration Officers, 2 Chief Immigration Assistants, 1 Assistant Clerical Officer and 2 Clerical Assistants) to handle the ASMTP applications in 2013-14. The total annual salary costs of the 17 posts, in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary, are about \$7.84 million.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB179**

Question Serial No.

2196

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Control upon Entry

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Immigration clearance at control points

- (a) In the estimates for the new year (2013-14), what resources will be earmarked for improving control point facilities so as to reduce the waiting time of the public or visitors for clearance? How much waiting time is expected to be reduced on average on weekdays and holidays respectively?
- (b) What resources will be earmarked for upgrading the equipment to handle the electronic Exit-Entry Permit for Travelling to and from Hong Kong and Macao to be introduced by the Mainland authorities by phases within this year?
- (c) The Kai Tak Cruise Terminal will start operation in mid-2013. What is the estimated establishment for this year (2013-14)? This control point is very different from the others in terms of clearance pattern as the number of passengers and the time for immigration clearance depend on the sizes of the cruise liners and their arrival and departure time. How can the Administration strike a balance in the establishment to ensure efficient immigration clearance on the one hand and no surplus manpower on the other?

Asked by: Hon. YIU Si-wing

Reply:

- (a) In 2013-14, there will be a net increase of 154 posts in the Immigration Department (ImmD), of which 116 posts will be deployed for immigration control and related duties at various control points. The ImmD will flexibly deploy manpower as necessary to cope with immigration control duties. Moreover, to enhance the capacity for immigration clearance, the ImmD has planned to add a total of 16 multi-purpose e-Channels at various control points, including Lo Wu, Lok Ma Chau Spur Line, Shenzhen Bay and Lok Ma Chau. The Department will also streamline its workflow and make use of information technology to enhance efficiency of immigration control.
- (b) The ImmD received funding approval of about \$247.5 million by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council in July 2010 for upgrading its computer systems and installing immigration clearance facilities to meet the requirements arising from the introduction of electronic Exit-Entry Permit for Travelling to and from Hong Kong and Macao by the Mainland authorities by phases.
- (c) In 2013-14, there will be a total of 66 posts (of which 31 will be new posts in 2013-14) in the Liner Clearance Section of the ImmD. They will be deployed for immigration control duties at the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal control point and other duties related to liner clearance. In allocating manpower resources

to this control point, the ImmD has strictly adhered to the estimated number of passengers to make calculations and consider the requirements. Therefore, there should be no question of surplus in manpower. Moreover, the ImmD will deploy manpower flexibly and suitably with regard to the actual number of passengers and situation in the Cruise Terminal control point so as to provide efficient clearance service to passengers.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB180**

Question Serial No.

2197

Head: 70 Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (5) Nationality and Assistance to HKSAR Residents outside Hong Kong

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The actual figure of requests for assistance by Hong Kong residents in distress outside Hong Kong and by their family members received by the Immigration Department in 2012 was 1 791. Please provide a breakdown of the types of requests. For example, how many cases were related to leisure travel? How many cases were related to business travel? How many were individual travellers? How many were package tours? Regarding the 1 791 requests for assistance, how many times did the Immigration Department send officers to the places in question to render assistance? What are the criteria for arranging such assistance?

Asked by: Hon. YIU Si-wing

Reply:

In the 1 791 requests for assistance received by the Immigration Department (ImmD) in 2012, a total of 1 791 persons were involved. A breakdown of the cases by nature is as follows:

Year	Loss of Travel Document	Traffic Accident	Hospitalisation, Illness and Death	Others (such as missing, being detained, etc.)	Total
2012	861	141	406	383	1 791

As regards the emergency response mechanism for helping Hong Kong residents (HKRs) in distress outside Hong Kong, the Security Bureau (SB) has formulated a contingency plan for "Emergency Response Operations Outside the HKSAR" (EROOHK) for providing assistance to HKRs whose personal safety is compromised by large-scale natural disasters or sudden incidents outside Hong Kong (regardless of the location of incident). The EROOHK sets out the three-tier contingency arrangements in detail. In gist, where the incident only affects individual travellers or does not involve serious risk to personal safety, the Assistance to Hong Kong Residents Unit (AHU) of the ImmD will provide necessary assistance directly to the requesting HKRs under Tier One. If the incident involves higher risk to personal safety or the scale of required assistance is larger, the SB will immediately activate EROOHK Tier Two and co-ordinate comprehensive follow-up actions through an inter-departmental co-ordinating team. Where the situation deteriorates, the SB may escalate to EROOHK Tier Three and activate the Emergency Monitoring and Support Centre for emergency response on a 24-hour basis until the matter is resolved. HKRs in need of assistance due to sudden incidents outside Hong Kong may call the 24-hour hotline "1868" of the AHU. After taking into account the circumstances of individual cases and the particular requests, the HKSAR Government will provide assistance in accordance with the emergency response mechanism.

The ImmD sent officers to render assistance to HKRs outside Hong Kong in connection with one incident in 2012.

Name in block letters: Eric K K CHAN

Post Title: Director of Immigration

Date: 28.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB181**

Question Serial No.

5474

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

With regard to the indicators for measuring performance under the above programme, please advise on the following:

Please list the numbers of smuggling cases with seizure as well as the numbers of persons arrested at each control point in 2012. Among the persons arrested, how many of them were aged below 18?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Hak-kan

Reply:

In 2012, the total number of smuggling cases detected by the Customs and Excise Department at various control points was 21 640. A total of 11 125 suspects were arrested, of whom 28 were aged below 18. Please see the following table for details:

	<u>Number of cases</u>	<u>Number of persons arrested</u>
<u>Control point</u>		
Hong Kong International Airport	3 940	141
Lo Wu Control Point	7 934	5 362
Lok Ma Chau Control Point	3 869	1 403
Lok Ma Chau Spur Line Control Point	2 728	2 088
Shenzhen Bay Control Point	1 697	1 210
Sha Tau Kok Control Point	263	131
Man Kam To Control Point	92	95
Hung Hom Through Train Station	214	124
Hong Kong-China Ferry Terminal	445	196

	<u>Number of cases</u>	<u>Number of persons arrested</u>
Hong Kong-Macau Ferry Terminal	428	349
Tuen Mun Ferry Pier	30	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 640</b>	<b>11 125</b>

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB182**

Question Serial No.

1864

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Anti-narcotics Investigation

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2013-14, the provision in Programme 2 has been increased by \$6.2 million as compared with 2012-13. However, only one additional post is required to be created under the programme. Please explain which aspect(s) of the newly created post (rank, nature and operational expenses) has (have) caused the increase in the estimate.

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher

Reply:

In 2013-14, the provision in Programme 2 of the Customs and Excise Department has been increased by \$6.2 million. Apart from the creation of an Assistant Clerical Officer post to provide support to the Licensing and Liaison Unit of the Controlled Chemicals Group, the provision is mainly allocated for the repair and maintenance of drug detection devices and data processing equipment, and the hiring of professional services for complicated cases.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB183**

Question Serial No.

1303

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department                      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:                      (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer:              Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau:              Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

Please advise the Committee on the expenditure, staffing establishment, effectiveness and prosecution status in respect of the enforcement work against parallel trade activities last year. What are the specific measures in 2013-14? How much expenditure and manpower will be deployed in carrying out work against parallel goods? In addition, are there any statistics on the major types of goods and visitors involved in parallel trade activities, and the number of people among Mainland visitors holding "multiple-entry permits" involved in making multiple entries into Hong Kong and engaging in parallel trade activities? How many Hong Kong travellers are involved in parallel trade activities as well? How many visitors who made multiple entries and carried large amounts of goods were rejected last year, and how many of them have been added to the watch list? Please tabulate the said information covering figures of the past 12 months.

Asked by: Hon. CHUNG Kwok-pan

Reply:

The Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) has flexibly deployed internal resources to ensure smooth clearance at various control points through intelligence exchange, on-scene notification, enhancement of spot checks and order management. Besides, the Shenzhen and Hong Kong authorities have conducted joint operations against parallel trade activities since September last year. As at February this year, C&ED had detected 4 339 cases and seized smuggling goods including duty-not-paid cigarettes, liquors and electronic equipment with a total value of \$30.79 million. C&ED will continue to ensure smooth clearance at various control points in 2013-14.

As for the numbers of Mainlanders holding "multiple-entry permits" and local residents who have engaged in parallel trade activities, the Immigration Department stated that they did not have such breakdown. From September last year to February this year, a total of 3 444 incoming visitors were rejected entry due to suspected parallel trade activities. Details are as follows:

	2012				2013		Total
	September	October	November	December	January	February	
Number of visitors who were rejected entry due to suspected parallel trade activities	39	230	448	311	929	1 487	3 444

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB184**

Question Serial No.

0516

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the departmental records management work over the past three years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13):

1. Please provide information on the number and rank of officers designated to perform such work. If there is no officer designated for such work, please provide information on the number of officers and the hours of work involved in records management duties, and the other duties they have to undertake in addition to records management;

2. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been closed pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

3. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been transferred to GRS for retention:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

4. Please list in the table below information on records which have been approved for destruction by GRS:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

1. Day-to-day records management in the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) is mainly taken up by clerical and secretarial staff, in addition to their administrative support and clerical duties. The Department does not have a breakdown of the hours of work spent on records management by the aforesaid staff. Moreover, C&ED appoints the Departmental Secretary (of the Chief Executive Officer rank) to act as the Departmental Records Manager, and a Superintendent of Customs and Excise / Chief Trade Controls Officer or an officer of equivalent rank as the Assistant Departmental Records Manager to supervise records management.
2. There were no closed programme and administrative records pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal in the Department over the past three years (2010-11 to 2012-13).
3. Information on the Department's programme and administrative records which have been transferred to GRS for retention over the past three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) is as follows:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
Administrative records	1972-2004	6 files and less than 1 linear metre	2012	Permanent retention	No
Programme records	-	-	-	-	-

4. Information on records which have been approved for destruction by GRS over the past three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) is as follows:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
Administrative records	1973-2010	23 949 files and 846 linear metres (mostly application forms for employment)	Not applicable	2-7 years	No
Programme records	1974-2011	7 581 052 files and 4 004 linear metres (mostly import and export cargo manifests)	Not applicable	2-7 years	26 files are confidential

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB185**

Question Serial No.

3674

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:                    (1) Control and Enforcement    (2) Anti-narcotics Investigation

Controlling Officer:        Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau:        Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

Regarding the arrangements for strip searches and rectal examinations conducted by the Department, please provide the following information:

1.        the numbers of searches not involving removal of clothing, searches involving removal of clothing and those involving removal of underwear conducted, the number of non-local residents involved and a breakdown of the nature of the crimes involved in the past five years (2008-2012);
2.        existing guidelines and training manual on conducting strip searches and rectal examinations, and the ranks of officers who make the decision to conduct strip searches and rectal examinations;
3.        whether the Department has made any improvement on the arrangements for strip searches and rectal examinations in the past five years and the relevant details.    If no, what are the reasons?
4.        whether the Department has plans to adopt the Correctional Services Department's measure of introducing low radiation X-ray body scanners in place of strip searches and rectal examinations.    If yes, what are the details?    If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

1.        The information of the cases in which personal searches were conducted by the Customs and Excise Department at control points in the past five years is as follows:

Year	Number of cases	Removal of clothing not required	Removal of outerwear required	Removal of all clothing required	Number of non-local residents	Number of arrested persons*
2008	71 148	35 013	35 028	1 107	29 703	7 817
2009	77 155	35 972	39 549	1 634	29 831	10 291
2010	81 101	33 146	46 099	1 856	29 746	7 843
2011	79 064	30 352	47 282	1 430	26 440	10 402
2012	82 726	27 530	54 033	1 163	29 062	11 833

\* The Department does not have any breakdown by nature of the crimes currently. Generally speaking, most of the crimes involve contravention of the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance, the Import and Export Ordinance or the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

2. According to the Customs and Excise Service Ordinance (Cap. 342) and the Import and Export Ordinance (Cap. 60), members of the Customs and Excise Service can conduct searches on inbound and outbound persons. The Department has provided guidelines and training on conducting strip searches and rectal examinations for frontline officers. All decisions to conduct strip searches must be made by officers at the rank of Senior Customs Officer or above. If rectal examinations are deemed necessary, the persons concerned will be sent to public hospitals for conducting examinations with permission from officers at the inspectorate rank.

3&4. The Customs and Excise Department has been keeping abreast of the latest development of detection technology, and will introduce the “passive millimetre wave screening system”, a non-intrusive inspection device which detects contraband concealed underneath clothing, at the Hong Kong International Airport and Kai Tak Cruise Terminal in the second quarter of this year. The Department will draw on the experience of other law enforcement agencies from time to time with a view to enhancing efficiency while minimizing inconvenience to travellers.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB186**

Question Serial No.

5479

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

The increase in the estimated provision under this programme for 2013-14 is mainly due to an increase of 69 posts. Please state the posts and specify their duties.

Asked by: Hon. IP Kwok-him

Reply:

The 69 posts to be increased by the Customs and Excise Department in 2013-14 involve an additional salary provision of \$22.73 million. They are mainly created for combating smuggling activities at control points and drug trafficking activities at the Airport, coping with the operation of the air cargo terminal at Hong Kong International Airport and the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal, promoting the Hong Kong Authorized Economic Operator Programme as well as optimizing the clearance arrangement for cross-boundary students and passengers. The recruitment exercise will commence in the first half of 2013. Details are as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	5	Chief Customs Officer	5
Inspector of Customs and Excise	7	Senior Customs Officer	14
Senior Clerical Officer	1	Customs Officer	37
<b>Total number of new posts</b>		<b>69</b>	

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB187**

Question Serial No.

2720

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

Please provide the figures on the arrests made by the Customs and Excise Department in enforcing the Import and Export Ordinance at various control points in the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13). What is the estimated provision earmarked by the Department for enforcing the Import and Export Ordinance in 2013-14?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Ka-ki

Reply:

The figures on the arrests made in enforcing the Import and Export Ordinance at various control points in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	Number of arrests
2008-09	399
2009-10	260
2010-11	239
2011-12	237
2012-13	148
(As at 28 February 2013)	

The expenditure involved in the work under Programme (1) Control and Enforcement by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) in 2013-14 will be \$2,287.9 million. However, a breakdown of the number of officers involved is not available since enforcement of the Import and Export Ordinance is one of the general duties of C&ED.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB188**

Question Serial No.

3072

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development / Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

Please list out in a table the amount of the following items seized by the Customs and Excise Department within Hong Kong and the number of persons involved in the past 5 years.

		Narcotics	Firearms	Strategic goods	Dutiable commodities	Articles which infringe copyright	Articles which infringe trade descriptions
2008	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						
2009	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						
2010	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						
2011	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						
2012	Amount						
	Number of persons involved						

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Ka-ki

Reply:

The numbers of cases detected (Note 1) and persons arrested by the Customs and Excise Department in the past 5 years are listed as follows:

		Narcotics	Firearms	Strategic goods	Dutiable commodities	Articles which infringe copyright	Infringement of trade descriptions
2008	Number of cases	685	10	5	25 209	7 679	1 824
	Number of persons arrested	648	3	0	5 462	987	860
2009	Number of cases	544	22	7	20 147	6 372	1 698
	Number of persons arrested	490	17	3	8 327	1 109	954
2010	Number of cases	427	20	12	19 458	610	947
	Number of persons arrested	369	14	0	6 449	532	832
2011	Number of cases	447	19	14	19 799	323	647
	Number of persons arrested	416	11	2	9 670	436	543
2012	Number of cases	478	20	4	21 811	116	533
	Number of persons arrested	433	14	0	11 545	166	506

Note 1: Since the items seized fall under different categories involving different measurement units, we list the number of cases instead of the amount of items seized.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB189**

Question Serial No.

3073

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Anti-narcotics Investigation

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13), how many cases relating to organised drugs syndicates and individual drug offenders were detected by the Customs and Excise Department? How many persons were arrested?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Ka-ki

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the numbers of drug trafficking cases detected and persons arrested by the Customs and Excise Department were as follows:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of cases	149	144	170	185	214
No. of persons arrested	163	157	177	205	211

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB190**

Question Serial No.

3074

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Anti-narcotics Investigation

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13), how many drug workshop and distribution centre were detected by the Customs and Excise Department within Hong Kong?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Ka-ki

Reply:

In the past 5 years, the numbers of drug manufacturing workshop and distribution centre detected by the Customs and Excise Department within Hong Kong were as follows:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Drug Manufacturing Workshop	-	1	2	-	-
Drug Distribution Centre	10	8	15	11	3

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB191**

Question Serial No.

2159

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

Under Programme (1), provision for 2013-14 will be increased by \$277.5 million (13.8%). In this connection, please advise this Committee of the proportion of resources, reason for increase, distribution of posts and recruitment schedule in respect of the 69 posts estimated to be increased.

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

The 69 posts to be increased by the Customs and Excise Department in 2013-14 involve an additional salary provision of \$22.73 million, accounting for about 8% of the overall increase under Programme (1). They are mainly created for combating smuggling activities at control points and drug trafficking activities at the Airport, coping with the operation of the air cargo terminal at Hong Kong International Airport and the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal, promoting the Hong Kong Authorized Economic Operator Programme as well as optimizing the clearance arrangement for cross-boundary students and passengers. The recruitment exercise will commence in the first half of 2013. Details are as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	5	Chief Customs Officer	5
Inspector of Customs and Excise	7	Senior Customs Officer	14
Senior Clerical Officer	1	Customs Officer	37
<b>Total number of new posts</b>		<b>69</b>	

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB192**

Question Serial No.

3289

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

Has additional manpower been deployed to conduct interception or have more efficient means of inspection been employed at various control points in light of the prevalent parallel trade activities in recent years?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

In view of the satisfactory results of the joint effort of the Shenzhen and Hong Kong authorities against parallel trade activities since September last year, both sides have decided to make it a routine operation to serve as a long term deterrent. In 2013-14, the Customs & Excise Department will continue to flexibly deploy resources to ensure smooth clearance at various control points through intelligence exchange, on-scene notification, enhancement of spot checks and order management.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB193**

Question Serial No.

1517

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department                      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:                      (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer:        Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau:        Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary  
for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

Would the Administration inform this Committee of the amount of resources and manpower earmarked by the Customs and Excise Department for combating parallel trade activities in 2013-14 and the specific action plan to reduce the number of Mainland parallel traders?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK, Dennis

Reply:

In view of the satisfactory results of the joint effort of the Shenzhen and Hong Kong authorities against parallel trade activities since September last year, both sides have decided to make it a routine operation to serve as a long-term deterrent. In 2013-14, the Customs and Excise Department will continue to flexibly deploy internal resources to ensure smooth clearance at various control points through intelligence exchange, on-scene notification, enhancement of spot checks and order management.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB194**

Question Serial No.

1102

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

- (a) What were the amounts of milk powder, daily commodities and electronic products confiscated by the Customs and Excise Department in 2012 and their respective total values?
- (b) How will the confiscated products be disposed of?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey

Reply:

(a) In 2012, the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) seized 150 kilograms of milk powder and about 1 million units of electrical/electronic products in accordance with the "Offence of importing or exporting unmanifested cargo" under the Import and Export Ordinance, and their respective total values were \$40,000 and \$56 million. Currently, C&ED does not keep separate statistics for daily commodities seized.

(b) Upon completion of all legal proceedings, all confiscated goods will either be destroyed or put up for sale in public auction in accordance with the Stores and Procurement Regulations.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB195**

Question Serial No.

0755

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department      Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

The Customs and Excise Department expects that there will be a net increase of 99 posts in 2013-14. What are their duties and ranks? What are the justifications for such an increase? What is the expenditure involved? Among the new posts, how many are dedicated to combating parallel traders? What is the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

The Customs and Excise Department will increase 99 posts in 2013-14, involving an additional salary provision of \$33.5 million. They are mainly created for combating smuggling activities at control points and drug trafficking activities at the Airport, coping with the operation of the air cargo terminal at Hong Kong International Airport and the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal, curbing the trend of telephone ordering of illicit cigarettes, enhancing the capability of investigating cases of suspected contravention of the Motor Vehicles (First Registration Tax) Ordinance, promoting the Hong Kong Authorized Economic Operator Programme, as well as optimizing the clearance arrangement for cross-boundary students and passengers. Details are as follows:

Rank	Number	
	Posts to be created	Posts to be deleted
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	8	-
Inspector of Customs and Excise	11	-
Chief Customs Officer	8	-
Senior Customs Officer	22	-
Customs Officer	49	-
Senior Clerical Officer	1	-
Assistant Clerical Officer	1	-
Senior Typist	-	1
<b>Posts to be created</b>	<b>100</b>	

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number</b>
Posts to be deleted	<b>1</b>
Net increase of posts	<b>99</b>

In 2013-14, the Customs and Excise Department will flexibly deploy internal resources to ensure smooth clearance at various control points through intelligence exchange, on-scene notification, enhancement of spot checks and order management, and continue to work with the Shenzhen Customs to combat parallel trade activities.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB196**

Question Serial No.

3748

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department

Subhead (No. & title): (661) Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the estimate of the Customs and Excise Department for 2013-14, the provision of \$39,050,000 under Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote) represents an increase of \$19,192,000 (96.6%) over the revised estimate for 2012-13. This is mainly due to increased requirement for new and replacement equipment. Please give details of the number, expenditure and purpose of such plant, vehicles and equipment, as well as the means of disposal of the old plant, vehicles and equipment that have been replaced.

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

The breakdown of the items under Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment in the estimate of the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) for 2013-14 is as follows:

<b>Items</b>	<b>Estimated expenditure</b>
Replacement/addition of equipment such as X-ray machines and various contraband detectors for control points	32,698,000
Replacement of closed-circuit television security devices and air-conditioning systems for control points and offices	2,593,000
Replacement of operational equipment such as thermal imagers to maintain the efficiency of investigation	1,899,000
Replacement of the elevator control system, and the equipment such as hydraulic platforms at the Cargo Examination Compound, of the Kwai Chung Customhouse	1,860,000
Total:	39,050,000

The C&ED will dispose of the replaced equipment, devices, systems and apparatus by means of, among others, trade-in and auction according to the Stores and Procurement Regulations.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB197**

Question Serial No.

1463

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

As the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is due for completion in 2016, please advise whether the Customs and Excise Department has taken corresponding measures and made plans for staffing provision to cope with the additional cross-boundary passenger and cargo flows. If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. LO Wai-kwok

Reply:

The Customs and Excise Department has carried out an initial assessment on the effects of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge on cross-boundary traffic flow upon its completion. Subject to the progress of the project and needs, the Department will apply for additional resources in accordance with the established mechanism.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB198**

Question Serial No.

2520

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

The Customs and Excise Department estimates that there will be an increase of 99 non-directorate posts in 2013-14. In this regard, would the Administration please provide the following information:

- a) the number of posts to be deleted and created by the Department by **programme, rank and function**;
- b) the establishment and the strength of each rank by programme in 2012-13 and the estimated figures of such in 2013-14.

Asked by: Hon. POON Siu-ping

Reply:

- a) The Customs and Excise Department will increase 99 posts in 2013-14, which are mainly created for combating smuggling activities at control points and drug trafficking activities at the Airport, coping with the operation of the air cargo terminal at Hong Kong International Airport and the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal, curbing the activities of telephone ordering of illicit cigarettes, enhancing the capability of investigating cases of suspected contravention of the Motor Vehicles (First Registration Tax) Ordinance, promoting the Hong Kong Authorized Economic Operator Programme as well as optimizing the clearance arrangement for cross-boundary students and passengers. Details are as follows:

Rank	Number	
	Posts to be created	Posts to be deleted
<b>Programme (1)</b>		
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	5	-
Inspector of Customs and Excise	7	-
Chief Customs Officer	5	-
Senior Customs Officer	14	-
Customs Officer	37	-
Senior Clerical Officer	1	-
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>

Rank	Number	
	Posts to be created	Posts to be deleted
<b>Programme (2)</b>		
Assistant Clerical Officer	1	-
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Programme (3)</b>		
No creation or deletion of posts	-	-
<b>Programme (4)</b>		
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	3	-
Inspector of Customs and Excise	4	-
Chief Customs Officer	3	-
Senior Customs Officer	8	-
Customs Officer	12	-
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Programme (5)</b>		
Senior Typist	-	1
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Posts to be created</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Posts to be deleted</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Net increase of posts</b>	<b>99</b>	

b) The establishment in 2012-13 and the estimated establishment in 2013-14 are as follows:-

Financial year	Programme (1)	Programme (2)	Programme (3)	Programme (4)	Programme (5)	Total
2012-13	4 350	294	517	346	342	<b>5 849</b>
2013-14	4 419	295	517	376	341	<b>5 948</b>

The establishment and the strength of each rank in 2012-13 are as follows:

Rank	Establishment (Strength*)	Rank	Establishment (Strength*)
Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1 (1)	Statistician	1 (1)
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1 (1)	Statistical Officer I	2 (2)
Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Excise	3 (4)	Statistical Officer II	2 (2)
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	1 (0)	Armourer I	1 (1)
		Armourer III	1 (1)



<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment (Strength*)</b>
Senior Principal Trade Controls Officer	1 (1)
Chief Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2 (2)
Senior Superintendent of Customs and Excise	16 (15)
Superintendent of Customs and Excise	31 (23)
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	76 (76)
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	307 (291)
Inspector of Customs and Excise	437 (446)
Chief Customs Officer	311 (294)
Senior Customs Officer	1 082 (913)
Customs Officer	2 455 (2 450)
Principal Trade Controls Officer	6 (5)
Chief Trade Controls Officer	26 (24)
Senior Trade Controls Officer	83 (85)
Trade Controls Officer	203 (196)
Assistant Trade Controls Officer	151 (140)
Chief Executive Officer	1 (1)
Senior Executive Officer	4 (4)
Executive Officer I	17 (15)
Executive Officer II	4 (6)
Senior Treasury Accountant	1 (1)
Treasury Accountant	4 (4)
Senior Accounting Officer	1 (0)
Accounting Officer I	6 (5)
Accounting Officer II	1 (3)
Senior Training Officer	1 (1)
Training Officer I	1 (1)
Senior Official Languages Officer	1 (1)
Official Languages Officer I	3 (3)
Official Languages Officer II	14 (14)
Calligraphist	1 (1)

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment (Strength*)</b>
Senior Systems Manager	1 (3)
Systems Manager	4 (4)
Analyst / Programmer I	14 (17)
Analyst / Programmer II	6 (4)
Assistant Computer Operation Manager	1 (1)
Senior Computer Operator	1 (1)
Computer Operator I	10 (9)
Computer Operator II	10 (9)
Assistant Data Preparation Supervisor	4 (3)
Senior Confidential Assistant	1 (1)
Confidential Assistant	7 (7)
Senior Clerical Officer	7 (6)
Clerical Officer	27 (26)
Assistant Clerical Officer	121 (114)
Clerical Assistant	99 (94)
Office Assistant	25 (22)
Chief Supplies Officer	1 (0)
Senior Supplies Officer	0 (1)
Supplies Officer	4 (2)
Assistant Supplies Officer	3 (5)
Senior Supplies Supervisor	1 (0)
Supplies Supervisor I	11 (12)
Supplies Supervisor II	24 (25)
Supplies Assistant	11 (11)
Telephone Operator	1 (1)
Special Driver	22 (17)
Motor Driver	61 (66)
Workman II	46 (35)

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment (Strength*)</b>
Senior Personal Secretary	1 (1)
Personal Secretary I	6 (6)
Personal Secretary II	22 (21)
Senior Typist	3 (3)
Typist	9 (9)
Senior Divisional Occupational Safety Officer	1 (1)
Transport Services Officer I	1 (1)
Management Services Officer I	1 (1)

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment (Strength*)</b>
Cook	1 (1)
Leisure Services Manager	1 (1)
Assistant Leisure Services Manager II	1 (1)
Senior Launch Master	6 (4)
Launch Assistant	9 (6)
Special Photographer I	1 (0)
Special Photographer II	3 (0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 849 (5 586)</b>

\*The strength as at 31 January 2013, including those officers who are on pre-retirement leave.

The estimated establishment of each rank in 2013-14 is given below. Figures on strength cannot be ascertained due to various factors like resignation and early retirement:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment</b>
Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise	1
Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Excise	3
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C	1
Senior Principal Trade Controls Officer	1
Chief Superintendent of Customs and Excise	2
Senior Superintendent of Customs and Excise	16
Superintendent of Customs and Excise	31
Assistant Superintendent of Customs and Excise	76
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	315
Inspector of Customs and Excise	448
Chief Customs Officer	319
Senior Customs Officer	1 104
Customs Officer	2 504

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment</b>
Statistician	1
Statistical Officer I	2
Statistical Officer II	2
Armourer I	1
Armourer III	1
Senior Systems Manager	1
Systems Manager	4
Analyst / Programmer I	14
Analyst / Programmer II	6
Assistant Computer Operation Manager	1
Senior Computer Operator	1
Computer Operator I	10
Computer Operator II	10

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment</b>
Principal Trade Controls Officer	6
Chief Trade Controls Officer	26
Senior Trade Controls Officer	83
Trade Controls Officer	203
Assistant Trade Controls Officer	151
Chief Executive Officer	1
Senior Executive Officer	4
Executive Officer I	17
Executive Officer II	4
Senior Treasury Accountant	1
Treasury Accountant	4
Senior Accounting Officer	1
Accounting Officer I	6
Accounting Officer II	1
Senior Training Officer	1
Training Officer I	1
Senior Official Languages Officer	1
Official Languages Officer I	3
Official Languages Officer II	14
Calligraphist	1
Senior Personal Secretary	1
Personal Secretary I	6
Personal Secretary II	22
Senior Typist	2
Typist	9
Senior Divisional Occupational Safety Officer	1
Transport Services Officer I	1
Management Services Officer I	1

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Establishment</b>
Assistant Data Preparation Supervisor	4
Senior Confidential Assistant	1
Confidential Assistant	7
Senior Clerical Officer	8
Clerical Officer	27
Assistant Clerical Officer	122
Clerical Assistant	99
Office Assistant	25
Chief Supplies Officer	1
Supplies Officer	4
Assistant Supplies Officer	3
Senior Supplies Supervisor	1
Supplies Supervisor I	11
Supplies Supervisor II	24
Supplies Assistant	11
Telephone Operator	1
Special Driver	22
Motor Driver	61
Workman II	46
Cook	1
Leisure Services Manager	1
Assistant Leisure Services Manager II	1
Senior Launch Master	6
Launch Assistant	9
Special Photographer I	1
Special Photographer II	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 948</b>

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
@INITIAL WRITTEN / SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

**SB199**

Question Serial No.

2532

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Anti-narcotics Investigation

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The total amount of cocaine, ketamine, poisons and anti-biotics seized by the Customs and Excise Department in Hong Kong in 2012 increased several times as compared to 2011. Regarding this, would the Administration please provide the following information:

- a) Has the Administration identified the reasons? Does it imply that there is a significant increase in the cases of drug abuse or misuse of drugs?
- b) Are there any measures to further combat drug-related crimes? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon. POON Siu-ping

Reply:

The significant increase in the dangerous drugs seized by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) in 2012 over 2011 was mainly attributed to the detection of two major cases involving 412 kilograms of ketamine and 649 kilograms of cocaine respectively.

To prevent the inflow of drugs into Hong Kong or the transshipment of drugs to other places, C&ED will continue to strengthen ties with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies through intelligence sharing, cross-boundary co-operation, and step up rigorous enforcement actions at control points to curb cross-boundary drug trafficking crime at source. C&ED will also beef up anti-drug publicity at the control points.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB200**

Question Serial No.

0170

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department      Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

Please provide the following information on the commissioning of services from “employees of intermediary organisations”:

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

The information on the commissioning of services from “employees of intermediary organisations” by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) is as follows:

		2012-13 (Position as at 31.1.2013)
Number of contracts of engaging intermediary organisations	T-contract (Note 1)	121 (-3.2%)
Contract sum paid to each intermediary organisation	T-contract (Note 1)	\$7,000 to \$20,942,000 (Not applicable)
Total amount of commission paid to each intermediary organisation	T-contract (Note 1)	The total amount or the rate of commission is not stipulated in the contracts which government departments enter into with intermediary organisations.
Length of contract for each intermediary organisation	T-contract (Note 1)	1 month to 12 months  (Not applicable)
Number of employees of intermediary organisations	T-contract (Note 1)	1 to 41 (Not applicable)

		2012-13 (Position as at 31.1.2013)
Distribution of the posts held by employees of intermediary organisations	T-contract (Note 1)	Information technology support and system development
Distribution of monthly salary level of employees of intermediary organisations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above</li> <li>• \$16,001 - \$30,000</li> <li>• \$8,001 - \$16,000</li> <li>• \$6,501 - \$8,000</li> <li>• \$6,240 - \$6,500</li> <li>• Below \$6,240</li> </ul>	T-contract (Note 1)	A T-contract only stipulates charges involved in the provision of manpower by an intermediary organisation, and does not include a more detailed breakdown.
Length of employment of employees of intermediary organisations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Above 15 years</li> <li>• 10 - 15 years</li> <li>• 5 - 10 years</li> <li>• 3 - 5 years</li> <li>• 1 - 3 years</li> <li>• less than 1 year</li> </ul>	T-contract (Note 1)	A T-contract only stipulates the length of service of an intermediary organisation and does not stipulate obligatorily the length of services of the employees.
Percentage of employees of intermediary organisations in the total number of staff of the department	T-contract (Note 1)	2.0% (-9.1%)
Percentage of the amount paid to intermediary organisations in the total staff cost of the department	T-contract (Note 1)	2.3% (+15%)
Number of employees of intermediary organisations with remunerated meal break  Number of employees of intermediary organisations without remunerated meal break	T-contract (Note 1)	Intermediary organisations are required to undertake to pay the minimum level of wage to the employees with reference to the data of related industries/occupations published

		2012-13 (Position as at 31.1.2013)
Number of employees of intermediary organisations working 5 days a week		by the Census and Statistics Department, but there is no obligatory stipulation of whether the meal breaks are remunerated in the contracts.  Since intermediary organisations supply manpower to work in the C&ED under contracts, whether the meal breaks are remunerated and the number of working days per week depend on the related terms of employment.
Number of employees of intermediary organisations working 6 days a week		

( ) denotes percentage of change compared with the same period in 2011-12

Note 1 T-contract refers to the term contract centrally administered by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer. Apart from T-contract, the Department did not engage employees provided by other intermediary organisations in 2012-13.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB201**

Question Serial No.

0171

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department      Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

Question:

Please provide the information on engaging “workers through outsourcing service contracts”:

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

The information on engaging “workers through outsourcing service contracts” of the Customs and Excise Department is as follows –

	2012-13 (Position as at 6.3.2013)
Number of outsourcing service contracts	23 (+4.5%)
Total sum paid to outsourcing service providers	\$28,801,127 (-21.2%)
Length of contract for each outsourcing service provider	3 months to 2 years (Not applicable)
Number of workers engaged through outsourcing service providers	214 (-22.2%)
Distribution of the posts held by outsourcing service contract workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing and information technology)	Property management, security and cleansing
Distribution of monthly salary level of workers engaged through outsourcing service contract <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above</li> <li>• \$16,001 - \$30,000</li> <li>• \$8,001 - \$16,000</li> <li>• \$6,501 - \$8,000</li> <li>• \$6,240 - \$6,500</li> <li>• \$6,240 or below</li> </ul>	Outsourcing service providers are required to undertake to pay the level of wage of non-technical employees with reference to the data of related industries/occupations published by the Census and Statistics Department or by adopting the statutory minimum wage and including one paid rest day per week (whichever is higher).



	2012-13 (Position as at 6.3.2013)
Length of employment of outsourcing service contract workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 years above</li> <li>• 10 - 15 years</li> <li>• 5 - 10 years</li> <li>• 3 - 5 years</li> <li>• 1 - 3 years</li> <li>• less than 1 year</li> </ul>	The contracts by which government departments procure outsourcing services do not stipulate the length of employment of the employees.
Percentage of outsourcing service contract workers in the total number of staff of the department	3.6% (-25.0%)
Percentage of the amount paid to outsourcing service contract providers in the total staff cost of the department	1.3% (-27.8%)
Number of outsourcing service contract workers with remunerated meal break Number of outsourcing service contract workers without remunerated meal break	Outsourcing service providers are required to undertake to pay the level of wage of non-technical employees with reference to the data of related industries/occupations published by the Census and Statistics Department or by adopting the statutory minimum wage and including one paid rest day per week (whichever is higher), but there is no obligatory stipulation of whether the meal breaks are remunerated.
Number of outsourcing service contract workers working 5 days a week Number of outsourcing service contract workers working 6 days a week	The contracts by which government departments procure outsourcing services do not stipulate obligatorily the number of working days per week of the employees.

( ) denotes the percentage of change compared with the same period in 2011-12

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB202**

Question Serial No.

0172

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

Please provide the following information regarding the employment of non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff:

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

The information regarding the employment of non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) is as follows –

	2012-13 (Position as at 31.12.2012)
Number of NCSC staff	14 (-26.3%)
Distribution of NCSC staff posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Accounting Assistant</li> <li>• 6 Executive Assistants</li> <li>• 7 General Clerks</li> </ul>
Expenditure on the salaries of NCSC staff	\$3.004 million (-8.4%)
Distribution of monthly salary level of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	0 (-100%)
• \$16,001 - \$30,000	7 (+75%)
• \$8,001 - \$16,000	7 (-50%)
• \$6,501 - \$8,000	0
• \$6,240 - \$6,500	0
• \$6,240 or below	0

	2012-13 (Position as at 31.12.2012)
Length of employment of NCSC staff	
• 15 years or above	0
• 10 – 15 years	0
• 5 – 10 years	0 (-100%)
• 3 – 5 years	4 (+100%)
• 1 – 3 years	5 (0%)
• less than 1 year	5 (-50%)
Number of NCSC staff successfully converted to civil servants	(Note 1)
Number of NCSC staff failed to convert to civil servants	(Note 1)
Percentage of NCSC staff in the total number of staff of the department	0.24% (-29.4%)
Percentage of staff cost on NCSC staff in the total staff cost of the department	0.14% (-17.6%)
Number of NCSC staff with remunerated meal break	14
Number of NCSC staff without remunerated meal break (Note 2)	Not applicable
Number of NCSC staff working 5 days a week	14
Number of NCSC staff working 6 days a week (Note 2)	Not applicable
Number of NCSC staff applying for paternity leave	0 (Note 3)
Number of NCSC staff whose application is approved	0 (Note 3)

( ) denotes the percentage of change compared with the same period in 2011-12

Note 1 The C&ED does not have the information concerned. Also, NCSC staff are not required to declare the information concerned to the C&ED.

Note 2 All NCSC staff employed by the C&ED work 5 days a week with remunerated meal break.

Note 3 From 1 April 2012, NCSC staff are eligible for paternity leave. However, no such application has been received by the C&ED so far.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB203**

Question Serial No.

3937

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

In connection with the enhanced enforcement measures against parallel traders in recent months, how much additional manpower has been deployed by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) and what is the additional expenditure involved? Has the C&ED increased financial provision for combating parallel traders in the Estimate for 2013-14? If yes, what is the amount?

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-kin

Reply:

In view of the satisfactory results of the joint effort of the Shenzhen and Hong Kong authorities against parallel trade activities since September last year, both sides have decided to make it a routine operation to serve as a long term deterrent. In 2013-14, the Customs & Excise Department will continue to flexibly deploy resources to ensure smooth clearance at various control points through intelligence exchange, on-scene notification, enhancement of spot checks and order management.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB204**

Question Serial No.

3096

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

How would the Customs and Excise Department deal with the contraband or prohibited goods seized in the last 3 years, including pirated products, leather and seafood, as well as the excessive quantity of baby formula seized from cross-boundary passengers recently? How much financial resources and manpower are involved?

Asked by: Hon. WONG Ting-kwong

Reply:

Upon completion of all legal proceedings, the confiscated goods will either be destroyed or put up for sale in public auction by the Customs and Excise Department in accordance with the Stores and Procurement Regulations. As the financial resources involved have been subsumed under the general operating expenditures, the Department does not have any breakdown figures for the work mentioned in the question.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB205**

Question Serial No.

3151

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

The provision for 2013-14 is \$277.5 million (13.8%) higher than the revised estimate for 2012-13, partly due to an increase of 69 posts. Why so many posts are created? What are the duties of these posts? What is the total expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. WONG Ting-kwong

Reply:

The 69 posts to be increased by the Customs and Excise Department in 2013-14 involve an additional salary provision of \$22.73 million. They are mainly created for combating smuggling activities at control points and drug trafficking activities at the Airport, coping with the operation of the air cargo terminal at Hong Kong International Airport and the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal, promoting the Hong Kong Authorized Economic Operator Programme as well as optimizing the clearance arrangement for cross-boundary students and passengers. Details are as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	5	Chief Customs Officer	5
Inspector of Customs and Excise	7	Senior Customs Officer	14
Senior Clerical Officer	1	Customs Officer	37
<b>Total number of new posts</b>		<b>69</b>	

Name in block letters: \_\_\_\_\_ Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB206**

Question Serial No.

2080

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

In 2013-14, the Administration will continue to improve clearance services to facilitate efficient passenger and cargo flows across the boundary. Please provide the details of the work concerned. Will new measures be introduced to further facilitate cross-boundary cargo flow? What will be the estimated expenditures involved? What is the progress of the study carried out together with the Mainland on the establishment of a third-party platform to facilitate cross-boundary cargo flow?

Asked by: Hon. YICK Chi-ming, Frankie

Reply:

The Customs and Excise Department's (C&ED) estimated expenditure under the Programme "Control and Enforcement" in 2013-14 is \$2,288 million.

To ensure smooth passenger flow, C&ED will open new lanes for private cars and passengers at Lok Ma Chau Control Point. On facilitation of cargo flow, the Department has the following plans:

- (a) ensuring the smooth operation of the Road Cargo System and upgrading its functions so that shippers and truck drivers can continue with electronic submission of cargo data in advance to enhance risk management and increase clearance efficiency;
- (b) testing for the feasibility of the harmonization of the Hong Kong Intermodal Transshipment Facilitation Scheme and the Mainland Cross-boundary Express Clearance System at technical and operational levels under the principle of "separate monitoring with one lock across the boundary", meaning that both sides can monitor the movement of transshipment cargo with a single electronic lock, in order to achieve seamless clearance of cross-boundary cargo; and
- (c) making active efforts to take forward the Hong Kong Authorized Economic Operator Programme to encourage more companies to participate so as to enjoy the facilitation of priority clearance and reduced cargo inspections.

Besides, both Hong Kong and Mainland Customs have adopted the same data model developed by the World Customs Organization to facilitate synchronized submission of cargo data by the industries. As for

synchronized declaration of cargo data through a “third-party platform”, the Customs authorities of both sides are now making detailed deliberations on the possibility of its establishment.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB207**

Question Serial No.

2085

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Control and Enforcement

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security / Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development /  
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury

Question:

The provision for 2013-14 is \$277.5 million (13.8%) higher than the revised estimate for 2012-13, partly due to an increase of 69 posts to meet operational needs. Please provide information on the ranks, duties and estimated expenditures of the posts which need to be increased.

Asked by: Hon. YICK Chi-ming, Frankie

Reply:

The 69 posts to be increased by the Customs and Excise Department in 2013-14 involve an additional salary provision of \$22.73 million. They are mainly created for combating smuggling activities at control points and drug trafficking activities at the Airport, coping with the operation of the air cargo terminal at Hong Kong International Airport and the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal, promoting the Hong Kong Authorized Economic Operator Programme as well as optimizing the clearance arrangement for cross-boundary students and passengers. The recruitment exercise will commence in the first half of 2013. Details are as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number of Posts</b>
Senior Inspector of Customs and Excise	5	Chief Customs Officer	5
Inspector of Customs and Excise	7	Senior Customs Officer	14
Senior Clerical Officer	1	Customs Officer	37
<b>Total number of new posts</b>		<b>69</b>	

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB208**

Question Serial No.

2171

Head: 31 Customs and Excise Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Anti-narcotics Investigation

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In recent years, drug abuse among youngsters has become very popular in Hong Kong, especially among those who can easily buy drugs such as ice, cocaine and ketamine in places of entertainment such as bars and discos.

Will the Administration please list the figures of drug trafficking by tourists in group tours and drug abuse in places of entertainment by inbound tourists for each of the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13), and state the future work objectives?

Asked by: Hon. YIU Si-wing

Reply:

In the past three years, the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) has not handled any cases of drug abuse in places of entertainment by inbound tourists. Cases involving drug trafficking by tourists in group tours are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012
Total number of cases	1	3	5
Number of arrested persons	1	3	8
Drugs seized (kilogram)	0.72	3.52	9.4

To prevent the inflow of drugs into Hong Kong or the transshipment of drugs to other places, C&ED will continue to strengthen ties with Mainland and overseas law enforcement agencies through intelligence sharing, cross-boundary co-operation, and step up rigorous enforcement actions at control points to curb cross-boundary drug trafficking crime at source. C&ED will also beef up anti-drug publicity at the control points.

Name in block letters: Clement CHEUNG

Post Title: Commissioner of Customs and Excise

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB209**

Question Serial No.

5233

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the budgets for prison management of the past five years (i.e. 2008-2009 to 2012-2013) and the 2013-2014 financial year. What are the respective monthly unit costs for detaining each young offender in Training Centre, Detention Centre and Rehabilitation Centre?

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando

Reply:

The expenditure and estimates for Prison Management from 2008-09 to 2013-14 are set out below:

Year	\$million
2008-09 (Actual Expenditure)	2,104.7 §
2009-10 (Actual Expenditure)	1,987.7 §
2010-11 (Actual Expenditure)	1,998.5
2011-12 (Actual Expenditure)	2,119.1
2012-13 (Revised Estimate)	2,255.9
2013-14 (Estimate)	2,336.2

§ Following the reorganisation of the Correctional Services Industries (CSI) Section, the financial provision attributable to the CSI Section was transferred from Programme (1) "Prison Management" to Programme (2) "Re-integration" with effect from February 2009.

Apart from detaining persons in custody, the daily operation of the Correctional Services Department includes other related work and services that are not institution-specific, e.g. escort of persons in custody to and from courts and hospitals, provision of medical, welfare and aftercare services, etc. As such, it is difficult to calculate or estimate the cost of detaining a person in custody at a particular type of correctional facility. The average daily penal population at correctional facilities in the past five years was as follows:

Year	Average daily penal population (persons)
2008	10 510
2009	10 325
2010	10 073
2011	9 658
2012	9 247

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB210**

Question Serial No.

1862

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the item of "Specialist supplies and equipment" under Departmental Expenses, there is a substantial increase in the 2013-14 estimate as compared with the last three financial years. Please list out the detailed contents of the item and account for the substantial increase in expenditure.

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher

Reply:

"Departmental Expenses - Specialist supplies and equipment" under Subhead 000 is mainly for the procurement of medical equipment, security equipment and facilities, and items for use by persons in custody, etc. The estimated expenditure for 2013-14 is about \$44.39 million, which is higher than the annual expenditure in the last three financial years. The increase is mainly due to the Department's plan to procure the necessary supplies, such as rapid urine testing cups, to support its enhancement on the collection and testing procedures of urine samples of persons in custody and supervisees.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB211**

Question Serial No.

1314

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under this Programme, the Correctional Services Department will in the 2013-14 financial year extend the coverage of the vocational training programme to provide more market-oriented and socially recognised vocational training for persons in custody. Please advise this Committee of the details of the programme, the new types of trade to be included, and the estimated expenditure and manpower requirement.

Asked by: Hon. CHUNG Kwok-pan

Reply:

In 2013-14, the Correctional Services Department (CSD) plans to provide some 1 400 training places for adult persons in custody. Having regard to the situation of local employment market, CSD will enhance cooperation with various training bodies such as the Employees Retraining Board, the Construction Industry Council and the Vocational Training Council to provide eligible adult persons in custody with remaining sentences from 3 to 24 months with more than 30 full-time and part-time vocational courses for enrolment on a voluntary basis. These courses cover the construction, technical, business, food and beverage, retailing, tourism, beauty care and logistics sectors. Trainees will be arranged to sit for the relevant examinations so as to obtain recognised qualifications, thereby enhancing their employability and facilitating their smooth reintegration into society upon discharge.

In 2013-14, the Department plans to introduce new vocational training courses for eligible adult persons in custody, including courses on Bar-Bender and Fixer Skill and Hong Kong Style Cafe Operation.

In 2013-14, CSD's vocational training-related expenditure on vocational training, like vocational training courses provided by recognised training bodies, employment counselling services, training equipment and materials, etc. is estimated to be about \$12.62 million. Besides, the Department will recruit Technical Instructors to provide some of the vocational training for persons in custody. The Vocational Training Unit of the Department has an establishment of 36 staff. Apart from coordinating the vocational training courses for persons in custody, the staff concerned need to undertake other duties.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB212**

Question Serial No.

0515

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding information on records management of the Department in the past three years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13):

1. The number and rank of dedicated staff responsible for records management of the Department; if there is no dedicated officer taking charge of records management, please provide information on the manpower involved in records management, their working hours spent on records management and the scope of work which is also under their charge;
2. Please list out information on the programme and administration records which were closed and awaiting transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal in the table below;

Category of records	Years in which the records were opened and closed	Number and linear metres of the records	The subject year(s) of the records as appraised for retention by the GRS	Whether the records were confidential or not

3. Please list out information on the programme and administration records which have been transferred to the GRS for retention in the table below;

Category of records	Years in which the records were opened and closed	Number and linear metres of the records	Years in which the records were transferred to the GRS	The subject year(s) of the records as appraised for retention by the GRS	Whether the records were confidential or not

4. Please list out information on the records which were approved for destruction by the GRS in the table below;

Category of records	Years in which the records were opened and closed	Number and linear metres of the records	Years in which the records were transferred to the GRS	The subject year(s) of the records as appraised for retention by the GRS	Whether the records were confidential or not

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

1. The Correctional Services Department (CSD) has devised records management plans in accordance with the relevant government internal guidelines. Those staff responsible for records management in general have to perform other administrative, clerical or departmental support duties as well. Different grades and ranks of staff are involved, including Executive Officers, Clerical Officers/Clerical Assistants and correctional services staff, etc. The Departmental Records Manager (undertaken by the Civil Secretary) is responsible for overseeing the coordination and implementation of records management plans according to established policies and relevant procedures.
2. Information on the programme and administration records which were closed and awaiting transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal is set out below:

Category of records	Years in which the records were opened and closed	Number and linear metres of the records	The subject year(s) of the records as appraised for retention by the GRS	Whether the records were confidential or not
Programme Records	1975-2010	4 512 / 125 linear metres	Awaiting transfer to the GRS for appraisal of the years of retention for the records	No
Administration Records	1955-2010	5 341 / 144 linear metres		No
Programme Records	1972-2003	1 130 / 22 linear metres		Yes
Administration Records	1973-2001	126 / 4 linear metres		Yes

3. Information on the programme and administration records which have been transferred to the GRS for retention is set out below:

Category of records	Years in which the records were opened and closed	Number and linear metres of the records	Years in which the records were transferred to the GRS	The subject year(s) of the records as appraised for retention by the GRS	Whether the records were confidential or not
Programme Records	1956-1981	8 / 0.2 linear metre	2010-2012	The years of retention for the records transferred to the GRS are decided by the GRS. The CSD has no information on the years of retention in respect of the records	No
Administration Records	No records have been transferred	Not applicable	Not applicable		Not applicable



4. Information on the records which were approved for destruction by the GRS is set out below:

Category of records	Years in which the records were opened and closed	Number and linear metres of the records	Years in which the records were transferred to the GRS	The subject year(s) of the records as appraised for retention by the GRS	Whether the records were confidential or not
Programme Records	1954-2009	42 264 / 357 linear metres	Not applicable	3-10 years	No
Administration Records	1960-2009	20 893 / 192 linear metres	Not applicable	1-7 years	No
Programme Records	1994-2002	1 961 / 29 linear metres	Not applicable	7 years	Yes

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB213**

Question Serial No.

3673

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the arrangement of conducting strip search and rectal search by the Department, please advise:

1. the breakdown of the number of searches not involving removal of clothing, searches involving removal of clothing and searches involving removal of underwear; and the number of non-local residents involved and the nature of crimes involved in the past five years (2008-2009 to 2012-2013);
2. the existing guidelines and training manuals on conducting strip search and rectal search; and the rank of officers who may decide to conduct strip search and rectal search;
3. whether the Department has made improvement on the arrangement of conducting strip search and rectal search in the past five years and what are the details; if no, what are the reasons;
4. details of the plans to procure low radiation X-ray body scanner for Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre, Lo Wu Correctional Institution, Tai Lam Centre for Women, Pik UK Correctional Institution and Shek Pik Prison in this financial year (2013-14);
5. the timetable and the estimated expenditure regarding the procurement of equipment for all correctional facilities to replace strip search and rectal search.

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

1. Rules 9 and 10 of the Prison Rules (Cap. 234A) authorise the staff of the Correctional Services Department (CSD) to conduct search on every person in custody upon their admission and, subsequently, at such times as and when the officers in charge deem necessary. To ensure the security and discipline of penal institutions, the Department has to search persons in custody from time to time to prevent them from possessing contrabands, such as drugs and weapons, and engaging in activities breaching the discipline of the institutions.

The searching of persons in custody includes "general search" and "special search". "General search" refers to the routine searches as stipulated in the CSD Standing Orders and Standing Procedures. Whenever persons in custody leave or enter an institution, leave or enter any location in the institution and after they cease labour, they have to undergo "general search". Since general search is part of the daily routine duties, we have not kept any statistics on them. "Special search" refers to the specially authorised searches that aim at detecting any contrabands inside the institutions to safeguard institutional security.

Strip search is only required in “general search” when a person in custody leaves or enters the institution, whereas it will be required in “special search” basing on the actual needs of individual cases. Conduct of all special searches must have the authorisation of an officer not lower than the rank of Principal Officer and they have to be properly recorded.

According to the existing records of the CSD on “special searches”, during the past four years (2009 to 2012), the Department conducted a total of 177 524 searches that did not involve removal of clothing and 8 517 searches that involved removal of all clothing, representing a yearly average of about 44 000 and 2 100 cases respectively.

Regarding the above figures, the CSD has not maintained breakdowns on the types of persons in custody being searched and their offences involved.

2. The Prison Rules stipulate that when the CSD conducts search on a person in custody, it shall be conducted with due regard to decency and self-respect of the person in custody. Under normal circumstances, no person in custody will undergo strip search within sight of another person in custody.

If persons in custody have not had any direct contact with outsiders or left the institution, the CSD will usually conduct search without removal of clothing. However, if persons in custody have left the institution and had direct contact with outsiders, such as working outside the institution, they will be arranged to go through strip search.

Before admission to an institution, if a person in custody has direct contact with outsiders when he is not under the supervision of correctional services officers (e.g. newly remanded, or being remanded again after on bail), or is suspected of having internal concealment of contrabands, he/she has to undergo rectal search. Rectal search is conducted by a CSD officer with nursing qualification under the authorisation of a Medical Officer and in the presence of another CSD officer. If a person in custody is physically unfit to undergo rectal search, such as having serious haemorrhoids, rectum cancer, just after having a major surgery or having abnormal mental conditions, he will be diagnosed by the institutional Medical Officer who will give appropriate advice. In sum, the CSD will make appropriate arrangements for individual cases having regard to the physical and psychological conditions of the person in custody concerned as well as security intelligence.

The CSD has formulated guidelines on various types of searches (including strip search and rectal search). During the recruit training, every correctional services staff will receive training related to the procedures of various types of searches. Besides, the Department also provides regular training for the staff to ensure that they are well acquainted with the requirements and procedures of various types of searches.

3. Detailed guidelines have always been in place to instruct CSD staff on how to conduct body search in a proper and consistent manner. The CSD also conducts regular review on the daily work procedures and operation of institutions to ensure that body search is conducted in accordance with the legislation and the procedures stipulated in the departmental guidelines.

Since end-January 2013, the CSD has been putting the low radiation X-ray body scanner to full use in Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre to replace manual rectal search.

4. The CSD put the first X-ray body scanner into full use in Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre at the end of January 2013. In 2013-14, the Department plans to procure an X-ray body scanner each for Pik Uk Correctional Institution, Lo Wu Correctional Institution and Tai Lam Centre for Women and the estimated cost of each body scanner is \$2.86 million. The preliminary work for arranging tender is under preparation. Currently, the CSD has no plan to procure an X-ray body scanner for Shek Pik Prison in 2013-14.

5. The CSD has been using the first low radiation X-ray body scanner in Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre to replace manual rectal search. As the outcome is satisfactory, the Department plans to procure X-ray body scanners for other penal institutions with reception centre functions (such as Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre and Lai King Correctional Institution) to replace manual rectal search. Strip search is an essential security measure to prevent persons in custody from concealing contrabands and the CSD has not identified suitable equipment that can completely and effectively replace strip search.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB214**

Question Serial No.

2907

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013-14, it is stated that promotional efforts for anti-smoking among persons in custody will be stepped up. In this connection, please advise:

1. the current smoking prevalence of persons in custody?
2. how to step up promotional efforts for anti-smoking among persons in custody?
3. what are the specific expenditure involved and the detailed breakdown?
4. what are the anticipated outcomes?

Asked by: Hon. IP Kwok-him

Reply:

1. In the past five years, the percentages of persons in custody who have indicated that they have smoking habit are as follows:

Year	Gender	
	Male	Female
2008	95.2%	30.6%
2009	96.3%	31.3%
2010	94.4%	38.9%
2011	94.4%	38.9%
2012	89.6%	42.7%

2. For the sake of the health of persons in custody, the Correctional Services Department (CSD) has made proactive efforts, in line with the government's policy of tobacco control, by setting up a "Steering Committee on Smoking Control Measures in Correctional Facilities" to implement and monitor tobacco control measures. Educational talks and individual counselling are arranged for persons in custody to encourage and help them quit smoking on a voluntary basis. Through displaying publicity posters, organizing poster design competition and smoking cessation courses, the Department seeks to promote non-smoking culture among persons in custody and enhance their awareness of the harmful effects of smoking.

3. The CSD will provide nicotine patches to persons in custody participating in smoking cessation courses and deploy existing resources to carry out the related anti-smoking publicity work. In 2013-14, the estimated expenditure for purchasing nicotine patches is \$100,000.
4. In 2012, the Department has set up “smoke-free prison zone” in Tung Tau Correctional Institution on trial basis. During the year, we successfully encouraged some 730 persons in custody in that institution to join smoking cessation programme on a voluntary basis. On 1 January 2013, Tung Tau Correctional Institution was officially designated as the Department’s first “Smoke-free Penal Institution” for adult male persons in custody, which will only accommodate persons in custody who have decided not to smoke.

The CSD has been implementing similar educational counselling and promotional programmes in other penal institutions and set up “smoke-free prison zones” in individual institutions. However, whether persons in custody decide to quit smoking during their imprisonment depends on various factors, such as personal habits, peer influence, family support and their own determination. The Department will conduct smoking cessation courses on an on-going basis, and continue to liaise closely with relevant departments and organisations like the Tobacco Control Office, Department of Health and the Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health, and consider various feasible measures to encourage more persons in custody to quit smoking voluntarily.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB215**

Question Serial No.

4672

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In 2013-14, the Correctional Services Department will seek short-term and long-term solutions to improve/upgrade ageing facilities and pursue the in-situ partial redevelopment of Tai Lam Centre for Women. What are the relevant details and the expenditures that will be involved?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

Among the 29 correctional facilities, 10 have been in operation for 40 years or more by 2013. The Correctional Services Department (CSD) deploys resources every year on maintenance of buildings and facilities with various ageing problems. Besides, considerable limits are posed to the provision of rehabilitation services in the institutions that are relatively old or converted from buildings for other purposes because there is a lack of the facilities serving the rehabilitation needs of the modern days (such as classrooms and activity rooms).

The CSD has been adopting different measures to improve and revitalize the ageing facilities. In terms of short-term solution, the Department regularly inspects and maintains the buildings and facilities and, having regard to the needs of individual institutions, carries out repairs as appropriate. In terms of long-term solution, the CSD will plan and implement redevelopment or partial redevelopment projects of correctional institutions in accordance with actual needs.

In 2011-12, the total maintenance cost of the 29 correctional facilities was around \$193 million, of which \$132 million (about 68%) was incurred by the 10 correctional institutions in operation for 40 years or more. The major redevelopment projects in recent years include:

- (i) The redeveloped Lo Wu Correctional Institution came into operation in 2010. The project cost was \$1,525 million;
- (ii) The partial redevelopment project of Tai Lam Centre for Women commenced in mid-2012 and is expected to be completed at the end of 2016. The estimated project cost is around \$947 million. Details of the works are as follows:

Phase 1

- (a) construction of a new complex block to house the following facilities –

- (i) a hospital unit with 60 beds for general patients in the institution (3 wards with 20 beds each) and 10 pairs of bedstead of maternity and baby. There will also be an out-patient clinic, a dental treatment room, a dispensary, an x-ray room, and other supporting facilities;
- (ii) a rehabilitation unit including a counselling room for inmates, an activity room, a religious service room, a parent-child centre, a multi-media learning centre-cum-classroom, a library and other supporting facilities;
- (iii) a Category A prisoner unit including 44 cells, day rooms, workshops, a dining hall and other supporting facilities;

Phase 2

- (b) demolition of the existing hospital block and a dormitory block to make way for construction of a new block providing 240 penal places for remands. The major facilities to be provided at the new remand block will include day rooms, dining halls, workshops, a religious service room, a library and other supporting facilities; and
- (c) demolition of the existing block accommodating the communication room, reception office, gate lodge and visit room and in-situ reprovisioning of these facilities in a new multi-purpose block to be constructed.

The Department will continue to consider redevelopment plans for other penal institutions and implement upgrading works according to the actual needs.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB216**

Question Serial No.

1514

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In view of the problem of ageing facilities encountered in many penal institutions, will the Government inform this Committee of:

1. the details of the problem of ageing facilities in penal institutions?
2. the specific short-term and long-term solutions?
3. the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK, Dennis

Reply:

1. Among the 29 correctional facilities, 10 have been in operation for 40 years or more by 2013. The Correctional Services Department (CSD) deploys resources every year for maintenance of buildings and facilities with various ageing problems. Besides, considerable limits are posed to the provision of rehabilitation services in the institutions that are relatively old or converted from buildings for other purposes because there is a lack of the facilities serving the rehabilitation needs of the modern days (such as classrooms and activity rooms).
2. The CSD has been adopting different measures to improve and replace the ageing facilities. In terms of short-term solution, the Department will regularly inspect and maintain the buildings and facilities and, having regard to the needs of individual institutions, carry out minor improvement or upgrading works. In terms of long-term solution, the CSD will plan and implement redevelopment or partial redevelopment projects of correctional institutions in accordance with actual needs.
3. In 2011-12, the total maintenance cost of the 29 correctional facilities was around \$193 million, of which \$132 million (about 68%) was incurred by the 10 correctional institutions in operation for 40 years or more. The major redevelopment projects in recent years include:
  - (i) The redeveloped Lo Wu Correctional Institution came into operation in 2010. The project cost was \$1,525 million;
  - (ii) The partial redevelopment project of Tai Lam Centre for Women commenced in mid-2012 and is expected to be completed at the end of 2016. The estimated project cost is around \$947 million.

The Department will continue to consider redevelopment plans for other penal institutions and implement upgrading works according to the actual needs.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB217**

Question Serial No.

1515

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As the success rates of drug addiction treatment centres (i.e. non-conviction and free from drugs in one year after discharge) remained on the low side in 2011 and 2012, will the Department allocate more resources and formulate new measures to enhance the success rates?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK, Dennis

Reply:

A Drug Addiction Treatment Centre (DATC) case is considered successful if the supervisee is able to meet the requirements of “not relapsing to drug abuse” and “not having committed any offence against the laws of Hong Kong” during the statutory one-year supervision period after release. The success rates of DATC Programme are affected by a number of personal and social factors, which include the criminal conviction and drug abuse history of supervisees (such as the number of previous criminal convictions, the duration of drug abuse history and the nature of their offences, etc), the motivation and determination of supervisees to stay away from drugs, the support of the community and their family members, as well as the prevalence of drug problem in the community etc. The Administration has not set any targets for the success rates of DATC.

The purpose of post release supervision is to ensure supervisees comply with the requirements of supervision and help them reintegrate into the society through regular contacts, close supervision and timely intervention by supervising officers. Apart from failure to comply with the two requirements of “not relapsing to drug abuse” and “not having committed any offence against the laws of Hong Kong”, supervisees may also be recalled by supervising officers for violation of other requirements of supervision (such as refusal to provide urine sample, failure to meet with supervising officer at least once a month, etc). The purpose of the recall is to enable supervisees to receive further training and counselling before they commit offences or relapse to drug abuse again.

In recent years, the Correctional Services Department (CSD) has proactively implemented various new measures such as enhancing the pre-release re-integration orientation course and counselling services for inmates at DATC so as to strengthen their determination to stay away from drugs. Moreover, the CSD has

enhanced monitoring the relapse problem of supervisees discharged from DATC, which include expediting the confirmatory tests to enable the early detection of drug-taking by supervisees and taking appropriate actions.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB218**

Question Serial No.

1516

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please advise this Committee of the amount of resources that has been used by the Correctional Services Department to promote community acceptance of and support for rehabilitated offenders, the publicity methods that have been adopted and the estimated number of persons reached by these publicity methods.

Asked by: Hon. KWOK, Dennis

Reply:

In 2012-13, the Correctional Services Department (CSD) spent about \$800,000 to organise publicity and educational activities with the theme of "Give Rehabilitated Offenders A Chance" to appeal for community acceptance of and support for rehabilitated offenders. The activities were organized with the following four community groups as targets:

- (a) Activities targeting the general public: Through broadcasting Television and Radio Announcement of Public Interest and displaying publicity posters and giant banners, the message of supporting offender rehabilitation was conveyed to the general public.
- (b) Activities targeting employers: the CSD co-organised the "Give Rehabilitated Offenders A Chance Employment Symposium" with the University of Hong Kong. More than 230 employers and representatives from 110 companies, social enterprises and statutory organisations attended the symposium. The Department also arranged about 200 employers to visit correctional institutions to facilitate their better understanding of the rehabilitation work, including the vocational training courses of the CSD.
- (c) Activities targeting district and community organisations: the CSD organised the "Non-governmental Organisation Forum" to strengthen the cooperation and exchange between the Department and non-governmental organisations on rehabilitation services. A total of 320 participants attended the forum. Besides, CSD also conducted district-based rehabilitation publicity activities in collaboration with the District Fight Crime Committees. Since the publicity activities were organised in public areas, the CSD did not gather information on the number of persons reached.
- (d) Activities targeting students and young people: the CSD implemented the "Rehabilitation Pioneer Project" (RPP) with the objective to convey the messages of "Be law-abiding; Stay away from drugs; Support offender rehabilitation" through a wide range of activities. The activities included

educational talks, student forum, the Personal Encounter with Prisoners Scheme and visits to correctional institutions and their environment-friendly facilities and the Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum. During the year, there was a total of about 22 800 participants.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB219**

Question Serial No.

1529

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Correctional Services Department states that it will “upgrade fire services installations in industrial workshops, cells and dormitories” in the coming year. In this connection, will the Government inform the Committee of the specific details of the upgrading plan and the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK, Dennis

Reply:

Among the 29 correctional facilities under the management of the Correctional Services Department, 3 relatively new correctional facilities have already met the prevailing fire safety standards in the construction. Another 12 correctional facilities have completed the fire services installation upgrading works in industrial workshops, cells and dormitories, such as the installation of automatic sprinkler systems and fire alarms etc. Of the remaining 14 correctional facilities, the Department will continue to carry out upgrading works of fire services installations and they are expected to be completed in phases between 2014 and 2017. The total estimated cost of the related works in 2013-14 is around \$14.95 million.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB220**

Question Serial No.

1530

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Correctional Services Department will "extend the coverage of the vocational training programme" in the coming year. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee:

1. of the details of the existing vocational training programme?
2. of the coverage of the extended programme and the provisions required?
3. is there any plan to assist rehabilitated offenders in seeking jobs? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK, Dennis

Reply:

1. Having regard to the situation of local employment market, the Correctional Services Department (CSD) currently works with several training bodies such as the Employees Retraining Board, the Construction Industry Council and the Vocational Training Council to provide eligible adult persons in custody with remaining sentences from 3 to 24 months with more than 30 full-time and part-time vocational training courses for enrolment on a voluntary basis. These courses cover the construction, technical, business, food and beverage, retailing, tourism, beauty care and logistics sectors. Trainees will be arranged to sit for the relevant examinations so as to obtain recognised qualifications, thereby enhancing their employability and facilitating their smooth reintegration into society upon discharge.
2. In 2013-14, CSD plans to provide some 1 400 training places for adult persons in custody and introduce new vocational training courses, including courses on Bar-Bender and Fixer Skill and Hong Kong Style Cafe Operation. In 2013-14, CSD's vocational training-related expenditure like vocational training courses provided by recognised training bodies, employment counseling services, training equipment and materials, etc. is estimated to be about \$12.62 million. Besides, the Department will recruit Technical Instructors to provide some of the vocational training for persons in custody.
3. For persons in custody, the successful securing of employment upon release has an important bearing on their rehabilitation and smooth re-integration into society. As such, the CSD attaches great importance to the employment needs of rehabilitated persons and has been taking measures to assist them to find a job. Apart from providing the above market-oriented vocational training, the CSD introduced a new pre-release employment counselling service in August 2012. Systematic job matching service is provided for persons in custody who will be released within three months to help them find a job before discharge. Under the new arrangement, persons in custody will have access to job vacancy information through the Pre-release Reintegration Orientation Course, Light Emitting Diode (LED) display boards in correctional facilities and the job vacancy notices displayed in institutions. When necessary, the CSD



will make arrangements for employers to conduct job interviews with the applicants at the institutions. Since the introduction of the pre-release employment counselling service, 116 employers have registered to offer 213 job vacancies as at end-February 2013. The Department will provide those rehabilitated persons who are subject to statutory supervision upon release with employment counselling and support, thereby helping them to rebuild self-confidence and reintegrate into society. For those who are not subject to statutory supervision, CSD will encourage and refer them to receive post-release employment follow-up service provided by relevant non-governmental organisations on a voluntary basis. Furthermore, the CSD will continue to promote community involvement and appeal to employers to provide employment opportunities for rehabilitated persons.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB221**

Question Serial No.

4650

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Correctional Services Department will pursue the in-situ partial redevelopment of Tai Lam Centre for Women in the coming year. In this connection, will the Government inform this Committee of:

1. the current situation of Tai Lam Centre for Women?
2. the details of the partial redevelopment plan?
3. the funding required?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK, Dennis

Reply:

1. Tai Lam Centre for Women (TLCW), of which the design capacity is 263, is the only maximum security institution for female offenders under the Correctional Services Department (CSD). Serious overcrowding is a long standing problem in TLCW. The commissioning of Lo Wu Correctional Institution in mid-2010 has relieved the overcrowding problem in TLCW. However, for security reasons, remands and Category A prisoners (those sentenced to imprisonment of 12 years or above) in TLCW cannot be transferred to other female institutions with lower level of security. In 2011 and 2012, the average daily penal population at TLCW was 359 and 321 respectively, representing a respective occupation rate of 137% and 122%. Overcrowding is most serious in the hospital, remand unit and Category A prisoner unit of the institution. As such, there is a pressing need to redevelop TLCW to increase its capacity.

TLCW was converted from a former government staff quarters and has been in operation for 44 years. Most of its core facilities are outdated and ageing. Their standard can hardly meet the current requirements of custodial work and rehabilitation services of the Department. For example, there is a lack of activity rooms for organising rehabilitation activities. Besides, supporting facilities which are conducive to learning and rehabilitation of persons in custody are also insufficient (such as library, computer rooms and classrooms). Furthermore, the existing medical, nursing and health facilities can only provide basic services, which do not meet the standard nowadays.

It is therefore necessary for the CSD to pursue partial redevelopment of TLCW in order to alleviate its overcrowding problem and enhance its facilities.

2. Funding for the partial redevelopment project of TLCW was approved by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council in July 2012 and the works have already commenced in August. The project on the in-situ redevelopment and addition of facilities will be carried out in two phases and is expected to be completed at the end of 2016. After redevelopment, the number of penal places of TLCW will

increase from 263 to 371. TLCW will maintain full operation during the redevelopment period. Details of the works are as follows:

Phase 1

- (a) construction of a new complex block to house the following facilities –
- (i) a hospital unit with 60 beds for general patients in the institution (3 wards with 20 beds each) and 10 pairs of bedstead of maternity and baby. There will also be an out-patient clinic, a dental treatment room, a dispensary, an x-ray room, and other supporting facilities;
  - (ii) a rehabilitation unit including a counselling room for inmates, an activity room, a religious service room, a parent-child centre, a multi-media learning centre-cum-classroom, a library and other supporting facilities;
  - (iii) a Category A prisoner unit including 44 cells, day rooms, workshops, a dining hall and other supporting facilities;

Phase 2

- (b) demolition of the existing hospital block and a dormitory block to make way for construction of a new block providing 240 penal places for remands. The major facilities to be provided at the new remand block will include day rooms, dining halls, workshops, a religious service room, a library and other supporting facilities; and
- (c) demolition of the existing block accommodating the communication room, reception office, gate lodge and visit room and in-situ reprovisioning of these facilities in a new multi-purpose block to be constructed.

3. The estimated cost of the partial redevelopment project of TLCW is about \$947 million.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

SB222

Question Serial No.

3747

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Re-integration

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Rehabilitation Division of the Correctional Services Department (CSD) is responsible for providing useful work and vocational training opportunities for adult persons in custody under Prison Programme so as to help them develop good working habits and acquire work skills with a view to facilitating their re-integration upon release. Will the Administration advise this Committee of the total number of work and vocational training opportunities provided by CSD for adult persons in custody in the past year (2012-13) and the expenditure involved? What specific plans will be implemented in the coming year (2013-14) to facilitate the re-integration of persons in custody into society and what is the expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

In 2012-13, the Correctional Services Department (CSD) provided 1 474 market-oriented vocational training places for adult persons in custody. The total financial provision for facilitating the reintegration of persons in custody into society is around \$870 million (revised estimates).

The CSD introduced a new pre-release employment counselling service for persons in custody in August 2012. Systematic job matching service is provided for persons in custody who will be released within three months to help them find a job before discharge. Under the new arrangement, persons in custody will have access to job vacancy information through the Pre-release Reintegration Orientation Course, Light Emitting Diode (LED) display boards in correctional facilities and the job vacancy notices displayed in institutions. When necessary, the CSD will make arrangements for employers to conduct job interviews with the applicants at the institutions. Since the introduction of the new pre-release employment counselling service, 116 employers have registered to offer 213 job vacancies as at end-February 2013. The Department will provide those rehabilitated persons who are subject to statutory supervision upon release with employment counselling and support, thereby helping them to rebuild self-confidence and reintegrate into society. For those who are not subject to statutory supervision, CSD will encourage and refer them to receive post-release employment follow-up service provided by relevant non-government organisations on a voluntary basis.

In 2013-14, the estimated total financial provision for facilitating the reintegration of persons in custody into society is around \$900 million. CSD plans to provide some 1 400 training places for adult persons in custody. Having regard to the situation of local employment market, the Department will step up cooperation with several training bodies such as the Employees Retraining Board, the Construction Industry Council and the Vocational Training Council to provide eligible adult persons in custody with remaining sentences from 3 to 24 months with more than 30 full-time and part-time vocational courses for enrolment on a voluntary basis. These courses cover the construction, technical, business, food and beverage, retailing, tourism, beauty care and logistics sectors. Trainees will also be arranged to sit for the relevant examinations to obtain recognised qualifications, thereby enhancing their employability and facilitating their smooth

reintegration into society upon discharge. The CSD also plans to introduce new vocational training courses, including courses on Bar-Bender and Fixer Skill and Hong Kong Style Cafe Operation. Moreover, CSD will continue to promote community involvement and appeal to employers to provide employment opportunities for rehabilitated persons.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB223**

Question Serial No.

3967

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Relatives of persons in custody often complained that the visit rooms in various correctional institutions being rather small and the waiting time too long. In 2013-14, will the Government increase the provision for expansion of the visit rooms in correctional institutions for the convenience of the relatives of the persons in custody? Besides, will the number and duration of the visits in each month be increased in order to facilitate the communication between persons in custody and their relatives?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

Among the 29 correctional facilities, 10 have been in operation for 40 years or more by 2013. The Correctional Services Department (CSD) has all along been implementing different measures, including the conversion or upgrading of the institutions, to address the problem of ageing facilities. For example, the Lo Wu Correctional Institution, which was redeveloped and commissioned in 2010, provides more visit rooms and a visitor registration centre with better environment. Besides, the CSD has been working with the Architectural Services Department to construct, maintain or upgrade various facilities at individual institutions having regard to their needs and priorities.

Persons in custody can keep in touch with their relatives and friends by different means, generally by letters and social visits. Regarding the number and duration of social visits, Rule 48 of the Prison Rules stipulates that all convicted persons in custody are allowed to receive 2 social visits from their relatives and friends each month, during which no more than 3 persons allowed at one time and the visits will be limited to 30 minutes on each occasion. As for persons in custody awaiting trial, Rule 203 of the Prison Rules prescribes that every person in custody awaiting trial is allowed to receive 1 social visit from their relatives and friends each day, during which no more than 2 persons will be allowed at any one time, and the visit will be limited to 15 minutes on each occasion. CSD shares the view that if persons in custody can get support and care from their relatives and friends, especially immediate family members, it will have a positive bearing on their rehabilitation. As such, the Department encourages them to stay in close touch with their immediate family members. The Department will generally allow convicted persons in custody to receive additional monthly visits from their immediate family members if necessary. Besides, persons in custody can also

maintain communication with their relatives and friends by letters, or apply to correctional officers to communicate with their relatives and friends by phone when necessary.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB224**

Question Serial No.

3968

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Persons in custody often reflect that the Department only provides a chicken drumstick to each non-vegetarian inmate in their evening meal on major festivals. Will the Government increase the provision in 2013-14 so that all persons in custody may have a chicken drumstick in their evening meal once every week?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

Under Section 24A of the Prisons Ordinance (Cap. 234), plain and wholesome food should be supplied to persons in custody. The various dietary scales currently provided by the Correctional Services Department (CSD) are designed by dietitians and approved by the Department of Health, and they meet the nutritional needs of persons in custody. Non-vegetarian persons in custody are provided with an appropriate amount of meat in their daily meals and chicken is one of the types of meat provided every week. During the three major festivals of Hong Kong, namely the Mid-Autumn Festival, Christmas and Lunar New Year, CSD will provide persons in custody with "festive food supplements" as a token of care of the community. Both vegetarian and non-vegetarian persons in custody will be provided with "festive food supplements", such as chicken leg and vegetarian food items.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB225**

Question Serial No.

3969

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Complaints are often received from persons in custody that the Department only issues 8 sheets of toilet paper for use by persons in custody per day. What is the provision by the Department for toilet paper in 2013-14? Will the Government increase the provision so as to supply all persons in custody with no less than 16 sheets of toilet paper for use per day?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department cares about the basic needs of persons in custody. On the first day of admission to a penal institution, each person in custody will be provided with 1 roll of toilet paper by the Department. Given the different physical needs of male and female, the Department provides each male person in custody with 1 roll of toilet paper every 3 weeks while each female person in custody is provided with 2 rolls each month. Persons in custody may request additional toilet paper from staff if necessary. The staff will exercise discretion to handle such requests basing on their actual need.

Toilet paper is one of the daily commodities of persons in custody and the expense is included under Subhead 000 Departmental Expenses - Specialist supplies and equipment. The provision for this item is around \$44.39 million in 2013-14.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB226**

Question Serial No.

3970

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the provision involved for minors in custody to receive formal secondary education (the "3-3-4" curriculum or the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination (HKCEE)) in 2013-14, and the number of minors in custody being subsidised for receiving secondary education (the "3-3-4" curriculum or HKCEE) and the provisions required in the past 5 years (up to 2012-13)? Please also provide the number of minors in custody who had not been arranged by the Department to receive formal secondary education (the "3-3-4" curriculum or HKCEE).

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department (CSD) provides secondary education for young persons in custody and the subjects are taught by qualified teachers. The estimated expenditure on education for persons in custody in 2013-14 is about \$26.7 million (mainly used on young persons in custody) and such expenditure in the past 5 years is as follows:

Year	Expenditure on Education
2008-09	\$26.4 million (Actual)
2009-10	\$26.4 million (Actual)
2010-11	\$26.4 million (Actual)
2011-12	\$29.6 million (Actual)
2012-13	\$27.0 million (Revised Estimates)

In 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, the numbers of young persons in custody who received education provided by the Department are as follows:

Year	Number of young persons in custody who received education
2008	1 787

Year	Number of young persons in custody who received education
2009	1 743
2010	1 614
2011	1 269
2012	1 108

Given the drop in the overall young penal population in the past three years, there was a corresponding decrease in the number of young persons in custody receiving education. The above figures do not include the detainees of detention centre and young persons in custody under remand. The detainees of the detention centre have to receive other forms of training in accordance with the Detention Centres Ordinance (Cap. 239), and young persons in custody under remand have a shorter period of custody generally. Nevertheless, the CSD will provide suitable education services for them having regard to their individual needs.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB227**

Question Serial No.

3971

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What is the provision involved for persons in custody taking university courses in 2013-14? What are the numbers of persons in custody being subsidised for taking university courses and the provisions required in the past 3 years (up to 2012-13)?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department provides secondary education for persons in custody under 21. For other persons in custody who are interested in pursuing further studies, we also encourage them to undertake self-learning, take public examinations or enroll in university distance learning courses. To assist those persons in custody who want to pursue further studies but have difficulties in paying for public examination fees, and examination and tuition fees for university distance learning courses or purchasing reference books, the Department has set up a number of education funds for them to apply for financial assistance. These funds are contributed by donations from charitable organisations and members of the public.

The numbers of persons in custody who took university courses in the past 3 years are set out below:

Year	No. of persons in custody who took university courses
2010	136
2011	139
2012	127

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB228**

Question Serial No.

4145

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Complaints are often received from persons in custody that the Department only issues 8 sheets of toilet paper for use by persons in custody per day. Please advise:

1. the provision by the Department for toilet paper in 2013-14? Will the Government increase the provision so as to supply all persons in custody with sufficient toilet paper?
2. the estimated expenditure by the Department for procuring toilet paper in 2013-14? What is the estimated number of rolls of toilet paper that can be procured?
3. the estimated average daily number of persons who can use the toilet paper?

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

The Correctional Services Department cares about the basic needs of persons in custody. On the first day of admission to a penal institution, each person in custody will be provided with 1 roll of toilet paper by the Department. Given the different physical needs of male and female, the Department currently provides each male person in custody with 1 roll of toilet paper every 3 weeks while each female person in custody is provided with 2 rolls each month. Persons in custody may request additional toilet paper from staff if necessary. The staff will exercise discretion in handling such requests basing on the actual need.

Toilet paper is one of the daily commodities for persons in custody and the expense is included under Subhead 000 Departmental Expenses - Specialist supplies and equipment. The provision for this item is around \$44.39 million in 2013-14.

In 2012-13, the daily average penal population in correctional facilities was about 9 300. The Department will ensure that toilet paper is available for all persons in custody when they need so.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB229**

Question Serial No.

0167

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the following information on the employment of agency workers:

	2012-13 (up to the latest situation)
Number of employment agency contracts	( )
Total sum of each employment agency contract	( )
Total commission paid to each employment agency	( )
Length of each employment agency contract	( )
Number of agency workers	( )
Distribution of posts taken up by agency workers	
Distribution of monthly salary levels of agency workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• Below \$6,240	( )
Length of employment of agency workers	
• Above 15 years	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• Less than 1 year	( )
Percentage of agency workers in the total number of staff in the department	( )
Percentage of total fees paid to employment agencies in the total expenditure on all staff of the department	( )
Number of workers remunerated for meal break	( )
Number of workers not remunerated for meal break	( )
Number of workers working 5 days a week	( )
Number of workers working 6 days a week	( )

*Figures in ( ) denote the percentage change as compared with the same period in 2011-12*

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

Information on the employment of agency workers is set out below:

	2012-13 (as at 31.01.2013)
Number of employment agency contracts	11 (-8%)
Total sum of each employment agency contract	\$1,631,663 <sup>1</sup> (-59%)
Total commission paid to each employment agency	Information not available
Length of each employment agency contract	6-18 months
Number of agency workers	26 (-7%)
Distribution of posts taken up by agency workers	Temporary Clerk: 9 Temporary Workman: 16 Project Assistant: 1
Distribution of monthly salary levels of agency workers	
• \$30,001 or above	-
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	-
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	10#
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	16 (-38%)
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	-
• Below \$6,240	-
Length of employment of agency workers	
• Above 15 years	Not available (Note 1)
• 10 to 15 years	
• 5 to 10 years	
• 3 to 5 years	
• 1 to 3 years	
• Less than 1 year	
Percentage of agency workers in the total number of staff in the department	0.38% (-7%)
Percentage of total fees paid to employment agencies in the total expenditure on all staff of the department	0.08% (-62%)
Number of workers remunerated for meal break Number of workers not remunerated for meal break	Not available (Note 2)
Number of workers working 5 days a week	23 (-12%)
Number of workers working 6 days a week	3 (+50%)

*Figures in ( ) denote the percentage change as compared with the same period in 2011-12*

# None of the agency workers fell within this monthly salary group in 2011-12, and thus no comparison can be made.

Note 1 Agency workers are provided by employment agencies according to service contracts. They do not have an employer-employee relationship with the department. As such, we do not have information on the length of employment of agency workers.

Note 2 Whether there is remuneration for meal break for agency workers is an arrangement agreed between employment agencies and agency workers when signing the contracts. We do not have information on whether they are remunerated for meal break.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

<sup>1</sup> The figures are the aggregate total of all contracts.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB230**

Question Serial No.

0168

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the following information on the employment of staff of outsourced services:

	2012-13 (up to the latest situation)
Number of outsourced service contracts	( )
Total fees paid to outsourced service contractors	( )
Length of each outsourced service contract	( )
Number of staff employed through outsourced service contractors	( )
Distribution of posts taken up by staff of outsourced services (e.g. customer services, property management, security, cleansing and information technology etc.)	
Distribution of monthly salary levels of staff of outsourced services	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• Below \$6,240	( )
Length of employment of staff of outsourced services	
• Above 15 years	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• Less than 1 year	( )
Percentage of staff of outsourced services in the total number of staff in the department	( )
Percentage of fees paid to outsourced services contractors in the total expenditure on all staff of the department	( )
Number of employees remunerated for meal break	( )
Number of employees not remunerated for meal break	( )
Number of employees working 5 days a week	( )
Number of employees working 6 days a week	( )

*Figures in ( ) denote the percentage change as compared with the same period in 2011-12*

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing



Reply:

Information on the employment of staff of outsourced services is set out below:

	2012-13 (as at 31.01.2013)
Number of outsourced service contracts	17 ( $\pm 0\%$ )
Total fees paid to outsourced service contractors	\$10,024,518 (+21%)
Length of each outsourced service contract	8-24 months
Number of staff employed through outsourced service contractors	82 (+5%)
Distribution of posts taken up by staff of outsourced services (e.g. customer services, property management, security, cleansing and information technology etc.)	Cleansing: 67 (+6%) Security: 15 ( $\pm 0\%$ )
Distribution of monthly salary levels of staff of outsourced services	(Note 1)
• \$30,001 or above	-
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	-
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	3#
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	79 (+1%)
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	-
• Below \$6,240	-
Length of employment of staff of outsourced services	
• Above 15 years	
• 10 to 15 years	
• 5 to 10 years	
• 3 to 5 years	
• 1 to 3 years	
• Less than 1 year	
Percentage of staff of outsourced services in the total number of staff in the department	1.2% (+5%)
Percentage of fees paid to outsourced service contractors in the total expenditure on all staff of the department	0.5% (+14%)
Number of employees remunerated for meal break Number of employees not remunerated for meal break	Not available (Note 3)
Number of employees working 5 days a week	4 (+33%)
Number of employees working 6 days a week	78 (+4%)

*Figures in ( ) denote the percentage change as compared with the same period in 2011-12*

# None of the employees of outsourced services fell within this monthly salary group in 2011-12, and thus no comparison can be made.

Note 1 When outsourced services are procured, the Correctional Services Department has required the outsourced service contractors to comply with the minimum wage legislation.

Note 2 Employees of outsourced services are provided by outsourced service contractors according to service contracts. They do not have an employer-employee relationship with the department. As such, we do not have information on the length of employment of employees with outsourced service contractors.

Note 3 Whether there is remuneration for meal break for employees of outsourced service contractors is an arrangement agreed between the outsourced service contractors and their employees when signing the contracts. We do not have information on whether those employees are remunerated for meal break.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB231**

Question Serial No.

0169

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please provide the following information on the employment of non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff:

	2012-13 (up to the latest situation)
Number of NCSC staff	( )
Distribution of posts taken up by NCSC staff	
Expenditure on the salaries of NCSC staff	( )
Distribution of monthly salary levels of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• Below \$6,240	( )
Length of employment of NCSC staff	
• Above 15 years	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• Less than 1 year	( )
Number of NCSC staff converted to civil servant	( )
Number of NCSC staff failed to convert to civil servant	( )
Percentage of NCSC staff in the total number of staff of the department	( )
Percentage of expenditure on NCSC staff in the total expenditure on all staff of the department	( )
Number of staff remunerated for meal break	( )
Number of staff not remunerated for meal break	( )
Number of staff working 5 days a week	( )
Number of staff working 6 days a week	( )
Number of staff applying for paternity leave	( )
Number of staff having their application approved	( )

*Figures in ( ) denote the percentage change as compared with the same period in 2011-12*

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

Information on the employment of non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff in the Correctional Services Department is set out below:

	2012-13 (as at 31.12.2012)
Number of NCSC staff	3 (-70%)
Distribution of posts taken up by NCSC staff	Contract Project Coordinator: 1 Contract Course Coordinator: 1 Contract Supplies Coordinator: 1
Expenditure on the salaries of NCSC staff	\$1,334,133 (-43%)
Distribution of monthly salary levels of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	1 (-75%)
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	1 (-67%)
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	1 (-67%)
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	-
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	-
• Below \$6,240	-
Length of employment of NCSC staff	
• Above 15 years	-
• 10 to 15 years	-
• 5 to 10 years	-
• 3 to 5 years	-
• 1 to 3 years	3 (-25%)
• Less than 1 year	0 (-100%)
Number of NCSC staff converted to civil servant	Currently, there is no mechanism for converting NCSC staff to civil servants
Number of NCSC staff failed to convert to civil servant	
Percentage of NCSC staff in the total number of staff of the department	0.04% (-73%)
Percentage of expenditure on NCSC staff in the total expenditure on all staff of the department	0.07% (-50%)
Number of staff remunerated for meal break	3 (-70%)
Number of staff not remunerated for meal break	-
Number of staff working 5 days a week	3 (-70%)
Number of staff working 6 days a week	-
Number of staff applying for paternity leave	-
Number of staff having their application approved	-

*Figures in ( ) denote the percentage change as compared with the same period in 2011-12*

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB232**

Question Serial No.

2382

Head: 30 Correctional Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme: (1) Prison Management

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding prison management, the prime tasks of the Correctional Services Department in this year are to improve and revitalise ageing correctional facilities. What are the facilities to be revitalised? How will the Department enhance and improve the hygiene condition of the reception centres and prisons?

Asked by: Hon. WONG Yuk-man

Reply:

Among the 29 correctional facilities, 10 have been in operation for 40 years or more by 2013. The Correctional Services Department (CSD) deploys resources every year for maintenance of buildings and facilities with various ageing problems. Besides, considerable limits are posed to the provision of rehabilitation services in the institutions that are relatively old or converted from buildings for other purposes because there is a lack of the facilities serving the rehabilitation needs of the modern days (such as classrooms and activity rooms). The Department has been adopting different measures to improve and revitalise the ageing facilities. In terms of short-term solution, the CSD regularly inspects and maintains the buildings and facilities and, having regard to the needs of individual institutions, carries out minor improvement or upgrading works. In terms of long-term solution, the Department will plan and implement redevelopment or partial redevelopment projects of correctional institutions in accordance with actual needs.

In 2013-14, the major task of the CSD in revitalising institutional facilities is to continue the following up on the partial redevelopment project of Tai Lam Centre for Women. The works involve the improvement of institutional medical and health service facilities (including increasing the number of beds and provision of X-ray room and a dental treatment room, etc) and rehabilitation facilities (including provision of counselling room, activities room, religious service room, and multi-media training room cum classroom for persons in custody), as well as upgrading the custodial facilities of the institution through the adoption of enhanced design and introduction of an integrated security system. The redevelopment project commenced in mid-2012 and is scheduled for completion at end of 2016.

The CSD will also conduct improvement/upgrading works of smaller scale in other penal institutions, for example, revamping the kitchen facilities in Stanley Prison, enhancing the security facilities at the entrance of Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre, and upgrading security related facilities in Lai Chi Kok Reception Centre, etc.

CSD is committed to providing a decent and healthy custodial environment. To ensure satisfactory hygiene condition in correctional facilities, the Department attaches importance to keeping all indoor areas well ventilated and carrying out cleaning work in the institutions on a regular basis. All Heads of Institutions will inspect the hygiene condition of the institutional environment daily. Medical Officers of the Department of Health stationed at the CSD also inspects the overall environmental cleanliness in the

institutions regularly. On personal hygiene, apart from reminding staff and persons in custody from time to time to maintain good personal hygiene, the Department also provides sufficient hand-washing, ablution and disinfection facilities for use by persons in custody and on-duty staff.

Name in block letters: SIN YAT KIN

Post Title: Commissioner of Correctional Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Department indicated that it would continue to strengthen publicity activities to educate the public on the proper use of emergency ambulance services through the commissioning of an Ambulance Service Publicity Vehicle in 2013-14. What are the details and the estimated expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

Reply:

The Ambulance Service Publicity Vehicle (ASPV) was commissioned at the beginning of 2013. The Fire Services Department will deploy it to various communities and schools for roving exhibitions to introduce the public to the emergency ambulance service and educate them on the proper use of it. In 2013-14, the expenditure involved is estimated to be about \$400,000, including the costs for operating the ASPV and increasing or updating the game software and publicity facilities in the ASPV.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013-14, the Administration has mentioned that the Fire Services Department will commission a new fire station with ambulance facilities at Kai Tak during 2013-14. What is the progress of the project and its expected completion date and commissioning date?

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Kwok-che

Reply:

The Fire Services Department is constructing a new fire station with ambulance facilities and an urban search and rescue equipment store at Cheung Yip Street, Kowloon Bay. The project is expected to be completed and commissioned in mid-2013.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is estimated that the provision under Subhead 690 Town ambulances (block vote) for 2013-14 will increase by 10.8% over the estimate for 2012-13. In this regard, would the Administration

- a) provide the numbers of breakdowns of ambulances while attending calls and their percentage in the total number of calls attended in the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-2010, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13);
- b) provide the average ages of the fleet in the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-2010, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13);
- c) indicate in detail whether there is any plan for ambulance replacement in the future.

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Kwok-che

Reply:

- a) The respective numbers of breakdowns of ambulances while attending calls and their percentage in the total number of calls attended in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	Number of breakdowns of ambulances while attending calls	Percentage in the total number of calls attended
2008	158	0.025%
2009	225	0.034%
2010	108	0.016%
2011	57	0.008%
2012	40	0.005%



b) The average ages of the fleet in the past 5 years are as follows:

Year (Year-end)	Average age of the fleet (Number of years)
2008	8.4
2009	4.7
2010	2.2
2011	2.4
2012	2.2

c) To maintain the age of ambulances at a healthy level and the overall reliability of the fleet, the Fire Services Department (FSD) has formulated an ambulance replacement plan. FSD proposes a provision of about \$87.75 million for 2013-14 for the replacement of 35 town ambulances, and for meeting part of the payment for the additional and replacement town ambulances approved in the previous financial years.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Since the Fire Services Department implemented the Rapid Response Vehicle Scheme (the Scheme) in 2006, how effective has the Scheme been? What was the number of cases, the expenditure and the amount of manpower involved in the Scheme last year? The Department will continue the Scheme in 2013-14 to enhance the delivery of the paramedic ambulance service. What will be the estimated expenditure involved and will additional manpower or resources be required?

Asked by: Hon. CHUNG Kwok-pan

Reply:

The Fire Services Department (FSD) launched Rapid Response Vehicle (RRV) Scheme on 1 November 2006. Each RRV is manned by an Ambulance Officer. The main functions of the Scheme are to provide support to frontline ambulance personnel and perform service quality assurance duties to enhance frontline management and operational efficiency. As at the end of February 2013, the RRVs provided support for a total of 10 444 emergency calls, and conducted 6 888 field audits of emergency ambulance cases and 20 211 inspections.

In 2012, the 3 RRVs of FSD (involving 3 Ambulance Officers) provided support for a total of 1 362 emergency calls, and conducted 1 288 field audits of emergency ambulance cases and 3 151 inspections. The expenditure involved was about \$1.6 million. FSD considers the Scheme satisfactorily effective and will continue to implement it with the existing manpower in 2013-14. The estimated expenditure for the next year is approximately \$1.6 million.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the departmental records management work over the past 3 years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13):

1. Please provide information on the number and rank of officers designated to perform such work. If there is no officer designated for such work, please provide information on the number of officers and the hours of work involved in records management duties, and the other duties they have to undertake in addition to records management;
2. Please list in the table below information on closed programme and administrative records pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear meters of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

3. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been transferred to GRS for retention:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

4. Please list in the table below information on records which have been approved for destruction by GRS:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

1. The Fire Services Department (FSD) has established a records management programme according to the relevant guidelines on records management within the Government. The programme is overseen by Departmental Secretary (Principal Executive Officer) of the Headquarters with Chief Executive Officer serving as the Departmental Records Manager to co-ordinate the overall record management of FSD. Records management in various FSD Commands and units is undertaken by officers not below the rank of Executive Officer II or equivalent to ensure proper handling of records. The routine records management work, such as creation and collection of records, is generally performed by clerical staff posted to the units. Apart from records management, these officers are also required to perform other administrative and general clerical duties. FSD does not maintain a breakdown of the number of hours involved in records management work performed by these officers.
2. FSD has not maintained data on closed programme and administrative records pending transfer to GRS for appraisal over the past 3 years.
3. FSD has not transferred any record to GRS for retention over the past 3 years.
4. Information on records which have been approved for destruction by GRS over the past 3 years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13) is listed below:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents
Programme records	1958-2009	342 834 records with 649.85 linear metres	2010-2013	2-7 years	No
Administrative records	1964-2010	35 320 records with 541.81 linear metres	2010-2013	0-7 years	No

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 27.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

There is an increase in the provision under the two subheads of Minor plant, vehicles and equipment, and Town ambulances for 2013-14 as compared with that of last year. What are the criteria for determining the rate of increase? Please advise whether there are any acquired plants, vehicles and equipment that have been found under-equipped or require modification, and as a result could not be commissioned as scheduled in the past 3 years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13). If yes, what are the details? What is the number of items involved? Will the Administration evaluate whether it has been too conservative in making the estimate?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

The Fire Services Department (FSD) will submit funding proposal for acquiring new items or replacing the minor plant, vehicles and equipment as well as town ambulance according to its actual operational needs, and the service life and wear and tear of each type of plant, vehicles and equipment. Therefore the provision has not necessarily increased annually and there are no criteria for determining its rate of increase or decrease. In the past 3 years, there was no such case that the minor plant, vehicles and equipment and town ambulance acquired by FSD were under-equipped or required unexpected modification and as a result could not be commissioned as scheduled.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated in the Matters Requiring Special Attention that inspection of pre-1973 composite/domestic buildings will be stepped up. What are the details? Will there be additional manpower or redeployment of staff to cope with the work? What will be the manpower and expenditure involved?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

The Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572) (the Ordinance), which commenced operation on 1 July 2007, aims at upgrading the fire safety standards of composite buildings and domestic buildings constructed before 1987. At present, the Fire Services Department (FSD) gives priority to the inspection of composite buildings constructed before 1973. In 2009, FSD created 38 time-limited posts with a view to expediting the inspection work. The existing plan is to complete the inspection of approximately 9 000 composite buildings constructed in or before 1987 by the end of 2015, followed by the inspection of about 3 000 domestic buildings. As at the end of February 2013, 6 041 out of the approximately 9 000 old composite buildings in Hong Kong have been inspected.

In 2012-13, FSD deployed a task force comprised of more than 170 members (including the 38 time-limited posts) to enforce the Ordinance and the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502). The staff costs involved are about \$99 million.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is stated in the Matters Requiring Special Attention that the Bureau will explore the feasibility of introducing third party certification on fire safety for buildings and licensed premises. What are the details? What is the amount of inspection and certification work of the Fire Services Department expected to be reduced and the expenditure to be saved with the introduction of the measure?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

To facilitate business, the Fire Services Department (FSD) has planned to introduce the Registered Fire Engineer (RFE) Scheme for implementation of Third Party Fire Safety Certification (the Scheme) and proposed that the Scheme should be started with licensed premises. Under the initial plan, licence applicants can choose to engage an RFE for fire risk assessment, formulating fire safety requirements, certifying compliance of fire service installations or ventilating systems with the requirements of FSD, and issuing Fire Safety Certificates for these premises, with a view to shortening the processing time for licence application.

FSD has engaged a consultant to conduct a Business Impact Assessment for the Scheme. Preliminary findings of the assessment show that the majority of stakeholders are in favour of the Scheme. FSD estimates that after the implementation of the RFE Scheme, some applicants will opt to use the services provided by RFE when applying for licences. Nevertheless, FSD will continue to provide relevant services to those who do not use such services. FSD is unable to estimate the impact of the Scheme on its operation and expenditure at this stage, as the Business Impact Assessment for the Scheme is still in progress and applicants will be free to choose the services provided by either FSD or third parties which suit their needs upon the implementation of the Scheme.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013-14, it is stated that the Fire Services Department will procure a fireboat to replace the existing fireboat No. 7. What are the details? What is the expenditure involved? Please list the numbers of coastal waters fire calls received and casualties involved in each of the past 3 years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13).

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

The Fire Services Department (FSD) was granted a funding of \$85 million in 2012 to procure a new fireboat to replace the existing fireboat No. 7. The new fireboat will be equipped with enhanced navigational and operational features as well as marine fire-fighting and rescue equipment to meet the demand for marine fire-fighting and rescue services nowadays. The procurement work is in progress. The new fireboat is expected to be put into service at the end of 2014.

The numbers of fire calls received and casualties involved in Hong Kong waters in the past 3 years are as follows:

	2010	2011	2012
Number of vessel fire calls	46	39	43
Number of fatalities	0	0	1
Number of injuries	18	2	3

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 26.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Fire Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013-14, it is stated that a new fire station with ambulance facilities at Kai Tak will be commissioned. What are the specific service areas of that station? What will be the manning of the station and the annual expenditure to be incurred?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

The Fire Services Department is constructing a new fire station with ambulance facilities and an urban search and rescue equipment store at Cheung Yip Street, Kowloon Bay. It will provide fire-fighting, rescue and emergency ambulance services mainly for the Kai Tak Development Area (including the Cruise Terminal) and part of the adjacent areas, such as Kowloon Bay and Ngau Tau Kok.

The new fire station will be equipped with 1 hydraulic platform, 1 major pump, 1 light rescue unit and 2 ambulances and manned by 70 fire personnel, 18 ambulance personnel and 1 Assistant Clerical Officer. The estimated annual expenditure to be incurred is about \$26 million.

Name in block letters:                     CHAN CHOR KAM                    

Post Title:                     Director of Fire Services                    

Date:                     26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How many ambulance calls received in 2012 were actually not a matter of emergency? What was the expenditure involved in such calls? Will the Department conduct any review in respect of the misuse of ambulance service so as to ensure effective use of public resources?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Kin-fung, Jeffrey

Reply:

In 2009, the Fire Services Department (FSD) conducted an analysis on emergency ambulance calls received to understand the use of the emergency ambulance service by the public. Of the about 10 000 randomly selected cases, approximately 10% reflected no obvious need for the service. In a similar analysis in 2011, such cases registered a drop to about 4.2%. FSD did not conduct such analysis in 2012. The revised estimated expenditure on ambulance service for 2012-13 is about \$1,280 million, but there is no separate estimate for the expenditure incurred by such cases. To ensure effective use of public resources, FSD will continue to closely monitor the need for and the use of the emergency ambulance service, and step up its efforts to convey the message of proper use of ambulance service to the public through various channels.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

What are the details of the procurement of fire equipment in 2013-14 by the Fire Services Department? Please set out the number, the expenditure, the uses and the source of procurement of all plants, vehicles and equipment to be procured. How will the replaced plants, vehicles and equipment be disposed of? What is the average life span of the equipment to be procured? Please list the number, the expenditure, the uses and the source of procurement of all plants, vehicles and equipment required to be replaced in the past 3 years (up to 2012-13).

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

In 2013-14, the Fire Services Department (FSD) will propose a provision of \$18.22 million (block vote) for replacement or new minor plant, vehicles and equipment, and \$9.456 million of the sum is for meeting part of the payment for replacement and new items approved in previous financial years which has not been met due to procurement procedures. The remaining \$8.764 million is for meeting the payment for the new items expected to commence in 2013-14. Details are as follows:

Expenditure of new items in 2013-14

	Minor plant, vehicles and equipment	Quantity	Yearly expenditure (\$)	Estimated average life span (year)	Use
1	New foam cannon	1 No.	1,278,000	12	Fire-fighting and rescue
2	Replacement village ambulance	1 No.	695,000	6	Emergency ambulance service
3	Replacement Logistic Support Appliance	1 No.	636,000	8	Fire-fighting and rescue
4	Replacement Workshop Van	3 Nos.	254,000	10	Logistic support
5	Replacement compartment fire behaviour training facilities	2 Nos.	2,331,000	2	Training
6	Replacement public address/call out system	7 Nos.	3,570,000	15	For use by Fire station/ Ambulance depot
	Total :		8,764,000		

The details of the yearly expenditure on Subhead 661 in the past 3 financial years are as follows:

2012-13 (Revised estimate)

Minor plant, vehicles and equipment		Quantity	Yearly expenditure (\$)	Estimated average life span (year)	Use
1	Replacement Light Rescue Unit	6 Nos.	549,000	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
2	Replacement Mini Fire Van and Mini Rescue Track	3 Nos. each	1,090,000	8	Fire-fighting and rescue
3	Replacement rescue cushion	6 Nos.	1,106,000	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
4	Replacement Holmatro rapid intervention system	7 Nos.	1,290,000	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
5	Replacement Holmatro Deep Sea Diving Tool	4 Nos.	825,000	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
6	New mobile decontamination equipment	2 Nos.	1,189,000	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
7	New rescue equipment dedicated for use in Ngong Ping 360	1 No.	1,017,000	5	Fire-fighting and rescue
8	New rescue equipment dedicated for Ocean Park cable cars	1 No.	488,000	5	Fire-fighting and rescue
9	Replacement Hydraulic Platform engine	1 No.	466,000	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
10	Replacement Breathing Apparatus Pod component	1 No.	195,000	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
11	Replacement Mini Passenger Van dedicated for use on offshore islands	1 No.	162,000	6	Logistic Support
12	Replacement heavy vehicle brake tester	3 Nos.	100,000	10	For use by Workshops Division
13	Replacing electrical installation in a building	1 No.	600,000	12	For use by Fire Services Headquarters
14	Replacement air-conditioning system	1 No.	160,000	10	For use by Ambulance depot
15	Replacement hot and cold water pumps	1 No.	153,000	10	For use by Workshops Division
16	New mobile file cabinet	1 No.	172,000	10	For use by Fire Services Headquarters
17	New closed-circuit television system in elevator	1 No.	601,000	3 to 5	For use by Fire Services Headquarters
18	Upgrading closed-circuit television system	1 No.	1,040,000	3 to 5	For use by Fire Services Headquarters
Sub-total :			11,203,000		
Payment for items approved in previous financial years :			5,207,000		
Total :			16,410,000		

2011-12 (Actual expenditure)

Minor plant, vehicles and equipment		Quantity	Yearly expenditure (\$)	Estimated average life span (year)	Use
1	Replacement Rescue Hovercraft	1 No.	974,210	7	Fire-fighting and rescue
2	Replacement Holmatro rapid intervention system	7 Nos.	1,210,930	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
3	Replacement Holmatro Rescue Tool, Heavy Duty	1 No.	298,435	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
4	Replacement side-scan sonar	2 Nos.	1,086,000	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
5	Replacement underwater camera	2 Nos.	2,179,000	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
6	Replacement public address/call out	6 Nos.	1,258,169	15	For use by Fire station/

Minor plant, vehicles and equipment		Quantity	Yearly expenditure (\$)	Estimated average life span (year)	Use
	system				Ambulance depot
7	Replacement oxygen transfer pump	1 No.	400,000	10	Logistic support
8	Replacement Computerized Fire Alarm Transmission System Interface System	1 No.	630,000	10	For use by Fire station
9	Replacement air-conditioning system	4 Nos.	1,663,440	10	For use by Fire station/ Workshops Division
10	Replacement air-conditioning system	1 No.	530,000	3	For use by Diving Base
Sub-total :			10,230,184		
Payment for items approved in previous financial years :			6,935,982		
Total :			17,166,166		

2010-11 (Actual expenditure)

Minor plant, vehicles and equipment		Quantity	Yearly expenditure (\$)	Estimated average life span (year)	Use
1	New Paramedic Equipment Tender	1 No.	700,000	9	Emergency ambulance service
2	New life detector	4 Nos.	1,180,000	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
3	Replacement ambulance landrover	2 Nos.	1,485,000	7	Emergency ambulance service
4	Replacement rescue cushion	2 Nos.	343,312	7	Fire-fighting and rescue
5	Replacement Holmatro rapid intervention system	1 No.	202,870	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
6	Replacement Holmatro Rescue Tool	1 No.	271,235	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
7	Replacement major portable pump	1 No.	150,795	10	Fire-fighting and rescue
8	Replacement daughter boat	2 Nos.	1,206,000	12	Fire-fighting and rescue
9	Replacement public address/call out system	10 Nos.	2,320,304	15	For use by Fire station/ Ambulance depot
10	Installation of compartment fire behaviour training facilities	1 No.	830,000	2	Training
11	Replacement 24-tonne-4-post lift	1 No.	269,000	10	For use by Workshops Division
12	Replacement air-conditioning system	3 Nos.	4,025,200	10	For use by Fire Services Headquarters
Sub-total :			12,983,716		
Payment for items approved in previous financial years :			5,459,812		
Total :			18,443,528		

In general, FSD does not designate any source of procurement for individual item of minor plant, vehicles and equipment. The Department procures and disposes of its replaced plant, vehicles and equipment according to the Stores and Procurement Regulations.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under this Programme, the number of emergency calls has increased substantially for two consecutive years (2012 and 2013). Please provide the average number of working hours for ambulancemen at present. In 2013-14, the Fire Services Department will have a net increase of 54 posts and fill vacancies. Will it be adequate to cope with the work? Will the Department employ more staff? If yes, please provide the details; if not, please give the reasons.

Asked by: Hon. LEE Kok-long, Joseph

Reply:

The number of working hours for ambulancemen is currently 48 hours per week. In 2013-14, the Fire Services Department (FSD) will create 54 posts to meet the anticipated increasing demand for emergency ambulance service and enhance the efficiency, coordination and preparedness of the emergency ambulance service for festive events and major incidents. While there was an increase in the number of emergency ambulance calls by 0.04% and 5.71% in 2011 and 2012 respectively, the response time performance achieved in these two years were 93.5% and 93.2% respectively, which met the target in 92.5% of these calls. FSD will continue to monitor the change in demand for the emergency ambulance service and follow the existing procedures for requesting additional resources when necessary.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under this Programme, the Fire Services Department will have a net increase of 54 posts and fill vacancies. Please provide information on the nature, ranks, salaries and job nature of these posts.

Asked by: Hon. LEE Kok-long, Joseph

Reply:

Under this Programme, the Fire Services Department will have a net increase of 54 posts in 2013-14 to cope with the demand for emergency ambulance service. Details are as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Salary* (\$)</b>	<b>Job nature</b>
Principal Ambulanceman Senior Ambulanceman	1 -1	398,040 -326,760	To be deployed to the ambulance facility of the fire station at Cheung Yip Street, Kowloon Bay scheduled for commission in mid-2013
Senior Ambulanceman Ambulanceman	10 20	3,267,600 4,722,000	To operate additional ambulance shifts to cope with the increasing demand for emergency ambulance service
Senior Ambulanceman Ambulanceman	8 16	2,614,080 3,777,600	To establish a Special Support Unit to enhance the efficiency, coordination and preparedness of the emergency ambulance service in festive events and major incidents
<i>Total:</i>	54	<b>14,452,560</b>	

\* Calculated on the basis of relevant notional annual mid-point salary values in 2012-13.

Name in block letters:                     CHAN CHOR KAM                    

Post Title:                     Director of Fire Services                    

Date:                     25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under this Programme, the estimated provision under Town ambulances (block vote) for 2013-14 for the procurement of new and replacement of ambulances represents an increase of \$8,548,000 over the revised estimate for 2012-13. Please provide the number of additional and replacement ambulances.

Asked by: Hon. LEE Kok-long, Joseph

Reply:

The Fire Services Department proposes a provision of about \$87.75 million for 2013-14 for the replacement of 35 town ambulances, and for meeting part of the payment for the additional and replacement town ambulances approved in the previous financial years.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 25.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Fire Protection and Prevention

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Since 2007, the Fire Services Department (FSD) has been enhancing fire safety of composite/domestic buildings according to the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572).

- (a) Please provide information on the expenditures involved and details of the work in 2011-12 and 2012-13.
- (b) Is there any plan to engage professionals or provide other means to assist property owners with difficulties in carrying out fire safety improvement works?
- (c) What are the respective numbers of fire safety directions issued by FSD to buildings under the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance since 2007 by District Council districts; the number of old buildings involved which are over 30 years old; the respective numbers of directions that have been fully complied with, as well as those that have been issued for 1 to less than 2 years, 2 to less than 3 years, 3 to less than 4 years, 4 to less than 5 years and more than 5 years but have not been complied with; the number of prosecutions instituted in the past 5 years (2008 to 2012); and the penalties generally imposed on the convicted persons?

Asked by: Hon. LEE Wai-king, Starry

Reply:

- (a) In each of 2011-12 and 2012-13, FSD deployed a task force comprised of more than 170 members to enforce the Fire Safety (Commercial Premises) Ordinance (Cap. 502) and the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance (Cap. 572). The purpose of the former Ordinance is to enhance fire safety of prescribed commercial premises and old specified commercial buildings, while the latter aims to enhance that of old domestic and composite buildings. The staff costs involved in the 2 years are about \$94 million and about \$99 million respectively.
- (b) If property owners encounter technical difficulties when carrying out fire safety improvement works, fire services personnel tasked to enforce the aforesaid 2 ordinances are ready to meet them or the registered Fire Service Installation Contractors they engage, and explain to them the requirements of the fire safety directions issued under the ordinances and assist them in solving possible problems of the improvement works. In addition, to assist owners of private buildings in maintaining and repairing their buildings, the Buildings Department, the Hong Kong Housing Society and the Urban Renewal Authority have been providing financial assistance to property owners in need under various schemes, including the Building Safety Loan Scheme, Integrated Building Maintenance Assistance Scheme and Building Maintenance Grant Scheme for Elderly Owners. Fire safety improvement works pertaining to the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance have been included in the list of works

eligible for subsidies or loans under these schemes. The application procedures of these schemes have also been streamlined. Owners may make applications under multiple schemes by completing a set of application forms under the Integrated Building Maintenance Assistance Scheme. FSD refers cases of buildings without owners' corporations to the respective District Offices, which will assist owners in establishing owners' corporations to achieve a better co-ordination of improvement works.

- (c) As at 28 February 2013, FSD has issued a total of 79 369 fire safety directions under the Fire Safety (Buildings) Ordinance to owners and occupants of 3 358 old composite buildings, 3 278 of which are over 30 years old. A breakdown by District Council districts of the number of buildings to which fire safety directions have been issued is as follows:

District Council districts	Number of buildings to which fire safety directions have been issued
Central and Western District	294
Wan Chai	295
Eastern District	265
Southern District	39
Yau Tsim Mong	881
Sham Shui Po	581
Kowloon City	454
Wong Tai Sin	108
Kwun Tong	64
Tsuen Wan	93
Tuen Mun	7
Yuen Long	98
North District	91
Tai Po	43
Sai Kung	1
Sha Tin	7
Islands	4
Kwai Tsing	33
Total	3 358

Out of a total of 79 369 fire safety directions issued by FSD, 20 496 (about 26%) have been complied with. The number of the remaining directions that have not been complied with is as follows:

Length of time since the fire safety directions were issued	Number of directions that have not been complied with
5 to 6 years	2 503
4 to 5 years	3 308
3 to 4 years	11 586
2 to 3 years	13 181
1 to 2 years	14 763
Within 1 year	13 532
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 873</b>

From 2008 to 2012, FSD instituted 38 prosecutions against property owners and/or occupants who did not comply with the fire safety directions. The relevant hearings had been completed and the convicted persons had been imposed a fine ranging from \$700 to \$8,200. In addition, the court also issued fire safety compliance orders to some of the convicted persons and owners' corporations, which required them to fully comply with the directions before the expiry of such orders.

Name in block letters:           CHAN CHOR KAM          

Post Title:           Director of Fire Services          

Date:           25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the Fire Services Department's plan to acquire a computer system for the provision of post-dispatch advice to emergency ambulance service callers, what are the details and the timetable? What is the estimated expenditure? What is the expected performance of the system when put into operation?

Asked by: Hon. MOK, Charles Peter

Reply:

Since May 2011, the Fire Services Department (FSD) has been providing simple post-dispatch advice to callers requesting emergency ambulance service on a number of common injuries and sicknesses (such as bleeding, fracture or dislocation, burn and convulsion) to help stabilise the conditions of the patients. The computer system that FSD is planning to acquire will be installed with an internationally-accredited questioning protocol software, by which we may identify more complicated and a wider range of conditions (such as severe injuries and cardiac arrest) and provide more detailed and appropriate post-dispatch advice to callers, thereby improving patients' condition and survival rate before arrival of ambulance crew. FSD intends to consult the Panel on Security on the acquisition plan later this year. The estimated expenditure of the project is approximately \$38 million.

Name in block letters:                     CHAN CHOR KAM                    

Post Title:                     Director of Fire Services                    

Date:                     26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Fire Services Department estimates that in 2013-14, there will be an increase of 165 non-directorate posts. In this regard, would the Administration please provide the following information:

- a) the number of posts to be deleted and created by the Department by Programme, rank and function;
- b) the establishment and strength in 2012-13 and 2013-14 (estimated figures) under each Programme by rank.

Asked by: Hon. POON Siu-ping

Reply:

- a) The Fire Services Department will have a net increase of 165 non-directorate posts in 2013-14. Details are as follows:

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Function</b>	
Programme (1) Fire Service	Assistant Divisional Officer	1	To be deployed to the fire station at Cheung Yip Street, Kowloon Bay scheduled for commission in mid-2013	
	Senior Station Officer/Station Officer	-1		
	Principal Fireman	4		
	Senior Fireman	11		
	Fireman	47		
	Assistant Clerical Officer	1		
Programme (1) Fire Service	Principal Fireman	7	To man additional fire appliances at Tsim Tung Fire Station and Shun Lee Fire Station to enhance efficiency of rescue and firefighting operations	
	Senior Fireman	7		
	Fireman	14		
	Assistant Clerical Officer	20		
Programme (3) Ambulance Service	Principal Ambulanceman	1	To be deployed to the ambulance facility of the fire station at Cheung Yip Street, Kowloon Bay scheduled for commission in mid-2013	
	Senior Ambulanceman	-1		
	Senior Ambulanceman	10		To operate additional ambulance shifts to cope with the increasing demand for emergency ambulance service
	Ambulanceman	20		
	Senior Ambulanceman	8		
Ambulanceman	16	To establish a Special Support Unit to enhance the efficiency, coordination and preparedness of the emergency ambulance service in festive events and major incidents		
<b>Total:</b>		<b>165</b>		

b) The establishment and strength of various grades in 2012-13 are set out as follows:

Grade	Programme 1		Programme 2		Programme 3		Total	
	Establishment	Strength*	Establishment	Strength*	Establishment	Strength*	Establishment	Strength*
Fire stream	6 200	6 092	314	345	0	1	6 514	6 438
Ambulance stream	8	25	0	5	2 764	2 743	2 772	2 773
Civilian, technical and other grades	418	400	192	181	69	61	679	642
<b>Total:</b>	<b>6 626</b>	<b>6 517</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>2 833</b>	<b>2 805</b>	<b>9 965</b>	<b>9 853</b>

\* Strength as at 1 March 2013 (including staff members on pre-retirement leave)

The estimated establishment of various grades in 2013-14 is set out as follows:

Grade	Programme 1	Programme 2	Programme 3	Total
Fire stream	6 290	314	0	6 604
Ambulance stream	8	0	2 818	2 826
Civilian, technical and other grades	439	192	69	700
<b>Total:</b>	<b>6 737</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>2 887</b>	<b>10 130</b>

The estimated strength of various grades for 2013-14 is not available as the number of staff members varies from time to time.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It has been six years since the Fire Services Department implemented the Rapid Response Vehicle Scheme (the Scheme). In this regard, please provide the following information:

- a) the performance indicators of the Scheme;
- b) whether the Administration will consider regularising the Scheme;
- c) whether the Administration has reviewed the effectiveness of the Scheme? If yes, how is it? If not, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. POON Siu-ping

Reply:

a) The Fire Services Department (FSD) launched the Rapid Response Vehicle Scheme (the Scheme) on 1 November 2006. The main functions of the Scheme are to provide support to frontline ambulance personnel and service quality assurance to enhance frontline management and operational efficiency. FSD has not developed any specific performance indicator for the Scheme but has been closely monitoring its operation. As at the end of February 2013, the Rapid Response Vehicles have provided support for 10 444 emergency calls, conducted 6 888 field audits of emergency ambulance cases and 20 211 inspections.

b) and c) FSD has been closely monitoring and reviewing the operation of the Scheme from time to time. FSD has found it effective in improving the overall ambulance service quality and will therefore continue its implementation.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Under this Programme, the current target of the Fire Services Department for the key performance measures in respect of ambulance service is "emergency calls answered within the target response time of 12 minutes". In this regard, would the Administration provide the following information:

- a) whether the response time is measured from the time the emergency call is received until the time the Fire Services first responders; or the ambulance motorcycle; or the ambulance fleet arrives at the scene; or there are other yardsticks for measuring the response time;
- b) the respective percentage of emergency calls to which the first responders, the ambulance motorcycle and the ambulance fleet could reach the scene within 12 minutes in 2012-13.

Asked by: Hon. POON Siu-ping

Reply:

- a) The "response time" for emergency ambulance service is the interval between the time of call and the arrival of the ambulance vehicle at the street level of the scene. Ambulance vehicles mainly refer to ambulances, including ambulance motorcycles and rapid response vehicles, but fire appliances carrying first responders are excluded.
- b) A total of 93.2% of emergency ambulance calls were answered by ambulance vehicles within the target response time of 12 minutes in 2012. The respective percentage of emergency calls to which different types of ambulance vehicles could respond within 12 minutes is as follows:

Ambulance: 92.5%

Ambulance motorcycle: 84.6%<sup>1</sup>

Rapid response vehicle: 94.4%

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 28.3.2013

<sup>1</sup> Ambulance motorcycles were deployed mostly due to traffic congestion. The percentage of emergency calls to which the ambulance motorcycle could respond within 12 minutes was therefore relatively lower.



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (3) Ambulance Service

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Fire Services Department (FSD) plans for the acquisition of a computer system for the provision of post-dispatch advice to callers requesting emergency ambulance service. In this regard, would the Administration provide the following information:

- a) When will the Department acquire the computer system and what will be the expenditure involved in 2013-14?
- b) What will be the specific differences between the service with the aid of the computer system to be acquired and the existing one?
- c) Will the computer system be used for both Fire Service and Ambulance Service, or exclusively for the latter?

Asked by: Hon. POON Siu-ping

Reply:

- a) FSD is planning for the acquisition of a computer system to provide more detailed and appropriate post-dispatch advice to callers requesting emergency ambulance service. We intend to consult the Panel on Security on the acquisition plan later this year.
- b) Since May 2011, FSD has been providing simple post-dispatch advice to callers requesting emergency ambulance service on a number of common injuries and sicknesses (such as bleeding, fracture or dislocation, burn and convulsion etc.) to help stabilise the conditions of patients. With an internationally-accredited questioning protocol software, the proposed computer system may identify more complicated and a wider range of conditions, such as severe injuries and cardiac arrest, and then provide more detailed and appropriate post-dispatch advice to callers, thereby improving patients' condition and survival rate before arrival of ambulance crew.
- c) The computer system will mainly serve callers requesting emergency ambulance service. For cases of fire calls involving anyone feeling unwell, FSD also deploys ambulances and provides post-dispatch advice.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the engagement of agency workers, please provide the following information:

	2012-13 (the latest position)
Number of contracts engaging employment agencies	( )
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	( )
Total amount of commission paid to each employment agency	( )
Length of contract for each employment agency	( )
Number of agency workers	( )
Responsibilities of the positions held by agency workers	
Monthly salary range of agency workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 - \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 - \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 - \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 - \$6,500	( )
• below \$6,240	( )
Length of service of agency workers	
• over 15 years	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Percentage of agency workers among the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of payments to employment agencies among the total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of workers with remunerated meal break	( )
Number of workers without remunerated meal break	( )
Number of workers on five-day week	( )
Number of workers on six-day week	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with the same period in 2011-12

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

	<b>2012-13 (As at 31.3.2013)</b>
Number of contracts engaging employment agencies	3 (0%)
Contract sum paid to each employment agency	\$1,628,000 (-45.5%) [Estimated full-year cost]
Total amount of commission paid to each employment agency	Information on commission is not available
Length of contract for each employment agency	9 months
Number of agency workers	48 persons (-22.6%)
Responsibilities of the positions held by agency workers	Clerical service
Monthly salary range of agency workers	
• \$30,001 or above	-
• \$16,001 - \$30,000	-
• \$8,001 - \$16,000	31 (Note)
• \$6,501 - \$8,000	17 (-72.6%)
• \$6,240 - \$6,500	-
• below \$6,240	-
Length of service of agency workers	The employment contracts were entered into between the employment agencies and their employees. The Fire Services Department does not keep such information.
• over 15 years	
• 10 to 15 years	
• 5 to 10 years	
• 3 to 5 years	
• 1 to 3 years	
• less than 1 year	
Percentage of agency workers among the total number of staff in the Department	0.5% (-28.6%)
Percentage of payments to employment agencies among the total staff costs of the Department	0.04% (-55.6%)
Number of workers with remunerated meal break	48 (-22.6%)
Number of workers without remunerated meal break	0 (-)
Number of workers on five-day week	48 (-22.6%)
Number of workers on six-day week	0 (-)

( ) Change in percentage as compared with the same period in 2011-12

Note: In the same period of 2011-12, no agency worker was at the salary range of \$8,001 - \$16,000.

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB255**

Question Serial No.

5365

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the engagement of outsourced workers, please provide the following information:

	2012-13 (the latest position)
Number of outsourced service contracts	( )
Total payments to outsourced service providers	( )
Length of contract for each outsourced service provider	( )
Number of outsourced workers engaged through outsourced service providers	( )
Responsibilities of the positions held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing and information technology)	
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• below \$6,240	( )
Length of service of outsourced workers	
• over 15 years	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Percentage of outsourced workers among the total number of staff in the Department	( )

Percentage of payments to outsourced service providers among the total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of workers with remunerated meal break	( )
Number of workers without remunerated meal break	( )
Number of workers on five-day week	( )
Number of workers on six-day week	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with the same period in 2011-12

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

	2012-13 (as at 31.3.2013)
Number of outsourced service contracts	10 (-23.1%)
Total payments to outsourced service providers	\$36,891,000 (+5.3%) [Estimated full-year cost]
Length of contract for each outsourced service provider	Varies from 12 to 36 months
Number of outsourced workers engaged through outsourced service providers	The number of workers is determined by outsourced service providers according to the service required. The Fire Services Department (FSD) does not have information about the total number of these workers.
Responsibilities of the positions held by outsourced workers (e.g. customer service, property management, security, cleansing and information technology)	Security, cleansing, general services, catering and professional/technical services.
Monthly salary range of outsourced workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30,001 or above</li> <li>• \$16,001 to \$30,000</li> <li>• \$8,001 to \$16,000</li> <li>• \$6,501 to \$8,000</li> <li>• \$6,240 to \$6,500</li> <li>• below \$6,240</li> </ul>	Monthly salary of outsourced workers is agreed between the service providers and their employees in the employment contracts. FSD does not have detailed information about the monthly salary of outsourced workers.  If the service contract is mainly related to the employment of non-skilled workers, the monthly salary paid by outsourced services providers to these workers must not be lower than the statutory minimum wage with 1 paid rest day per week.
Length of service of outsourced workers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over 15 years</li> <li>• 10 to 15 years</li> <li>• 5 to 10 years</li> <li>• 3 to 5 years</li> <li>• 1 to 3 years</li> <li>• less than 1 year</li> </ul>	The length of employment of outsourced workers is not specified in the contract in the procurement of outsourced services by Government departments. In engaging outsourced services, FSD mainly focuses on whether the service provider can fulfill the service requirements set out in the contract. FSD does not have such information.
Percentage of outsourced workers among the total number of staff in the Department	The number of outsourced workers is determined by the service providers according to the service

	required. FSD does not have information about the total number of these workers.
Percentage of payments to outsourced service providers among the total staff costs of the Department	1.0% (0%)
Number of workers with remunerated meal break Number of workers without remunerated meal break	Whether meal breaks are paid or not is agreed between the outsourced service providers and their employees. FSD does not keep such information.
Number of workers on five-day week Number of workers on six-day week	The number of working days per week is agreed between the outsourced service providers and their employees when they enter into employment contracts. FSD does not keep such information.

( ) *Change in percentage as compared with the same period in 2011-12*

Name in block letters:           CHAN CHOR KAM          

Post Title:           Director of Fire Services          

Date:           26.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 45 Fire Services Department

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Director of Fire Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the employment of non-civil service contract (NCSC) staff, please provide the following information:

	2012-13 (the latest position)
Number of NCSC staff	( )
Responsibilities of positions held by NCSC staff	
Payroll costs of NCSC staff	( )
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	( )
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	( )
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	( )
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	( )
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	( )
• below \$6,240	( )
Length of service of NCSC staff	
• over 15 years	( )
• 10 to 15 years	( )
• 5 to 10 years	( )
• 3 to 5 years	( )
• 1 to 3 years	( )
• less than 1 year	( )
Number of staff converted to civil servants	( )
Number of staff who failed to be converted to civil servants	( )
Percentage of NCSC staff among the total number of staff in the Department	( )
Percentage of staff costs of NCSC staff among the total staff costs of the Department	( )
Number of staff with remunerated meal break	( )
Number of staff without remunerated meal break	( )
Number of staff working on five-day week	( )
Number of staff working on six-day week	( )
Number of staff applying for paternity leave	( )
Number of staff granted approval for paternity leave	( )

( ) Change in percentage as compared with the same period in 2011-12

Asked by: Hon. WONG Kwok-hing

Reply:

	<b>2012-13 (As at 31-12-2012)</b>
Number of NCSC staff	59 (-29.8%)
Responsibilities of positions held by NCSC staff	These positions are responsible for duties relating to telecommunications and information technology, administrative and clerical work, project management, project assistance, etc.
Payroll costs of NCSC staff	About \$13,620,000 (-3.4%)
Monthly salary range of NCSC staff	
• \$30,001 or above	15 (+50%)
• \$16,001 to \$30,000	5 (-50%)
• \$8,001 to \$16,000	39 (-39.1%)
• \$6,501 to \$8,000	-
• \$6,240 to \$6,500	-
• below \$6,240	-
Length of service of NCSC staff	
• over 15 years	0 (-)
• 10 to 15 years	2 (+100%)
• 5 to 10 years	12 (+9.1%)
• 3 to 5 years	1 (-50%)
• 1 to 3 years	31 (+210%)
• less than 1 year	13 (-78.3%)
Number of staff converted to civil servants	[There is currently no mechanism to convert NCSC staff to civil servants.]
Number of staff who failed to be converted to civil servants	[There is currently no mechanism to convert NCSC staff to civil servants.]
Percentage of NCSC staff among the total number of staff in the Department	0.59% (-30.6%)
Percentage of staff costs of NCSC staff among the total staff costs of the Department	0.36% (-12.2%)
Number of staff with remunerated meal break	59 (-29.8%)
Number of staff without remunerated meal break	0 (-)
Number of staff working on five-day week	59 (-29.8%)
Number of staff working on six-day week	0 (-)
Number of staff applying for paternity leave	1 (+100%)
Number of staff granted approval for paternity leave	1 (+100%)

( ) Change in percentage as compared with the same period in 2011-12

Name in block letters: CHAN CHOR KAM

Post Title: Director of Fire Services

Date: 26.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council  
Subhead (No. & title): Not specified

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding Subhead 852 Independent Police Complaints Council – minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote), the provision in 2013-14 has increased by 267.5% as compared to the revised estimate of 2012-13. Please inform this Council in detail of the information technology software upgrade and enhancement of IT security systems, their usage and cost.

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Kwok-che

Reply:

The increase in the estimates in Minor plant, Vehicles and Equipment (Block vote) of the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) is mainly for implementation of information technology (IT) security projects with urgent needs, and for conducting a feasibility study on integration of a large volume of complaint case data.

There are three IT security projects:

1. The government confidential electronic mail system currently used by IPCC was established in 2007. The system was based on IBM Lotus Domino Server and Notes client version 6.5. Since May 2010, IBM has stopped providing technical support or security updates and hotfixes for security loopholes for version 6.5. To minimize the security risk of using obsolete software, IPCC plans to upgrade the Lotus Domino/Notes from version 6.5 to Version 8 as advised by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO) to enable the system to have better support and security.
2. There is an urgent need for IPCC to have its own central computer access control system to replace the authentication, identification, accountability and resources authorization system for civil servants, which is no longer applicable. The new central computer access control system will prevent unauthorized access to IT products, programs and devices, etc. This is important for IT security control.
3. In accordance with the IPCC IT security policy, IT security risk assessment and audit should be performed once every two years. The IT security risk assessment and audit exercise provides a complete review of existing IT security risks and the security safeguard thus required.

The last IT security risk assessment and audit for IPCC was completed in 2010-11. In accordance with the prevalent IT security policy, the next IT security risk assessment and audit should be conducted without delay. For this purpose, IPCC has made provisions for engaging professional IT consultants in 2013-14.

In order to enhance IPCC's capacity of handling and analyzing a large volume of case-related information, IPCC plans to conduct a feasibility study for the development of an integrated platform to integrate all complaint case data. The relevant budget has been included in the estimates for Minor plant, Vehicles and Equipment (Block vote).

Name in block letters: Ricky CHU

Post Title: Secretary-General,  
Independent Police Complaints  
Council

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Subhead (No. & title):  
Council

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

How many additional staff is being planned to be recruited by the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) in order to reduce the time taken to examine investigation reports submitted by the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO)? What is the concrete target of reduction?

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Wah-fung, Christopher

Reply:

The IPCC plans to recruit 1 Senior Manager, 1 Manager, 1 Public Relations Officer, 3 administrative support staff and 1 Administrative Assistant in 2013-14.

Since IPCC became a statutory body, it has been striving to increase the efficiency of vetting complaint investigation reports submitted by CAPO. The target average processing time for vetting each report is within 90 days. With continuous improvement of internal procedures and optimal use of resources in the past three years or so, the average processing time for vetting investigation reports of reportable complaints has been substantially reduced, from 153 days in 2010, to 95 days in 2011, and further shortened to 87 days in 2012. Looking ahead, IPCC will continue, under the overriding principle of maintaining its high standard of meticulous and thorough vetting, to work with CAPO to raise the efficiency of complaints handling through the best utilization of resources.

Name in block letters: Ricky CHU

Post Title: Secretary-General,  
Independent Police Complaints  
Council

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council  
Subhead (No. & title): (000)

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Has the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) made a provision for actively monitoring the use of authority by the Police in large-scale public gatherings, for example, during the processions on 4 June and 1 July? If yes, how much is the estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon. FAN Kwok-wai, Gary

Reply:

At present, the number of complaints cases arising from large-scale public order events is about a dozen or so every year. In the past year, IPCC has deployed its staff according to the actual circumstances, hoping to effectively monitor in a timely manner whether there are any police procedure or guideline for handling such gatherings that has caused or might cause complaints. The work included on-site observations by IPCC Members and Secretariat staff; meeting with stakeholders before and after the public order events to understand their demand and feedback on the arrangements; meeting with the Police to gain an insight of the arrangements and conveying feedback collected from Members and stakeholders; and research and analysis of issues relating to the laws, constitutions, human rights and overseas experience relating to public order events. These work were initiated by IPCC all on its own since last year.

IPCC has not made a standing provision for these work in its 2013-14 estimates. The Council will continue to deploy resources for such monitoring work according to the actual circumstances.

Name in block letters: Ricky CHU

Post Title: Secretary-General,  
Independent Police Complaints  
Council

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council Subhead (No. & title): Not specified

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Relating to records management in the department in the past three years (up to 2012) :

1. The number of designated staff and their respective ranks responsible for daily records management; in case there is no designated staff responsible for such, please provide information on the number of staff, estimated hours involved in records management and their other duties apart from records management.
2. Please list out those sealed case and administrative files pending examination by the Government Records Service, using the table below:

File type	Covering period	Number of files and linear meters	Year sent to GRS	Years determined to be kept by GRS	Confidential or not

3. Please list out the case and administrative files transferred to the Government Records Service for storage, using the table below:

File type	Covering period	Number of files and linear meters	Year sent to GRS	Years determined to be kept by GRS	Confidential or not

4. Please list out the case and administrative files approved for destruction by Government Records Service, using the table below:

File type	Covering period	Number of files and linear meters	Year sent to GRS	Years determined to be kept by GRS	Confidential or not

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

1. The Deputy Secretary-General of Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) is designated to assist the Secretary-General to oversee the records management policy of IPCC so as to ensure its proper implementation, and to encourage all employees' adherence to such policy in daily handling of records.

There is no designated staff responsible for daily records management. All staff in the ranks of Corporate Services Officer, Personal Secretary and Administrative Assistant (a total of 14 headcounts, as at 8 March 2013, approximately one-third of the total headcount) assist their superiors in opening new files, updating file records and checking those due for disposal. The other duties they are required to undertake in addition to records management and the estimated hours involved in records management are set out as follows:

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Duties other than records management</b>	<b>Estimated hours involved in records management</b>
Corporate Services Officer	Assist in general administration, review and supervise the daily work of Administrative Assistants, arrange for circulation of complaint cases and documents to IPCC Members, handle telephone or in-person public enquiries, assist in preparation of statistics relating to public enquiries and complaint cases, and perform simple drafting etc.	Around 10-15% of total workload
Personal Secretary	Type and proofread all letters, memos, minutes, charts, reports and other confidential documents, handle e-mails and research through internet, coordinate meetings, interviews and social gatherings, and update working schedules etc.	Around 10% of total workload
Administrative Assistant	Provide clerical support for superiors, including safekeeping and updating case records, arranging for circulation of documents, acting as support team for Council and Committee meetings e.g. photocopying and distribution of documents; back-office support for IPCC public relations and other external activities, support Observers' work under the Observers Scheme, handle telephone or in-person public enquiries and keep corresponding statistical figures, and input and update complaint figures into computer, etc.	Around 30% of total workload

2. IPCC has become an independent statutory body since June 2009. Since then, all the case files and administrative files belong to IPCC and no longer need to be examined, stored or approved for destruction by the Government Records Service (GRS). As such, IPCC has no case files or administrative files pending examination by GRS.

3. At the time of becoming a statutory body, IPCC passed a complete file list to GRS for examination on the latter's request. Subsequently, IPCC agreed to pass the original of 65 files which were considered by GRS as having archival value for permanent retention in 2010. The related figures are listed below:

<b>File type</b>	<b>Covering period</b>	<b>Number of files and linear meters</b>	<b>Year sent to GRS</b>	<b>Years determined to be kept by GRS</b>	<b>Confidential or not</b>
Administrative files	1990-2009	Total 65 files, no information available on the number of linear metres	2010	GRS decided that the files would be kept permanently	No

4. There is no need for IPCC to seek approval from GRS for destruction of case files or administrative files. The IPCC files would be handled according to prevailing internal guidelines on records management. Details of the files approved for destruction by IPCC in the past three years are listed below:

<b>File type</b>	<b>Covering period</b>	<b>Number of files and linear meters</b>	<b>Year sent to GRS</b>	<b>Years determined to be kept by GRS</b>	<b>Confidential or not</b>
Case Files	1990-2006	519 (15 linear metres)	Not applicable	Not applicable	No
Administrative files	1980-2010	340 (11 linear metres)	Not applicable	Not applicable	No

Name in block letters: Ricky CHU

Secretary-General,  
Independent Police Complaints  
Post Title: Council

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council  
Subhead (No. & title): Not specified

Programme: (2) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The budget of IPCC has increased by 31.4% in 2013-14 as compared to the original budget in 2012-13. Would the Administration inform this Council how much is the increase in office rental? And how many staff is needed to be recruited, and their respective responsibilities?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK, Dennis

Reply:

The IPCC Secretariat moved to a new office in December 2012. The monthly rental of the new office is \$54.5 per sq. ft., \$31.5 per sq. ft. higher as compared to the former office which was in use since 1998. The area leased has also increased by 31.4% in view of an increase in headcount. As such, the annual rental payable will increase by around \$4.58 million.

In 2013-14, the Council plans to recruit 1 Senior Manager, 1 Manager, 1 Public Relations Officer, 3 administrative support staff and 1 Administrative Assistant, in order to enhance support to the Observers Scheme, handling of public enquiries and other areas of administration, as well as to promote public awareness of the role of IPCC.

Name in block letters: Ricky CHU

Post Title: Secretary-General,  
Independent Police Complaints  
Council

Date: 22.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Subhead (No. & title):  
Council

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The provision of Subhead 000 Operational Expenses of the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) is \$47,977,000, for the payment of subvention to the IPCC to cover its salaries, allowances and other operating expenses. Would IPCC inform this Council the details of the above expenses. In the coming year (2013-14), does the IPCC have concrete plans in identifying faults or deficiencies in the practices or procedures adopted by the police force, with a view to reducing the number of complaints, and how much is the budgeted expense?

Asked by: Hon. LAM Tai-fai

Reply:

Details of the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC)'s operating expenses are set out below -

Remuneration for staff and related expenses:	\$28,000,000
Rent, rates and management fee:	\$9,000,000
Members' and Observers' allowances:	\$1,500,000
Promoting public awareness of the work of IPCC:	\$3,500,000
Other operational expenses:	\$5,977,000

In order to reduce the number of complaints, IPCC keeps a close watch during the case vetting process on whether there are faults or deficiencies in police practices and procedures that might cause or have caused complaints. In 2010/11 and 2011/12, IPCC raised 12 and 8 suggestions respectively on police practices and procedures. In 2012/13, IPCC released the *Interim Report* and *Final Report on Complaint Cases Arising from the Visit by Vice Premier Mr LI Keqiang*. The Reports set out IPCC's observations and recommendations, hoping to assist in the prevention of similar complaints in the future.

Separately, IPCC has made special arrangements to deploy manpower with a view to conducting effective and timely observations on large-scale public order events that have substantial public interest. The work include on-site observation by Members and Secretariat staff; meeting with stakeholders before and after the events to understand their demand and feedback on the arrangements; meeting with the Police to gain insights into the event arrangements and to convey feedback obtained from Members and stakeholders; as well as gathering information and conducting analysis on the legal, constitutional, human rights and overseas experience aspects of public gatherings. IPCC plans to continue with this work in 2013/14 according to the practical circumstances.

If manpower allows, IPCC hopes to start systematic research and analysis on police practices and procedures that attract a relatively higher number of complaints (for instance, traffic enforcement)

These tasks are now being conducted by the seven Vetting Teams on top of their vetting duties. The manpower costs required have already been included in the manpower part for vetting in the 2013-14 Estimates. IPCC will continue to deploy resources for such tasks according to the practical circumstances.

Name in block  
letters: Daniel MUI

Post Title: Acting Secretary-General,  
Independent Police Complaints  
Council

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Subhead (No. & title):  
Council

Programme: (3) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

The Administration's provision in the 2013-14 Budget has increased by 6.6%, which includes funding to recruit additional staff in order to strengthen IPCC's capacity. Would the Administration inform this Council the number of additional staff to be recruited? Separately, has the Administration evaluated whether the increase in headcount is adequate for meeting the expected rise in case numbers under Performance Indicators in 2013-14? If yes, what are the details?

Asked by: Hon. LEE Kok-long, Joseph

Reply:

The 2013-14 provision for IPCC is expected to be increased by \$3.1 million (6.6%), which includes additional expenditure to be incurred by the new office, expenditure for strengthening information technology systems and salaries for new staff to be recruited to enhance IPCC's capacity in various aspects.

IPCC plans to recruit 1 Senior Manager, 1 Manager, 1 Public Relations Officer, 3 administrative support staff and 1 Administrative Assistant in 2013-14, in order to enhance support to the Observers Scheme, handling public enquiries and other areas of administration, as well as to promote public awareness of the role of IPCC.

The Council expects that there will be a slight increase in the number of Reportable Complaints received from the Complaints Against Police Office in 2013-14. Furthermore, in response to heightening public expectation in recent years, IPCC foresees a substantial rise in workload in areas such as stakeholder engagement, handling public enquiries, and identifying room for improvement in any practice or procedure adopted by the police force.

IPCC will strive to achieve the best utilization of its resources to respond to the society's demand. It will continue to work towards the objective of fully discharging all functions conferred to it by the IPCC Ordinance.

Name in block letters: Ricky CHU

Post Title: Secretary-General,  
Independent Police Complaints  
Council

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Subhead (No. & title):  
Council

Programme: Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

In the Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013-14, the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) will "strive to reduce the time taken to examine investigation reports submitted by CAPO". What is the related working target?

Asked by: Hon. LEONG Kah-kit, Alan

Reply:

Since IPCC became a statutory body, it has been striving to increase the efficiency of vetting complaint investigation reports submitted by CAPO. The target average processing time for vetting each report is within 90 days. With continuous improvement of internal procedures and optimal use of resources in the past three years or so, the average processing time for vetting investigation reports of reportable complaints has been substantially reduced, from 153 days in 2010, to 95 days in 2011, and further shortened to 87 days in 2012. Looking ahead, IPCC will continue, under the overriding principle of maintaining its high standard of meticulous and thorough vetting, to work with CAPO to raise the efficiency of complaints handling through the best utilization of resources.

Name in block letters: Ricky CHU

Secretary-General,  
Independent Police Complaints  
Post Title: Council

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council  
Subhead (No. & title): (-)

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please inform this Council:

(1) The statistics on investigation results in the past five years by Independent Police Complaints Council:

	2008 - 2009	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013
Substantiated / Substantiated Other Than Reported					
Not Fully Substantiated					
Unsubstantiated					
False					
No Fault					
Curtailed					
Withdrawn					
Not Pursuable					
Informally Resolved					
Total No. of Allegations					
Substantiation Rate					

(2) The statistics on allegations endorsed by the Independent Police Complaints Council in the past five years.

	2008 - 2009	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013
Assault					
Misconduct / Improper Manner / Offensive Language					
Neglect of Duty					
Unnecessary Use of Authority					
Fabrication of Evidence					
Threat					
Police Procedures					
Other Offences					
Total No. of Allegations					

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG Kwok-hung

Reply:

(1) The relevant figures of investigation results endorsed by the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) in the past five years are set out below:

	2008 - 2009	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013 (up to Feb 2013)
<b>Allegations that have undergone full investigation</b>					
Substantiated / Substantiated Other Than Reported	115	221	226	178	158
Not Fully Substantiated	6	29	61	54	29
Unsubstantiated	880	778	1 107	884	608
False	206	231	144	117	80
No Fault	137	342	567	596	586
Total for allegations that have undergone full investigation	1 344	1 601	2 105	1 829	1 461
<b>Allegations which have not undergone full investigation</b>					
Curtailed	0	8	12	16	11
Withdrawn	1 677	2 218	2 443	2 447	1 789

	2008 - 2009	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 – 2013 (up to Feb 2013)
Not Pursuable	842	1 315	1 329	1 024	774
Informally Resolved	877	1 355	1 293	923	463
Total for allegations that have not undergone full investigation	3 396	4 896	5 077	4 410	3 037
<b>Total No. of Allegations</b>	<b>4 740</b>	<b>6 497</b>	<b>7 182</b>	<b>6 239</b>	<b>4 498</b>
<b>Relevant Ratio of Allegations that have undergone full investigation</b>					
Total for allegations that have undergone full investigation	1 344	1 601	2 105	1 829	1 461
Substantiation Rate <sup>1</sup>	9.0%	15.6%	13.6%	12.7%	12.8%
Rate of Substantive Findings Reached after Full Investigation <sup>2</sup>	34.5%	51.4%	47.4%	51.7%	58.4%

(2) Figures on allegations endorsed by IPCC (i.e. acceptance of the classification of the relevant allegations by Complaints Against Police Office) in the past five years are set out below (figures in brackets denote the number of allegations classified as Substantiated / Substantiated Other Than Reported/ Not Fully Substantiated):

	2008 - 2009	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 – 2013 (up to Feb 2013)
Assault	601 (1)	556 (2)	515 (0)	417 (1)	295 (1)
Misconduct / Improper Manner / Offensive Language	1 683 (11)	2 419 (24)	2 632 (58)	2 271 (33)	1 650 (27)
Neglect of Duty	1 689 (102)	2 686 (216)	3 211 (216)	2 910 (178)	2 133 (142)
Unnecessary Use of Authority	333 (7)	334 (7)	341 (13)	270 (13)	191 (15)

<sup>1</sup> The ratio of allegations endorsed by IPCC which are classified as “Substantiated / Substantiated Other Than Reported” and “Not Fully Substantiated”, to the total number of allegations which have undergone full investigation.

<sup>2</sup> The ratio of allegations endorsed by IPCC with classifications other than “Unsubstantiated”, within fully-investigated allegations.

	<b>2008 - 2009</b>	<b>2009 - 2010</b>	<b>2010 - 2011</b>	<b>2011 - 2012</b>	<b>2012 – 2013 (up to Feb 2013)</b>
Fabrication of Evidence	184 (0)	191 (0)	157 (0)	145 (2)	89 (1)
Threat	234 (0)	285 (0)	294 (0)	209 (1)	128 (0)
Police Procedures	15 (0)	18 (0)	19 (0)	13 (3)	10 (1)
Other Offences	1 (0)	8 (0)	13 (0)	4 (1)	2 (0)
Total No. of Allegations	4 740 (121)	6 497 (249)	7 182 (287)	6 239 (232)	4 498 (187)

Name in block letters: Daniel MUI

Acting Secretary-General,  
Independent Police Complaints  
Post Title: Council

Date: 25.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Council  
Subhead (No. & title): Not specified

Programme: Not specified

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

One of the reasons for the increased provision to IPCC in 2013-14 as compared to 2012-13 is recruiting additional staff. In this regard, would the Administration provide the following information:

- a) Please list out the number of staff employed under civil service terms and non-civil service contracts ;
- b) Please list out the number of posts the department plans to delete and create by rank and function;
- c) Please list out the establishment and strength of different ranks in 2012-13 and 2013-14 by programme.

Asked by: Hon. POON Siu-ping

Reply:

- a) The Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) has become an independent body corporate upon commencement of the IPCC Ordinance, and has recruited its own staff under s.6 of the Ordinance to gradually replace civil servants seconded to the IPCC Secretariat. At present, all staff in the Secretariat is employed by the Council. There are neither civil servants nor staff employed under non-civil service contracts. As at 8 March 2013, there are 42 staff in the IPCC Secretariat.
- b) The following is a list of the number of posts IPCC Secretariat plans to create, by rank and function :

<u>Function</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>No.</u>
To support the Observers Scheme, Council matters and public enquiries	Senior Manager	1
	Manager	1
	Administrative Assistant	1
To promote public awareness of the role of the Council	Public Relations Officer	1
Administrative support	Corporate Services Officer	2
	Accounting Officer	1

The IPCC Secretariat has no plans to delete any posts in 2013-14.

- c) The establishment and strength of the IPCC Secretariat in 2012-13 and 2013-14 are listed below according to rank:

Programme : Police Complaints Administration

<u>Post</u>	<u>2012-13</u>		<u>2013-14</u>	
	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength (expected)</u>
Secretary-General	1	1	1	1
Deputy Secretary-General	1	1	1	1
Legal Adviser	1	1	1	1
Assistant Secretary-General	1	1	1	1
Senior Vetting Officer	7	7	7	7
Senior Manager	2	2	3	3
Vetting Officer	7	7	7	7
Manager	3	2	4	4
Assistant Manager	2	2	0	0
Personal Secretary	1	1	1	1
Corporate Services Officer	1	1	3	3
Public Relations Officer	0	0	1	1
Assistant Public Relations Officer	1	1	0	0
Information Technology Officer	1	1	1	1
Accounting Officer	0	0	1	1
Administrative Assistant	12	12	13	13
General Assistant	2	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>

Name in block letters: Ricky CHU

Post Title: Secretary-General,  
Independent Police Complaints  
Council

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: (121) Independent Police Complaints Subhead (No. & title):  
Council

Programme: (1) Police Complaints Administration

Controlling Officer: Secretary-General, Independent Police Complaints Council

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Concerning the additional provision for the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) in 2013-14 for recruiting additional staff "to strengthen IPCC's capacity", please list out:

- a) The number, rank and expenditure involved of the additional staff required by IPCC;
- b) The current staffing and expenditure of the Observers Scheme;
- c) Since the establishment of the above Scheme, has the Administration evaluated its effectiveness? If yes, what are the details? If not, why?

Asked by: Hon. TIEN Puk-sun, Michael

Reply:

- (a) The IPCC plans to recruit 1 Senior Manager, 1 Manager, 1 Public Relations Officer, 3 administrative support staff and 1 Administrative Assistant in 2013-14. The annual expenditure is estimated to be \$2.6 million.
- (b) The Observers Scheme is established and administered in accordance with Part 4 of the IPCC Ordinance (Cap. 604). Appointed independent persons would assist the IPCC to observe the manner in which the Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) handles or investigates reportable complaints, so as to ensure that the process is fair, impartial and thorough. Currently, there are a total of 108 Observers appointed by the Secretary for Security. The IPCC Secretariat provides administrative support to the Scheme.

As at 15 March 2013, there were mainly 1 Senior Manager (also responsible for other duties), 1 Assistant Manager and 2 Administrative Assistants supporting the Observers Scheme. The total expenditure of the Scheme, including travelling allowance for the Observers, was \$805,000 in 2011-12. The total expenditure in the first ten months of 2012-13 (i.e. April 2012 to January 2013) was \$867,000.

- (c) IPCC Members scrutinize the Observers Scheme statistics every quarter, including the ratio and nature of observations, post-observation comments by Observers and the progress of follow-up actions. Furthermore, the Secretariat and CAPO conduct working meetings to exchange opinion on the operation of the Scheme. Since mid-January 2013, IPCC has introduced a brand-new electronic platform for the Observers, to facilitate reservations and the subsequent submission of observation reports.

In 2011-12, the Observers conducted 2,021 observations on interviews or collection of evidence in respect of reportable complaints, an increase of 2.4% as compared to 2010-11, representing 47.5% of the total notified interviews and collection of evidence in that year. Requests for Observers by complainants or complainers increased from 203 in 2010-11 to 269 (+33%) in 2011-12. In the first nine months of 2012-13, 215 requests were received. This indicates a steady rise in the general public's awareness and confidence in the Observers Scheme.

Name in block letters: Ricky CHU

Post Title: Secretary-General,  
Independent Police Complaints  
Council

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB268**

Question Serial No.

4944

Head: 166 - Government Flying Service                      Subhead (No. & title): -

Programme:                      Government Flying Service

Controlling Officer:                      Controller, Government Flying Service

Director of Bureau:                      Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past two years (2011-12, 2012-13), the Government Flying Service failed to meet the target of "on-scene time for call-outs for water bombing", what are the reasons? What will be the measures and estimated expenditure for improving the situation?

Asked by: Hon. FAN Kwok-wai, Gary

Reply:

On the task of assisting in fire fighting, the aircraft's on-scene time for each call-out is affected by various external factors, including the weather, the location of hill fire, the special geographical environment of the hill fire (e.g. high voltage cable or windshear etc.), the time required for changing equipment on aircraft as well as pre-flight planning and manpower deployment, hence delays in on-scene arrival in certain call-outs. The Government Flying Service (GFS) will continue to review from time to time the fleet operation, including the deployment of aircraft, equipment and crew, and make necessary adjustments to meet service demands. At the same time, the GFS will continue to provide training to its staff to further enhance their skills, knowledge and overall service quality. The training of water bombing has been included in the estimated expenses for training for 2013-14.

Name in block letters: CAPTAIN MICHAEL CHAN

Post Title: Controller, Government Flying Service

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB269**

Question Serial No.

4947

Head: 166 - Government Flying Service                      Subhead (No. & title): -

Programme:                      Government Flying Service

Controlling Officer:              Controller, Government Flying Service

Director of Bureau:              Secretary for Security

Question:

In the past 3 years (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13), the numbers of passengers served by the Government Flying Service (GFS) in delivering other tasks for government departments almost reached 10,000. Please advise of:

- (a) the top 10 government departments in terms of numbers of call-outs for the GFS's assistance, flights and passengers served, and the expenditures so involved over the past 3 years (i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13); and
- (b) the numbers of the GFS flights made by accountable officials and the Chief Executive and numbers of passengers served, and the expenditures so involved over the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13).

Asked by: Hon. FAN Kwok-wai, Gary

Reply:

The Government Flying Service (GFS) provides flying services to other government departments on the condition that the emergency rescue services of the GFS are not affected. Approval will only be given for services that are relevant to the work of the HKSARG or public service and involve aerial operations, and for departments that cannot identify other suitable modes of transport. These include law enforcement duties and training of the Hong Kong Police Force, repair of radar and various communications installations of the Marine Department, collection of meteorological data related to windshear, turbulence and tropical cyclones of the Hong Kong Observatory and mapping of the Lands Department, etc.

The GFS only keeps statistics on the number of flying hours for services for individual government departments and the average direct operating cost for all flying tasks, but does not keep breakdown of the number of flights, passengers and the relevant direct operating cost by departments or ranks of passengers. The relevant statistics for questions (a) and (b) are set out in the table below:

<b>10 Departments with the Highest Number of Flying Hours</b>			
<b>Department</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Administration Wing	88	88	96
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department	43	59	47
Civil Aviation Department	63	63	82
Electrical and Mechanical Services Department	69	79	81
Hong Kong Observatory	241	164	166
Hong Kong Police Force	247	326	329
Information Services Department	52	78	63
Lands Department	88	92	97
Leisure and Cultural Services Department	28	56	30
Marine Department	163	192	202

<b>Average Direct Operating Cost for All Flying Tasks (per hour flown)</b>					
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Fixed-wing aircraft</b>					
Jetstream (\$)	12,950	18,980	12,515	14,260	12,670
ZLIN 242L (\$)*	Not applicable	13,980	8,435	7,245	6,010
<b>Helicopter</b>					
AS-332 L2 Super Puma (\$)	31,180	28,030	27,600	30,225	31,200
EC 155B1 (\$)	17,390	19,330	17,770	18,190	19,740

\* ZLIN 242L fixed-wing aircraft came into operation in June 2009.

Name in block letters: CAPTAIN MICHAEL CHAN

Post Title: Controller, Government Flying Service

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB270**

Question Serial No.

0524

Head: 166 - Government Flying Service

Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational Expenses

Programme: Government Flying Service

Controlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the departmental records management work over the past three years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13):

1. Please provide information on the number and rank of officers designated to perform such work. If there is no officer designated for such work, please provide information on the number of officers and the hours of work involved in records management duties, and the other duties they have to undertake in addition to records management;
2. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been closed pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear meters of records	Years in which the records were appraised for retention by GRS	Are they confidential documents

3. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been transferred to GRS for retention:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear meters of records	Years in which the records were transferred to GRS	Years in which the records were appraised for retention by GRS	Are they confidential documents

4. Please list in the table below information on records which have been approved for destruction by GRS:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear meters of records	Years in which the records were transferred to GRS	Years in which the records were appraised for retention by GRS	Are they confidential documents

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd



Reply:

1. The Government Flying Service (GFS) has put in place a Records Management Programme in accordance with the General Circular No. 2/2009 “Mandatory Records Management Requirements” (the Requirements) issued by the Director of Administration. It has appointed its Departmental Secretary (at the rank of Chief Executive Officer) as Departmental Records Manager and its Assistant Departmental Secretary (at the rank of Executive Officer I) as Assistant Departmental Records Manager. In addition, an officer not lower than the rank of Senior Clerical Officer is appointed in each section/unit to supervise records management to ensure proper handling of records. Clerical grade staff of each section/unit is responsible for day-to-day records management such as opening files and filing records. In addition to records management duties, the aforementioned officers are required to perform duties of their respective grades, such as daily administrative support, general clerical duties and professional and technical duties. The GFS does not have the breakdown on the man-hours of these officers devoted to records management duties.
  
2. In accordance with the Requirements, the GFS has worked out a disposal schedule for all records within the department and submitted the disposal schedule to the Government Records Service (GRS) for endorsement. Over the past 3 years, the GRS has not requested the GFS to transfer any closed programme or administrative records for appraisal.
  
3. In accordance with the Requirements, the GFS has worked out a disposal schedule for all records within the department and submitted the disposal schedule to the GRS for endorsement. Over the past 3 years, the GRS has not requested the GFS to transfer any closed programme or administrative records for retention.
  
4. Information on records approved by the GRS for destruction by the GFS over the past 3 years is set out below:

	<b>Category of records</b>	<b>Years covered by the records</b>	<b>Number and linear metres (lm) of records</b>	<b>Years in which the records were transferred to GRS</b>	<b>Retention period approved by GRS</b>	<b>Are they confidential documents?</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	Programme records	1989 - 2004	1 320 nos. 33 lm	Not applicable	Not applicable	No
	Administrative records	1989 - 2009	261 nos. 2.5 lm	Not applicable	Not applicable	No
		2001 - 2009	167 nos. 4.17 lm	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes
<b>2011-12</b>	Programme records	Not applicable	No records for destruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	No
	Administrative records	2009 - 2010	25 nos. 0.25 lm	Not applicable	Not applicable	No
<b>2012-13 (as at 28.2.2013)</b>	Programme records	Not applicable	No records for destruction	Not applicable	Not applicable	No

	<b>Category of records</b>	<b>Years covered by the records</b>	<b>Number and linear metres (lm) of records</b>	<b>Years in which the records were transferred to GRS</b>	<b>Retention period approved by GRS</b>	<b>Are they confidential documents?</b>
	Administrative records	1990 - 2003	67 nos. 4.93 lm	Not applicable	Not applicable	No

Name in block letters: CAPTAIN MICHAEL CHAN

Post Title: Controller, Government Flying Service

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB271**

Question Serial No.

4471

Head: 166 - Government Flying Service                      Subhead (No. & title): -

Programme:                      Government Flying Service

Controlling Officer:              Controller, Government Flying Service

Director of Bureau:              Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list out the average number of operations by the Government Flying Service per day in the past 5 years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13), and the fuel cost (in kilometre) incurred in the operations taken up by fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters in the past 5 years.

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Ka-ki

Reply:

The Government Flying Service (GFS) is mainly responsible for carrying out search and rescue both over land and at sea, providing emergency air medical service, supporting the Hong Kong Police Force and other disciplined services in their law enforcement and related training duties, assisting in fighting fires and in responding to any other emergencies which threaten life or property, carrying out photography for aerial surveys, and carrying passengers authorised by the Secretary for Security. The average number of daily operations conducted by the GFS in the past 5 years is set out below:

	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Average number of daily operations	11	12	13	15	15

As there is no meter reading system installed in the aircraft of the GFS to record the distance flown, the department only keeps statistics on the average fuel cost per hour flown. The average fuel cost per hour flown for fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter operations in the past 5 years are set out below:

	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Fixed-wing aircraft					
Jestream (\$)	4,080	2,466	3,236	4,599	5,498
ZLIN 242L (\$)*	Not applicable	745	1,044	1,075	1,489

	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Helicopter					
AS-332 L2 Super Puma (\$)	3,798	2,296	3,013	4,282	5,119
EC 155B1 (\$)	3,095	1,870	2,455	3,489	4,171

\* ZLIN 242L fixed-wing aircraft came into operation in June 2009.

Name in block letters: CAPTAIN MICHAEL CHAN

Post Title: Controller, Government Flying Service

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB272**

Question Serial No.

0128

Head: 166 - Government Flying Service                      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:                      Government Flying Service

Controlling Officer:              Controller, Government Flying Service

Director of Bureau:              Secretary for Security

Question:

The Government Flying Service (GFS) provides search and rescue services for the public. Please inform this Committee of the following:

- (a) The number of exchange activities with Mainland and overseas organisations (including navies) and the Hong Kong Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (Hong Kong Garrison) for the past three years (the financial years of 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013);
- (b) The number of drills and exercises jointly conducted with Mainland and overseas organisations (including navies) and the Hong Kong Garrison for the past three years (the financial years of 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013), and the details of such drills and exercises;
- (c) The total flying hours of Super Puma and Dauphin helicopters for various duties, and their respective flying hours for casualty evacuation, rescue, law enforcement, fire fighting, other tasks for government departments, training and miscellaneous assignments for the past three financial years;
- (d) Regarding the two incidents in which a Super Puma made an emergency landing in Shing Mun Reservoir due to mechanical failure in December 2010 and another Super Puma made a similar landing for the same reason on Lantau Island in February 2013, would the Administration advise on its assessments of the operational conditions of Super Pumas; and the progress of replacement of the helicopters in service?

Asked by: Hon. MA Fung-kwok

Reply:

- (a) The number of exchange activities (excluding drills and exercises listed in the table under (b) below) between the Government Flying Service (GFS) and Mainland and overseas government departments (including navies), as well as the Hong Kong Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (Hong Kong Garrison) in the financial years of 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are set out in the table below:

	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13 (as at 28.2.2013)</b>
Mainland government departments	2	1	1
Overseas government departments (including navies)	0	1	2
Hong Kong Garrison	0	0	0

- (b) The details of drills and exercises that GFS conducted jointly with Mainland and overseas government departments (including navies), as well as the Hong Kong Garrison in the financial years of 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are set out below:

	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13 (as at 28.2.2013)</b>
Mainland government departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted a Maritime Search and Rescue Exercise with Guangdong Provincial Emergency Search and Rescue Centre and Macau Maritime Administration in the Pearl River Delta (1 time)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted a Maritime Search and Rescue Exercise with Guangdong Provincial Emergency Search and Rescue Centre and Macau Maritime Administration in the Pearl River Delta (1 time)</li> </ul>
Overseas government departments (including navies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deck landing practice with a visiting US naval vessel (2 times)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deck landing practice with a visiting French naval vessel (1 time)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deck landing practice with a visiting US naval vessel (3 times)</li> </ul>
Hong Kong Garrison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participated in the "Civil Aviation Department Search and Rescue Exercise 2012" with the Hong Kong Garrison and 6 government departments (1 time)</li> </ul>

- (c) The flying hours of Super Puma and Dauphin helicopters for casualty evacuation, rescue, law enforcement, fire fighting, other tasks for government departments, training and miscellaneous assignments in the financial years of 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are set out in the table below:

	<b>2010-11</b>		<b>2011-12</b>		<b>2012-13 (as at 28.2.2013)</b>	
	<b><u>Super Puma</u></b>	<b><u>Dauphin</u></b>	<b><u>Super Puma</u></b>	<b><u>Dauphin</u></b>	<b><u>Super Puma</u></b>	<b><u>Dauphin</u></b>
Casualty evacuation	193	868	176	939	210	956
Rescue	375	31	345	42	442	56
Law enforcement	37	19	15	7	15	13
Fire fighting	121	12	146	9	81	0
Other tasks for government departments	355	621	379	739	479	595
Training	1 139	561	1 022	793	1 073	593
Miscellaneous assignments	61	98	83	118	67	104
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 281</b>	<b>2 210</b>	<b>2 166</b>	<b>2 647</b>	<b>2 367</b>	<b>2 317</b>

- (d) The GFS has all along been conducting regular inspections and maintenance of the existing fleet in accordance with the regulations stipulated by the Civil Aviation Department and requirements stipulated by the aircraft manufacturers. At present, the helicopter fleet, which comprises 3 Super Puma and 4 Dauphin helicopters, is inspected and maintained in accordance with the aforesaid requirements and complies with the flying requirements. The incident in which a Super Puma helicopter made an emergency landing in Shing Mun Reservoir in December 2010 and another incident in which another Super Puma made a landing in Tai A Chau in February 2013 are isolated cases, and had not affected the operational safety and service efficiency of the GFS. The helicopters of the existing fleet were commissioned between 2001 and 2002. The GFS is reviewing the conditions of the helicopters, and will implement timely replacement programme so as to ensure the continued delivery of reliable and efficient search and rescue services.

Name in block letters: CAPTAIN MICHAEL CHAN

Post Title: Controller, Government Flying Service

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB273**

Question Serial No.

3739

Head: 170 – Social Welfare Department

Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question: How many drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRCs) are there that have not been issued with licences and are only operating under Certificates of Exemption (CoEs) due to failure to comply fully with the Drug Dependent Persons Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (Licencing) Ordinance? Please list the names of these centres and the number of persons receiving drug addiction treatment served by each DTRC at present.

Moreover, please inform this Committee of the main reasons for these DTRCs not being issued with licences? What assistance and support will the Social Welfare Department provide to the operators to facilitate licence approval as soon as possible?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Hak-kan

Reply: Under the Drug Dependent Persons Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (Licensing) Ordinance (Cap. 566) (the Ordinance), licences are issued to DTRCs which are able to meet all the licensing requirements on building safety, fire safety, land use as well as operation and management. CoEs are granted to DTRCs already in operation before the commencement of the Ordinance in 2002 but cannot comply fully with the licensing requirements.

As at 1 March 2013, there were 18 DTRCs operating with a CoE under the Ordinance providing treatment and rehabilitation service to around 380 drug dependent persons. They have yet to meet the licensing requirements because of varying land issues and/or inherent technical difficulties. The names of these DTRCs are listed below -

Serial No.	Name of organisation	Name of centre
1	Barnabas Charitable Service Association Limited	Lamma Training Centre
2	The Christian New Being Fellowship Limited	Training Centre
3		Halfway House
4	Operation Dawn Limited	Dawn Island Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre
5	Christian New Life Association Limited	Christian New Life Association Limited



Serial No.	Name of organisation	Name of centre
6	Christian Zheng Sheng Association Limited	Cheung Chau Male Training Centre for Youth
7		Cheung Chau Female Training Centre
8		Ha Keng Treatment and Rehabilitation Youth Centre for Male
9		Ha Keng Treatment and Rehabilitation Female Centre
10	DACARS, Limited	Enchi Lodge
11	Glorious Praise Fellowship (Hong Kong) Limited	Glorious Praise Fellowship (Hong Kong) Limited
12	Mission Ark Limited	Yuen Long Centre
13	Perfect Fellowship Limited	Koo Tung Rehabilitation Centre
14	Remar Association (Hong Kong) Limited	Remar Association (Hong Kong) Limited
15	St. Stephen's Society Limited	Tuen Mun Multi-purpose Rehabilitation Home (Female)
16	Wu Oi Christian Centre	Green Island Youth Training Centre
17		Long Ke Training Centre
18		Shun Tin Half-way House

Narcotics Division (ND) of the Security Bureau, in collaboration with SWD, have proactively provided assistance to relevant institutions in their search for alternative accommodation or sites in liaison with bureaux and departments, sought funding support from various sources including the Beat Drugs Fund (BDF) and served as the link with District Offices to facilitate local consultation.

After the Government's \$3 billion capital injection to the BDF in 2010, ND introduced a reformed Special Funding Scheme (SFS) under the Fund in 2011 to enhance support for DTRCs to take forward upgrading works. This included measures such as increasing the maximum level of grant for each application from \$3 million to \$50 million. Within a year after the launch of the SFS, the BDF Association has approved sponsorship of \$47.8 million for two new projects, representing a significant jump from the \$9.9 million granted between 2002 and 2011.

To help tackle the difficulties encountered by DTRCs in meeting the licensing requirements, Social Welfare Department will continue to offer assistance as stated below –

- (a) search for possible sites for reprovisioning of the DTRCs;
- (b) assist in their applications for funds for the upgrading or construction works;
- (c) conduct consultation meetings and experience sharing sessions to discuss problems encountered and to offer solutions as appropriate;

- (d) produce and distribute reference kits; and
- (e) conduct on-site inspections including joint inspections with professionals of other departments concerned to understand the situation and offer advice to facilitate the licence application.

Name in block letters: Patrick T K Nip

Post Title: Director of Social Welfare

Date: 26 March 2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB274**

Question Serial No.

3740

Head: 170 – Social Welfare Department

Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question: Regarding the monitoring of services provided by the counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSAs), please inform this Committee of the numbers of help-seeking cases received by the Cheer Lutheran Centre and the Rainbow Lutheran Centre respectively last year (i.e. 2012). What was the age distribution of the help-seekers? What are the funding and manpower provisions for the two centres at present? Has the Department earmarked resources for setting up new CCPSAs this year (i.e. 2013)?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Hak-kan

Reply: In 2012, the Cheer Lutheran Centre and the Rainbow Lutheran Centre served 239 and 284 cases respectively, among which about 35% and 31% are below the age of 21. In 2013-14, the average estimated funding allocation for each CCPSA is about \$5.7 million. Under the Lump Sum Grant subvention system, the non-governmental organisations operating CCPSAs have the flexibility to deploy the subvention in arranging staffing to ensure service quality and meet service needs.

The number of CCPSAs had increased from seven to 11 in 2010-11, increasing the overall capacity of community-based drug treatment and rehabilitation services. Service statistics over the past few years indicate further that the demand for CCPSA services could be fully met. As of now, there is no plan to further increase the number of CCPSAs.

Name in block letters: Patrick T K Nip

Post Title: Director of Social Welfare

Date: 26 March 2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB275**

Question Serial No.

5248

Head: 170 – Social Welfare Department

Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question: Please provide the amounts of funding allocation to the subvented organisations for operating counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSAs) and the details of the allocation for each of the CCPSAs in the past five years (i.e. 2008-09 to 2012-13) and in the financial year 2013-14.

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Chiu-hung, Fernando

Reply: The subvention allocation for counseling centres for psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSAs) for the past five years and the estimated allocation for 2013-14 are listed in the table below –

Year	2008-09 (\$ million)	2009-10 (\$ million)	2010-11 (\$ million)	2011-12 (\$ million)	2012-13 (\$ million)	2013-14 (\$ million)
Subvention allocation for CCPSAs	\$24.7	\$32.7	\$45.1	\$57.1	\$60.3	\$60.9

The average estimated allocation for each CCPSA in 2013-14 is about \$5.5 million.

Name in block letters: Patrick T K Nip

Post Title: Director of Social Welfare

Date: 26 March 2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB276**

Question Serial No.

4076

Head: 170 – Social Welfare Department

Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question: (a) As medical support is in great demand for drug treatment and rehabilitation services, please list the medical subsidies received by the drug treatment service, including non-medical voluntary drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRCs), halfway houses for discharges from DTRCs, counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSAs) and centres for drug counselling (CDCs) –

Medical support for drug treatment and rehabilitation services	Resources allocated (\$)	One-off/ Recurrent funding	Expenditure on prevention and enhancing motivation	Expenditure on specialist out-patient service and follow-up	Performance target
Non-medical voluntary DTRCs					
Halfway houses for ex-drug addicts			N.A.		
CCPSAs					
CDCs					

- (b) What are the numbers of non-medical voluntary DTRCs and the numbers of cases served by them over the past five years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13);
- (c) What are the numbers of halfway houses for discharges from DTRCs, the numbers of places provided and the numbers of applicants for such places over the past five years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13);
- (d) What are the numbers of CCPSAs and the numbers of cases served by them over the past five years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13); and
- (e) What are the numbers of CDCs and the numbers of cases served by them over the past five years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13)?

Asked by: Hon. CHEUNG Kwok-che

Reply: (a) The details of medical support for drug treatment services are listed below –

Medical support	Resources allocated (\$)	One-off/ Recurrent funding	Expenditure on prevention and enhancing motivation	Expenditure on specialist out-patient service and follow-up	Performance target
CCPSAs	[Note 1]	Recurrent	No breakdown	No breakdown	[Note 3]
CDCs	[Note 2]				
Non-medical voluntary DTRCs	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Halfway houses for discharges from DTRCs	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

[Note 1] First introduced in 2009, on-site medical support service (OSMSS) is now part and parcel of the service of CCPSA. In 2013-14, the average estimated provision for each CCPSA is about \$5.5 million. There is no breakdown for OSMSS. Under the Lump Sum Grant subvention system (LSGSS), the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) operating CCPSAs have the flexibility to deploy the subventions to ensure service quality and meet service needs.

[Note 2] First introduced in 2011, OSMSS is now part and parcel of the service of CDCs. In 2013-14, the estimated provision for the CDCs is about \$ 5.7 million. There is no breakdown for OSMSS. Under LSGSS, the NGO operating CDCs have the flexibility to deploy the subventions to ensure service quality and meet service needs.

[Note 3] NGOs are required to achieve service specific output and outcome requirements as stipulated in the respective Funding and Service Agreement (FSA).

(b) The number of subvented non-medical voluntary DTRCs and the numbers of cases served by them [Note 4] for the past five years are listed below –

Nature of service		Year				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Non-medical voluntary DTRCs	No. of centres	14	14	14	14	14
	No. of residents as at end of the financial year	305	285	290	292	N.A.

[Note 4] The numbers of cases served are not captured. The total numbers of residents in these DTRCs as at the end of the financial year are presented.

(c) The numbers of subvented halfway houses for discharges from DTRCs and the numbers of places provided over the past five years are listed below, the numbers of applicants for the places are not available –

Nature of service		Year				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Halfway house for discharges from DTRCs	No. of centres	9	9	9	9	9
	No. of places provided	165	171	173	173	173

- (d) The numbers of CCPSAs and the numbers of cases served by them over the past five years are listed below –

Nature of service		Year				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April - December 2012)
CCPSAs	No. of centres	7	7	11	11	11
	No. of cases served	1 681	2 079	2 414	2 978	3 144

- (e) The numbers of CDCs and the numbers of cases served by them over the past five years are listed below –

Nature of service		Year				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April - December 2012)
CDCs	No. of centres	2	2	2	2	2
	No. of cases served	[Note 5]			781	587

[Note 5] The numbers of cases served by the CDCs are only captured after the revision of their FSA in April 2011.

Name in block letters: Patrick T K Nip

Post Title: Director of Social Welfare

Date: 26 March 2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB277**

Question Serial No.

3503

Head: 170 – Social Welfare Department

Programme: (4) Rehabilitation and Medical Social Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Social Welfare

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question: Will there be any increase in counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers (CCPSAs) in 2013-14? How many cases are expected to be served? Will there be any difference when compared with that of last year? What will be the estimated expenditure involved? As regards on-site medical support service (OSMSS), what progress was made in 2012?

Asked by: Hon. TAM Yiu-chung

Reply: The number of CCPSAs had increased from seven to 11 in 2010-11, strengthening the overall capacity of community-based drug rehabilitation and treatment service. Service statistics over the past few years indicate further that the demand for CCPSA service could be fully met. As of now, there is no plan to further increase the number of CCPSAs.

In 2013-14, the 11 CCPSAs are estimated to serve a total of about 2 900 cases, in line with 2012-13. The total funding allocation for the CCPSAs in 2013-14 is about \$61 million.

First introduced in 2009, OSMSS is now part and parcel of the service of CCPSAs. In 2012, a total of 883 psychotropic substance abusers received medical support services under OSMSS. Over 90% of them reported to have increased awareness and knowledge on the harmful effects of drug abuse.

Name in block letters: Patrick T K Nip

Post Title: Director of Social Welfare

Date: 26 March 2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB278**

Question Serial No.

1341

Head: 37 Department of Health

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (6) Treatment of Drug Abusers

Controlling Officer: Director of Health

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

1. Regarding the residential treatment and rehabilitation programmes, what are the criteria for determining that the drug abusers have rehabilitated?
2. Regarding the subvention for residential treatment and rehabilitation programmes operated by the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA), the Caritas Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Christian Service, what was the annual amount of subvention for the three agencies respectively in the past three years (up to 2012-13)?
3. What were the number of in-patients of the above three agencies respectively in the past three years?

Asked by: Hon. HO Chun-yan, Albert

Reply:

1. In general, doctors and social workers will take into account individual clients' medical conditions and different needs, and discuss and agree with them the contents and duration of the detoxification and rehabilitation programmes. For the drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRCs) managed by three organisations and subvented by the Department of Health (DH), the duration of detoxification programmes ranges from one to three weeks, while rehabilitation programmes last for one to 12 months. Clients who have completed the pre-agreed detoxification and rehabilitation programmes are considered as successful cases. They would also be provided with follow-up counselling service for 12 months after discharge from the centres.
2. DH subvents three organisations as follows -

Organisations	2010-11 (Actual) \$ million	2011-12 (Actual) \$ million	2012-13 (Revised Estimate) \$ million
Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA)#	77.9	81.7	86.7
Caritas Hong Kong (Caritas)	6.4	6.1	6.5
Hong Kong Christian Service (HKCS)	6.4	7.3	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>102.4*</b>

#Apart from residential treatment and rehabilitation programmes, DH also subvents SARDA to provide counselling service to clients of the Methadone Treatment Programme.

\* Including a sum of \$1.5 million for contingencies.

3. The number of patients admitted for residential treatment by the three organisations is as follows -

Organisations	2010	2011	2012
SARDA	1 590	1 730	1 880
Caritas	106	105	85
HKCS	74	75	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 770</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>2 040</b>

Name in block letters: Dr. Constance CHAN

Post Title: Director of Health

Date: 27.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB279**

Question Serial No.

2724

Head: 37 Department of Health

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (6) Treatment of Drug Abusers

Controlling Officer: Director of Health

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding drug treatment services, would the Administration please advise on the following:

- a. What is the number of clients who sought assistance and the number of clients who were treated successfully in the centres under the Department of Health in the past three years (i.e. 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013)? What is the staffing establishment of each centre and expenditures involved?
- b. Are there any additional related services on drug treatment included in the estimate for 2013-14? If yes, what are the details and expenditures involved? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Ka-ki

Reply:

a. Methadone Treatment Programme

Department of Health (DH) operates the Methadone Treatment Programme (MTP) to provide maintenance treatment for opiate dependent patients through 20 methadone clinics in a voluntary and out-patient mode. Patients can also choose to enroll in the out-patient detoxification programme of MTP on a voluntary basis. The statistics of MTP are as follows -

	2010	2011	2012
Number of opiate dependent patients registered with methadone clinics	8 400	8 200	8 000
Average daily attendances at methadone clinics	6 400	6 200	6 000
Number of detoxified patients	53	56	52

The expenditure of MTP is as follows -

2010-11 (Actual) \$ million	2011-12 (Actual) \$ million	2012-13 (Revised Estimate) \$ million
41.1	46.8	39.3

The 20 methadone clinics are manned by about 210 posts including doctors, Auxiliary Medical Service members, and social workers from the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA).

#### Subvention under DH

The number of patients admitted for residential treatment by the three non-governmental organisations (NGOs) subvented by DH in the past three years is as follows –

Organisations	2010	2011	2012
SARDA	1 590	1 730	1 880
Caritas Hong Kong (Caritas)	106	105	85
Hong Kong Christian Service (HKCS)	74	75	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 770</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>2 040</b>

The completion rate of detoxification and rehabilitation programmes of the above NGOs for 2010, 2011 and 2012 range from 73% to 98%, 73% to 96% and 71% to 94% respectively.

DH's subvention to these NGOs is as follows -

Organisations	2010-11 (Actual) \$ million	2011-12 (Actual) \$ million	2012-13 (Revised Estimate) \$ million
SARDA #	77.9	81.7	86.7
Caritas	6.4	6.1	6.5
HKCS	6.4	7.3	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>102.4*</b>

# Apart from residential treatment and rehabilitation programmes, DH also subvents SARDA to provide counselling service to clients of the MTP.

\* Including a sum of \$1.5 million for contingencies.

The subvented posts of these NGOs is as follows –

Organisations	Number of subvented posts	Remarks
SARDA	190	Including doctors, nurses, social workers, administrative, clerical and supportive staff.
Caritas	18.25	Including nurses, social workers, clerical and supportive staff, and one part-time doctor.
HKCS	23.5	Including nurses, social workers, clerical and supportive staff, and one part-time doctor.

- b. In 2013-14, DH will continue to provide methadone treatment to opiate dependent patients in a voluntary and out-patient mode through 20 methadone clinics. DH will continue to subvent three NGOs to run six drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRCs) with a total service capacity of 404 beds. It will continue to monitor the operation of the DTRCs and review the need to enhance the programmes as necessary.

The total provision for treatment of drug abusers for 2013-14 is \$143.9 million, which is \$1.5 million, or 1.1%, more than the revised estimate of 2012-13. This is mainly due to increased requirement for operating expenses in subvented institutions.

Name in block letters: Dr. Constance CHAN

Post Title: Director of Health

Date: 27.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 37 Department of Health

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (6) Treatment of Drug Abusers

Controlling Officer: Director of Health

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the three voluntary agencies subvented by the Department of Health, namely, the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA), the Caritas and the Hong Kong Christian Service (HKCS), would the Administration please advise:

- a. What are their respective numbers of enquiries received and the numbers of people who sought help regarding the residential drug treatment programme?
- b. What are the numbers of application for the service and the numbers of people on their waiting lists? What is their respective median, average and the longest waiting time? What are the numbers of people that can be served by each centre per year? Among them, what is the percentage of each age group?
- c. What is the number of residential places in each centre? What is the number of professional staff at each rank?
- d. What is their respective median, average, the longest and shortest duration of drug treatment? What are the numbers of clients abstinent from drug one year after discharge from the DTRCs? Among them, what is the percentage of each age group?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Ka-ki

Reply:

a. The Department of Health subvents three non-governmental organisations (NGOs), viz. Society for Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA), Caritas Hong Kong (Caritas) and Hong Kong Christian Service (HKCS), to operate six drug treatment and rehabilitation centres (DTRCs). They are Adult Female Rehabilitation Centre (AFRC), Au Tau Youth Centre (ATYC), Shek Kwu Chau Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre (SKC) and Sister Aquinas Memorial Women's Treatment Centre (WTC) of SARDA; Wong Yiu Nam Centre (WYNC) of Caritas; and Jockey Club Lodge of Rising Sun (LRS) of HKCS.

In 2012, the six DTRCs received around 2 800 enquiries for admission to their programmes. The breakdown of the number of applications to respective centres is set out in part (b) below.

b. The waiting time for admission in 2012 and the number of applications and clients on the waiting list as at 31 December 2012 of each of these DTRCs are set out below:

NGO	DTRC	No. of applications	No. of clients on the waiting list	Waiting time for admission (weeks)		
				Median	Average	Maximum
SARDA	AFRC	63	11	1.7	3.5	14.4
	ATYC	142	28	2.5	3	4
	SKC	2 135	0	0	0	0
	WTC	163	14	5.2	6.8	23
Caritas	WYNC	93	2	1.4	1.7	5
HKCS	LRS	166	10	4.4	5.6	14.3

Note: There is no breakdown by age group.

The doctors and social workers in DTRCs would discuss with their clients on the duration of their stay according to their varying needs, background and circumstances. Hence, the number of drug abusers who can be served by a DTRC would vary from year to year depending on the conditions of the clients admitted.

c. The number of beds and subvented posts of each of the DTRCs are as follows:

NGO	DTRC	No. of beds	No. of subvented posts	Remarks
SARDA	AFRC	24	190	Including doctors, nurses, social workers, administrative, clerical and supportive staff.
	ATYC	20		
	SKC	260		
	WTC	42		
Caritas	WYNC	28	18.25	Including nurses, social workers, clerical and supportive staff, and one part-time doctor.
HKCS	LRS	30	23.5	Including nurses, social workers, clerical and supportive staff, and one part-time doctor.

d. The above centres each have different programme designs and durations so as to target at the varying background and needs of the drug abusers. In general, a treatment and rehabilitation programme lasts from four weeks to 12 months. After completing the programme and being discharged from the centres,

rehabilitants would also be provided with follow-up counselling service for 12 months. The completion rate of detoxification and rehabilitation programmes in the above centres in 2012 ranges from 71% to 94%.

Name in block letters: Dr. Constance CHAN

Post Title: Director of Health

Date: 27.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB281**

Question Serial No.

4448

Head: 37 Department of Health

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (6) Treatment of Drug Abusers

Controlling Officer: Director of Health

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Would the Administration advise on the estimated number of drug abusers currently in Hong Kong? How many need drug treatment service? What is the proportion of the number of residential places provided by the Department of Health and subvented organisations to the number of drug abusers?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Ka-ki

Reply:

The Government established the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) to monitor the drug abuse situation in Hong Kong in 1972. CRDA is a voluntary reporting system. It records information of drug abusers who have come into contact with and been reported by reporting agencies, including law enforcement departments, treatment and welfare agencies and hospitals. It is not the intention of CRDA to ascertain the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong, but statistics derived from it reflect the trends of drug abuse.

According to the information of the CRDA, the total number of reported drug abusers decreases gradually. In 2012, the total number of reported drug abusers stood at 10 939.

The Department of Health (DH) provides residential drug treatment and rehabilitation services through subventing non-governmental organisations. The organisations involved are the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, Caritas and Hong Kong Christian Service. There are a total of 404 places in six drug treatment and rehabilitation centres run by them. In 2012, they admitted a total of 2 040 residents.

DH also directly operates 20 methadone clinics. In 2012, the number of drug abusers registered with methadone clinics was about 8 000.

Name in block letters: Dr. Constance CHAN

Post Title: Director of Health

Date: 27.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB282**

Question Serial No.

4870

Head: 168 Hong Kong Observatory Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Radiation Monitoring and Assessment

Controlling Officer: Director of the Hong Kong Observatory

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the building of a nuclear plant in the western part of Guangdong Province in the near future, will the Hong Kong Observatory consider carrying out a study to ascertain if it is necessary to increase the number of radiation monitoring stations in Hong Kong? If yes, what are the details of the study? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

Reply:

In view of the nuclear power plants being constructed over western Guangdong, the Observatory has set up two radiation monitoring stations at Cape d'Aguilar and Chek Lap Kok in 2012. The number of radiation monitoring stations in Hong Kong has increased from 10 to 12. The Observatory will take into account future development to consider whether or not additional monitoring stations would be needed.

Name in block letters: SHUN Chi-ming

Post Title: Director of the Hong Kong Observatory

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB283**

Question Serial No.

4476

Head: 168 Hong Kong Observatory Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Radiation Monitoring and Assessment

Controlling Officer: Director of the Hong Kong Observatory

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Please list out the number of times the Hong Kong Observatory updated its webpage on radiation in 2012-13, and the estimated expenditure on publicising the webpage in 2013-14.

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Ka-ki

Reply:

The Observatory updates the environmental radiation monitoring information in the webpage on an hourly basis. The webpage was updated 8,760 times in 2012-13. The webpage was also enhanced by adding radiation data from the two new monitoring stations at Cape d'Aguilar and Chek Lap Kok in 2012.

In 2013-14, the Observatory will utilize its existing resources to publicize the webpage. No additional expenditure will be involved.

Name in block letters: SHUN Chi-ming

Post Title: Director of the Hong Kong Observatory

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB284**

Question Serial No.

4675

Head: 168 Hong Kong Observatory

Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (2) Radiation Monitoring and Assessment

Controlling Officer: Director of the Hong Kong Observatory

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

It is mentioned in *Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013-14* that the Hong Kong Observatory will take forward the enhancement of radiation monitoring and assessment facilities, taking into account outcomes from the Daya Bay Contingency Plan exercise. What are the details of the work? What items do radiation monitoring and assessment facilities include? What is the estimated expenditure?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

Detailed work involved in enhancing the radiation monitoring and assessment facilities comprises the followings:

- 1) acquisition of additional radiation survey and sampling equipment to enhance the capability in emergency radiation monitoring;
- 2) acquisition of an Enhanced High Volume Air Sampler and additional sets of High Volume Air Sampler for faster detection of radioactive substances in the air;
- 3) acquisition of new Online Spectroscopic Analysers to facilitate the early identification of the types of radioactive substances;
- 4) acquisition of additional High Purity Germanium detectors so that King's Park Radiation Laboratory can handle more sample analyses; and
- 5) acquisition of an additional radiation survey car for more flexible and effective deployment in survey routing and sample collection.

The expected overall expenditure is \$9.24 million.

Name in block letters: SHUN Chi-ming

Post Title: Director of the Hong Kong Observatory

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 23 – Auxiliary Medical Service                      Subhead (No. & title):

Programme:                      Auxiliary Medical Service

Controlling Officer:                      Chief Staff Officer, Auxiliary Medical Service

Director of Bureau:                      Secretary for Security

Question:

What was the budget for the provision of decontamination training to AMS members for response to nuclear emergencies in 2012-13?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Ka-ki

Reply:

Topics about decontamination of radiation have been included in the general regular training of AMS. As the courses concerned are part of the regular training, no additional resource is involved.

Name in block letters: HUI Wai-kwong, Sam

Post Title: Chief Staff Officer,  
Auxiliary Medical Service

Date: 22.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

**SB286**

Question Serial No.

3665

Head: 169 Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception Subhead (No. & title): 000 Operational expenses of Communications and Surveillance

Programme:

Controlling Officer: Secretary, Secretariat, Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

Regarding the records management work over the past three years (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13):

1. Please provide information on the number and rank of officers designated to perform such work. If there is no officer designated for such work, please provide information on the number of officers and the hours of work involved in records management duties, and the other duties they have to undertake in addition to records management;
2. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been closed pending transfer to the Government Records Service (GRS) for appraisal:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

3. Please list in the table below information on programme and administrative records which have been transferred to GRS for retention:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

4. Please list in the table below information on records which have been approved for destruction by GRS:

Category of records	Years covered by the records	Number and linear metres of records	Years that the records were transferred to GRS	Retention period approved by GRS	Are they confidential documents

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

1.

We have a general registry of three Clerical Officers and four Assistant Clerical Officers responsible for office administration works. Records keeping accounts for about 15% of their working hours. The general registry is being overseen by a Senior Executive Officer and an Executive Officer II, who are designated as the Departmental Records Manager and Assistant Departmental Records Manager respectively. The records management work comprises about 5% of their working hours.

2. to 4.

There is currently no record in our Department that has been categorized under items 2 to 4.

Name in block letters: MS ANDY LUI

Post Title: Secretary, Secretariat, Commissioner on  
Interception of Communications and  
Surveillance

Date: 25.3.2013

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 100 Marine Department

Subhead:

Programme: (2) Port Services

Controlling Officer: Director of Marine

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

- (a) Regarding "maintaining emergency preparedness", what will be the Administration's input in terms of civil servants, vessels and facilities, and what measures will be taken to cope with emergencies?
- (b) Will the Administration set a target for "maintaining emergency preparedness" in its performance pledge? If yes, what are the details? If no, what are the reasons?

Asked by: Hon.WONG Kwok-kin

Reply:

- (a) Maritime search and rescue service in Hong Kong is provided via an emergency response mechanism in which the Marine Department's Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre (MRCC) co-ordinates the deployment of resources from the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), the Fire Services Department (FSD) and the Government Flying Service (GFS) for search and rescue (SAR) operations. MRCC is manned by a staff of 15 working in shifts.

When a distress alert is received, MRCC will examine the circumstances and collect information forthwith. As soon as the need for rescue is confirmed, MRCC will inform the rescue agencies such as HKPF, FSD and GFS, which will then deploy their respective manpower resources and equipment to the scene for SAR operation.

- (b) MRCC operates round the clock seven days a week. It responds to distress signals immediately, as indicated in the target set in the performance pledge of MRCC. Departments responsible for on-scene SAR operations each have their own targets set in their respective performance pledges. The performance pledge set for Marine Police launches is to be on the scene within 15 minutes of call-out. For GFS helicopters, the performance pledge in respect of on-scene time for SAR call-outs within Hong Kong waters is within 40 minutes.

Name in block letters: FRANCIS H. P. LIU

Post Title: Director of Marine

Date: 22.3.2013



**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO  
INITIAL WRITTEN QUESTION**

Head: 42 Electrical and Mechanical and Services Department  
Subhead (No. & title):

Programme: (1) Energy Supply; Electrical; Gas and Nuclear Safety

Controlling Officer: Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

Question:

As nuclear power is a kind of energy sources with certain risk, what is the plan to deal with nuclear power emergency incidents? What is the estimated expenditure involved in financial year 2013-14 for the plan?

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

Reply:

The Government has in place a Daya Bay Contingency Plan (DBCP) outlining emergency measures to be taken in Hong Kong in the event of an accident at the Guangdong Daya Bay Nuclear Power Stations/Lingao Nuclear Power Station which results, or may result, in the release of radioactive material off-site with a view to protecting the health and safety of the Hong Kong people. The details of the DBCP are available in the link (<http://www.dbcp.gov.hk/eng/dbcp/download.htm>).

The Electrical and Mechanical Services Department is one of the departments participating in the DBCP. As the staff involved also handle other duties concurrently such as providing engineering support/advisory services on the operation and safety of the nuclear power plants, there is no separate breakdown on the expenditure for the plan.

Name in block letters: CHAN Fan

Post Title: Director of Electrical and  
Mechanical Services

Date: 22.3.2013

