

# 立法會

## *Legislative Council*

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### **Report of the Panel on Security for submission to the Legislative Council**

#### **Purpose**

This report gives an account of the work of the Panel on Security during the 2012-2013 session of the Legislative Council. It will be tabled at the Council meeting of 10 July 2013 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

#### **The Panel**

2. The Panel was formed by a resolution passed by the Council on 8 July 1998 and as amended on 20 December 2000, 9 October 2002, 11 July 2007 and 2 July 2008 for the purpose of monitoring and examining Government policies and issues of public concern relating to security, public order, corruption-related matters and nationality and immigration matters. The terms of reference of the Panel are in **Appendix I**.

3. The Panel comprises 24 members in the 2012-2013 session, with Hon IP Kwok-him and Hon James TO elected as its Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. The membership list of the Panel is in **Appendix II**.

#### **Major work**

##### Combating parallel trading activities

4. The Panel was very concerned about the prevalence of parallel trading activities. Members generally considered that the problems caused by parallel trading activities, which had been in existence for a long time, had caused much nuisance to residents in New Territories North and inflation in the price of daily necessities in the area. Members raised a concern about the enforcement work taken by the Administration to address the problems.

5. According to the Administration, while parallel trading activities per se was not an offence, law enforcement agencies ("LEAs") had taken actions to address the problems caused by parallel trading activities including obstruction of public places, activities which presented hazard or nuisance to others, contravention of conditions of stay and illegal employment of the persons involved in parallel trading activities. In addition, the MTR Corporation Limited also rendered support for the Government's enforcement action.

6. Some members expressed concern that the majority of Mainland residents involved in parallel trading activities and who were suspected of contravening conditions of stay in Hong Kong had only been repatriated, and no prosecution had been initiated against these persons. In these members' view, the cooperation of the Mainland authorities was important to success in tackling the problems caused by parallel trading activities. They called on the Administration to convey through a high level to the Central authorities the request for Mainland authorities to step up enforcement actions against parallel trading activities.

7. The Administration pointed out that besides Mainland visitors, local residents were found involved in parallel trading activities. Among those persons incepted and suspected of involvement in parallel trading activities, about 41% were Mainland residents and 59% were Hong Kong residents. Similar operations conducted by the Mainland authorities also revealed a similar ratio in relation to persons involved in parallel trading activities. Members were advised that while there was no legislation in Hong Kong restricting the value of goods brought by a person who left Hong Kong, the Mainland authorities had imposed an upper limit of RMB¥5,000 on the value of incoming goods brought by a Mainland resident and an upper limit of RMB¥2,000 for incoming goods brought by non-residents. Members were also advised that the Government had raised the issue at different levels with the relevant Mainland authorities. The Mainland authorities in the Guangdong Province had formed a dedicated command unit to coordinate the efforts of various departments in combating smuggling activities by parallel traders. The relevant Mainland authorities in Shenzhen had also stepped up enforcement actions against parallel traders. The Administration stressed that LEAs of the two places would maintain close intelligence exchange to combat such activities.

#### Police's handling of public order events

8. During the session, the Panel continued to monitor the Police's handling of public meetings and public processions and discussed related issues at various meetings.

*Handling of unlawful public meetings and processions*

9. When the Panel received an annual briefing by the Commissioner of Police on the overall law and order situation of Hong Kong in 2012, some members noted with concern an increase in the number of persons arrested at public order events between 2010 and 2011. The Police explained that the substantial increase in the number of people arrested during public order events in 2011 were mainly due to three large-scale demonstrations in which a total of 398 persons were arrested. In 2012, 50 arrests were made among some 7 500 public activities, as compared with 444 arrested persons in the previous year. Over 60% of the cases involved common assault and criminal damage. The decision on prosecution rested with the Department of Justice.

10. Some members expressed the view that although public meetings and processions were generally peaceful at the beginning, it was usually at the later stage of a public meeting or procession that some participants exhibited radical behaviour which could cause serious injuries to both demonstrators and police officers. They pointed out that there had been situations in which public order events organized by different social groups with entirely diverse views on a subject matter were held at the same time and at the same venue and later developed into confrontations and conflict between the groups. Expressing concern about the safety of those social groups which was under threat in such confrontation, these members considered that the Police should strictly take enforcement actions against any acts in breach of the law.

11. According to the Administration, public meetings and processions were handled by the Police in accordance with the Public Order Ordinance (Cap. 245) ("POO"). The operational principle of the Police was to strike a suitable balance among facilitating all lawful and peaceful public meetings and processions, reducing the impact of such meetings and processions on other members of the public, and ensuring public order and public safety. Where public order events organized respectively by different groups with entirely diverse views on a subject matter were held at the same time and the same venue, the Police would remind the respective organizers of their responsibilities and the possible conflict among the groups if they were too close to each other. When there was a breach of the law, the Police would, first of all, advise the persons concerned to comply with the law. Where the situation did not improve and there was a need for the Police to take resolute actions, clear instructions and warnings would be given and adequate time would be allowed for the persons concerned to comply with the instructions. The use of force would be avoided unless it was really necessary and the force used would be of minimum level to achieve its purpose.

*Impact of public meetings and processions on other road users*

12. Some members expressed concern over complaints from many road users about serious road traffic congestion arising from public meetings and processions held during weekends. They enquired whether public meetings and processions could be arranged to be held at different places and time to minimize impact on other road users.

13. The Administration advised that under POO, the Commissioner of Police might impose conditions on a notified public meeting or procession to ensure public order and public safety as well as minimize impact on other road users. The Police would endeavour to strike the balance through the design of the procession route and the control of traffic at the road junctions. Where there were road closure or traffic diversion arrangements, the Administration would inform the public through various means, including issuing press releases and disseminating such information during press conferences. The Police would also upload the procession routes and the conditions imposed on a public order event onto the Police webpage.

14. Arising from the Police's consultation with the Wan Chai District Council ("DC") on road closure and traffic diversion arrangements in relation to a large scale public order event, some members expressed grave concern as to whether the Police intended to make such consultation with DC a standing practice. Concerns were also expressed about whether the Police would make use of the comments of DC and reject to issue the "letter of no objection" or divert the public procession route.

15. Members were advised that the Police would not consult DC on the issuance of "letter of no objection" in respect of individual public order events. Neither did the Police intend to make such consultation with DC a standing practice. The Police's consultation with DC was mainly on the road closure and traffic diversion arrangements for large scale public order events. The Administration stressed that in the issuance of a "letter of no objection" and the relevant conditions, the Police would strike a balance between respecting the freedom and rights of expression of the event participants, and safeguarding the freedom and rights of other members of the public in its decision. Public order event organizers who were aggrieved with the Police's decision could lodge an appeal with the Appeal Board on Public Meetings and Processions.

16. Some members supported the Police's decision to consult DC on the road closure and traffic diversion arrangements in relation to public order events such that members of the public so affected would be given the opportunity to express their views.

*Use of body worn video camera*

17. Members noted that the Police had conducted a field trial to assess the effectiveness of the use of body worn video cameras to record incidents with law and order implications. Some members expressed concern about the guidelines on the access to and destruction of the captured footage.

18. According to the Administration, captured footage relating to an incident where there was an investigation would be treated as case exhibit and be retained for investigation and court proceedings. Footage relating to an incident in which there was no investigation would be deleted after 31 days from the date it was produced, unless with the permission of a Senior Superintendent of Police under special circumstances, such as anticipated future investigation. Any member of the public could request the Police to provide information on his personal data kept by the Police in accordance with the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486).

Final Report of the Independent Police Complaints Council ("IPCC") on Complaint Cases Arising from the Visit by the Vice Premier Mr LI Keqiang

19. Following its focus discussion during the last legislative session on the security measures and media coverage arrangements during the official visit by the Vice Premier Mr LI Keqiang in August 2011, the Panel continued to monitor closely the investigation by IPCC on complaints cases arising from the visit. The Administration reported to the Panel on its response to issues raised in the IPCC Final Report on Complaint Cases Arising from the Visit by the Vice Premier Mr LI Keqiang ("Final Report"), which was released on 19 December 2012.

20. The Panel noted IPCC's observation and recommendation that the Police should coordinate and scrutinize the formulation of Operational Orders to ensure consistency. It was also recommended that while considering the security issues, the Police should appropriately and reasonably set up security zones, designated press areas ("DPAs") and designated public activity areas ("DPAAAs"). Clear guidelines should also be laid down to facilitate media coverage and peaceful demonstrations. The Panel noted that the Administration was giving due consideration to the IPCC's observations and recommendations as stated in the Final Report and would draw up suitable measures for handling similar situation in the future.

21. Some members were gravely concerned that in the operational orders for the visit by the Vice Premier, frontline police officers were reminded to take action where necessary against pre-empt embarrassment or threat to the Vice Premier and to ensure that the events concerned were conducted in a smooth and dignified manner. These members considered that although there was a

need for the Police to protect the personal safety of a political dignitary, there was no need for the Police to protect his dignity and guard him against pre-empt embarrassment. Some other members considered it reasonable to ensure the events attended by the political dignitaries were conducted in a smooth and dignified manner and the guest would not suffer from pre-empt embarrassment.

22. According to the Administration, it was during the review of the cases concerned that the Police noticed that wording "pre-empt embarrassment" had been appeared in the operational orders of some police districts in the past. The Police agreed with IPCC's view that such wording might be ambiguous and should be avoided in future operational orders. The Panel noted that the Police had thus implemented a series of improvement measures in relation to the security arrangements of the President HU Jintao's visit to Hong Kong in mid-2012, including avoiding the use of ambiguous wording in the operational orders that might cause confusion or misunderstanding of the police officers. The Administration assured members that the sole purpose of security operations during visits of political dignitaries was to protect the personal safety of the political dignitary and to maintain public order, without any political consideration while keeping inconvenience to members of the public to a minimum.

23. Notwithstanding that the Police had adopted improvement measures and tightened its coordination role in the security operations for the visit by the President in mid-2012, some members remained concerned about the handling of the media during political dignitaries' visits, in particular the setting up of DPAs and DPAAAs.

24. Members were advised that the Police had, after having reviewed its policy on the setting up of DPAs and considered the views of IPCC on the issue, adopted a series of measures to facilitate media coverage during the visit by the President between 29 June and 1 July 2012. These included setting DPAs and petition areas at locations closer to the venues of the events to be attended by the political dignitaries, allowing the media to move freely outside security zones and establishing eight media liaison teams to facilitate communication with the media on matters of mutual concern. It was the operational policy of the Police to strike a balance between security needs and facilitating media reporting work.

#### Interception of communications and surveillance

25. The Panel continued to monitor interception of communications and surveillance and discussed the results of the Administration's study of matters raised in the Annual Report 2011 of the Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance ("the Commissioner") submitted to the Chief Executive.

26. Some members noted with concern about the Commissioner's identification of a lack of induction training for newly appointed listeners and the fact that some LEA officers were still unfamiliar with the rules and procedures of the Interception of Communications and Surveillance Ordinance (Cap. 589) ("ICSO") scheme. The Panel was advised that in response to the recommendations in the reports of the Commissioner in the past few years, numerous revisions had been made to the Code of Practice in the past few years. The LEAs concerned were required to provide appropriate induction training and refresher training for relevant officers. Training packages had been developed to enhance the knowledge of LEA officers in the requirements in ICSO and facilitate the adoption of a proper and prudent attitude towards ICSO-related matters. The LEAs concerned had also been requested to minimize the rotation of staff members engaged in interception work.

27. On the concern over the increased number of cases involving legal professional privilege ("LPP") in 2011, the Administration explained that the surge in the number of LPP cases mainly resulted from a revised reporting requirement of the Commissioner in 2010.

28. In the light of some members' concern about the possibility of abuse of power by LEAs, the Administration explained that LEAs were required to notify the Commissioner of operations that were likely involve LPP information or where LPP information had been obtained inadvertently. An LEA applicant was required to state his assessment of LPP likelihood in his affidavit or statement in support of his application. Whenever there were any subsequent changes which might affect the assessment, the LEA concerned had to notify the panel judge, who would determine whether the prescribed authorization should continue or whether any condition needed to be imposed. Where there were cases of non-compliance or irregularity, follow-up actions were taken by LEAs having regard to the Commissioner's advice and recommendations.

29. Some members were concerned that the recommendation of the Commissioner made in April 2009 for empowering him and staff designated by him to listen to and examine products of interception and covert surveillance had not been adopted by the Administration. These members shared the view of the Commissioner that the provision of power for the Commissioner to listen to and examine intercept and surveillance products would serve as a strong deterrent against malpractice or concealment. They considered that the Commissioner should be expressly empowered under the legislation to listen to intercept products in order to effectively monitor the compliance of LEAs with the requirements of ICSO.

30. According to the Administration, it had no objection in principle to the Commissioner's recommendation of empowering him to listen to intercept

products, and was gathering further information on the practice of similar overseas oversight agencies. The Administration stressed that it would endeavour to strike a proper balance between protecting privacy and facilitating the performance of the oversight function by the Commissioner. The Administration was undertaking a comprehensive review of ICSO and the recommendation would be considered in the context of the review. The Administration would revert to the Panel on its progress of review of ICSO at its regular meeting in July 2013.

### Anti-drug work

31. The Panel was briefed on the drug situation in Hong Kong in 2012. Members noted that while the number of drug abusers had decreased drastically in the year, there was an increase in drug age. They queried whether the statistics on latest drug situation fully reflected the problem of hidden drug abuse.

32. According to the Administration, the challenges posed by hidden drug abuse called for continued focus in encouraging drug abusers to seek help early and promoting early identification of those with drug problems. Members were advised that with the enhancement of the "186 186" 24-hour telephone hotline service, more drug abusers and their family members had used the hotline to seek help at an early stage. The Administration also implemented the school-based Healthy School Programme with a drug testing component to tackle the youth drug abuse problem. The objectives of the Programme were to help students develop healthy habits and a positive outlook on life, enhance their resilience to adversity and resolve to stay away from drugs. More resources had been allocated to the Programme. Members were further advised that the Police had strengthened cyber patrols to combat activities related to the supply of drugs.

33. Members reiterated their concern about the importance of rehabilitation service for drug abusers after they had successfully quit drugs. The Administration advised that while there were many factors leading to the relapse of drug taking, the follow-up service for rehabilitants was one of the key initiatives for the coming three years (2012-2014) set out in the Sixth Three-year Plan on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong.

### Issues relating to correctional practice and support for offender rehabilitation

#### *Application of force on inmates*

34. The Panel kept in view of the application of necessary force on inmates by the Correctional Services Department ("CSD") staff. Concern was raised about the circumstances in which force might be used by CSD officers, in



particular the provision of relevant guidelines and training for frontline officers.

35. According to the Administration, it was stipulated in the CSD's operational guidelines that the purpose of application of force on inmates was to prevent CSD officers themselves, inmates or other persons from being harmed, or to deal with individual or group violent actions disrupting the order or discipline. The general principle of applying force on inmates was to use minimum force necessary to disempower the inmate temporarily. Newly recruited CSD officers were provided induction training comprising more than 80 hours of comprehensive tactical training.

#### *Managing the self-harm behaviour of persons in custody*

36. Noting that there were some 90 self-harm cases and suicidal death of persons in custody and around 40% of the cases took place in the first month of the custody of the person concerned, members were concerned about the measures taken by CSD in managing and to prevent such self-harm behaviour.

37. According to the Administration, causes for inmates inflicting harm on themselves were usually very complicated due to the variation in their background, offence committed and sentence. In general, the major causes for these self-harm cases included family problems, emotional problems, health issues, as well as the residual effects of drug abuse, etc. Members were advised that CSD had taken all practicable measures to prevent inmates from inflicting harm on themselves. Specifically, CSD staff would refer those inmates who were identified to have a risk of harming themselves to clinical psychologists for assessment and counselling. Frontline officers were provided with in-service training regularly on how to prevent inmates from inflicting harm on themselves. In addition, many facilities in penal cells in the institutions were specifically designed to prevent persons in custody from using any broken parts of such facilities to harm themselves.

#### *Post release supervision of rehabilitated offenders*

38. Arising from the media reports that two CSD officers, who were convicted for providing false urine samples for testing, contended during the trial that their action was due to the pressure exerted by their superiors and management of CSD with a view to increasing the success rates of inmates discharged from drug addiction treatment centres ("DATCs"), the Panel examined the post release supervision provided by CSD and the related testing arrangements for urine sample.

39. According to the Administration, the success rates of DATCs were affected by a number of personal and social factors, including the criminal background and drug abuse history of supervisees, the motivation and

determination of supervisees to stay away from drugs, the support of the community and family members, as well as the prevalence of the drug problem in the community.

40. The Administration stressed that CSD had never exerted any pressure on its staff to maintain a high success rate for DATCs. Nonetheless, there was room for improvement in urine sample collection procedures. A series of improvement measures had been implemented since 2010 to reduce the possibility of human manipulation in the collection of urine samples. To further ensure that the relevant procedures were effective in preventing tampering, CSD had invited the Corruption Prevention Department of the Independent Commission Against Corruption ("ICAC") to carry out a full review of the procedures starting from October 2012.

#### Management succession in ICAC

41. Noting that the former Director of Investigation (Government Sector) ("D/GS"), who had proceeded on pre-retirement leave, had been appointed to succeed as Head of Operations ("H/Ops") in ICAC, members generally considered the arrangement undesirable. Members took up the issue with ICAC and considered that ICAC should draw up management succession plans well in advance before the anticipated retirement of its senior management.

42. Members were advised that ICAC had been established for about 40 years and some of the officers who joined ICAC in the early days had gradually reached their retirement age. The appointment of the former D/GS would bring immediate relief to the succession pressure in the Operations Department and was in the overall interest of ICAC where potential officers would be given adequate time to be groomed and tested to meet succession needs. While ICAC acknowledged that such management succession arrangement had been a little undesirable, steps had already been taken to prevent the recurrence of such a situation in future. ICAC was actively recruiting people of high calibre to fill vacancies and would strengthen training for its officers. Members were assured that the manpower succession situation in ICAC was currently stable. If there was any change in the situation, ICAC would report the matter to the Advisory Committee on Corruption and the Panel.

#### ICAC's mechanism for approval of duty visits outside Hong Kong and reimbursement of expenditure on official entertainment and souvenirs

43. In view of the wide public concern over the expenses on duty visits outside Hong Kong, official entertainment and souvenir incurred by the former Commissioner of ICAC, the Panel examined the approving mechanism of ICAC in this regard.

44. Members were advised that all ICAC officers were subject to Government regulations and administrative rules as applied generally to public officers. In addition, ICAC officers were also subject to the Commission Standing Orders ("CSO") which were a set of in-house rules and regulations made by the ICAC Commissioner. Any officers who failed to comply with Government rules and CSO might be subject to disciplinary action.

45. Members were further advised that following a recent review, ICAC had issued on 6 May 2013 reminders and further guidelines on duty visits, entertainment expenses and in presentation of souvenirs. According to ICAC, approvals to conduct duty visits would be granted only when such visits were absolutely necessary in the discharge of the officers' duties. As regards official entertainment expenses, only guests who were directly related to the context of the official business would be invited, and all official entertainments hosted by Heads of Departments in ICAC must be approved by the Commissioner. To ensure checks and balances, H/Ops would endorse official entertainments hosted by the Commissioner; whereas Assistant Director/Administration would check compliance of those attended by both the Commissioner and H/Ops. In addition, since 6 May 2013, there were no corsages for functions hosted by the Commission and all ICAC officers would not exchange gifts/souvenirs with other organizations during meetings as far as practicable.

46. While generally welcoming the introduction of further guidelines on incurring expenditure, most members considered the arrangements of authorizing a subordinate to approve official entertainment expenses incurred by the ICAC Commissioner and H/Ops undesirable and impracticable. Some members suggested that consideration could be given to making periodic reports on the related expenses to the Advisory Committee on Corruption. Members were assured that ICAC had put in place an improved mechanism for granting official duty visits and incurring expenses on official entertainment and souvenirs. With the setting up of the Independent Review Committee ("IRC") on ICAC's Regulatory Systems and Procedures for Handling Official Entertainment, Gifts and Duty Visits, ICAC was committed to cooperate with IRC.

#### Operation of the Sexual Conviction Record Check Scheme

47. The Panel received a progress report from the Administration on the operation of the Sexual Conviction Record Check Scheme ("SCRC Scheme"). Members noted that the Scheme was an administrative mechanism for sexual conviction record check to enable the criminal conviction records for sexual offences of persons who undertook child-related work and work relating to mentally incapacitated persons to be checked. According to the Administration, the SCRC Scheme had received overwhelming response from

employers, particularly those in the education and social welfare sectors, since its implementation in December 2011. Members, however, were in support of enacting legislation to address the problem of child sexual abuse, instead of an administrative scheme which would be implemented in stages. Some members also urged the Administration to expand the scope of the Scheme to cover specifically persons operating or working at tutorial centres and private tutors.

48. The Administration advised that the Law Reform Commission ("LRC") had considered whether a legislative scheme should be introduced to enhance the regulation of sexual offence record checks for child-related work. Noting that it would take some time to implement a comprehensive legislative scheme, LRC recommended the establishment of an administrative scheme as an interim measure. Taking into account the recommendations of LRC, the SCRC Scheme would be implemented by phases. In the view of the Administration, the processing capacity of the Scheme was still an issue of concern, and considered it prudent to ensure that the Scheme had the sufficient processing capacity before expanding the scope to cover other groups such as existing employees which might reach 200 000 persons. In the meantime, the Administration would continue to implement improvement measures to enhance protection for children and mentally incapacitated persons against sexual assaults.

#### Upgrading of the Tseung Kwan O ("TKO") Police Division to a police district

49. The subject of upgrading of TKO Police Division to a police district had been closely followed up by the Panel. The Panel was briefed on the Administration's latest plan to redistribute police resources in the Kowloon East Region in 2015, including the upgrading of the TKO Division to a police district, to better meet the policing needs of TKO.

50. While welcoming the upgrading exercise to meet the demands of local residents, members expressed concern about the police manpower and law and order of the TKO Division in the interim, and called for its early completion. Members were advised that the upgrading exercise would take some time to complete, as it would require the creation of a new directorate post of Chief Superintendent of Police to serve as the District Commander of TKO District and relocation of the Crime Kowloon East Regional Headquarters and Traffic Kowloon East which were currently stationed in the TKO Divisional Police Station. The Police aimed to complete the upgrading exercise as soon as possible in 2015. The Police would closely monitor the manpower needs of the TKO Division and meet its operational needs through flexible redeployment of officers of the Police's Kowloon East Region. Specifically, as some units of the Kowloon East Regional Headquarters were currently stationed in the TKO Divisional Police Station, police officers of such units could actually arrive at a scene in TKO within a shorter time. The Panel was scheduled to discuss the

resources proposals relating to the upgrading of TKO Police Division to a police district at its regular meeting in July 2013.

51. Some members pointed out that with the current difference in the delineation of police districts and DCs, police district commanders of more than one police district were frequently required to attend a DC meeting. This arrangement was considered undesirable and a waste of police resources. While expressing support for the upgrading of the TKO Division to a police district, members considered that the delineation of a police district should be brought in line with that of a DC. The Administration assured members that it would keep under review the demarcation of current boundaries of police divisions for better utilization of resources and meeting the latest policing needs of different areas.

#### Other issues

52. During the session, the Panel was consulted on the following financial and staffing proposals before their submission to the Establishment Subcommittee and Finance Committee -

- (a) Proposal for the creation of a supernumerary post of Assistant Director, Commission Against Corruption in the Operations Department of ICAC for a period of 30 months with effect from 12 December 2012 to spearhead corruption investigations and preparation for criminal proceedings of major public interest, notably the case ESCC 2530/2012 (*HKSAR v HUI Rafael Junior & four others*);
- (b) Proposal for the extension of a supernumerary post of Principal Assistant Secretary in the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau for two years from 17 February 2013 to 16 February 2015 to provide the Commissioner for Narcotics with the necessary support to combat the drug problem;
- (c) Proposal for the implementation of a new control point system, namely Immigration Control System to enhance operational efficiency at immigration control points;
- (d) Proposal for the procurement of a Jackless Snorkel to replace the one currently deployed at the Main Airport Fire Station;
- (e) Proposals for the replacement of five High-Speed Interceptor craft and the Digital Radar Security System for the Small Boat Division of the Marine Region of Hong Kong Police Force;

- (f) Proposal for the replacement of three existing turntable ladders and the procurement of one additional turntable ladder for the Fire Service Department; and
- (g) Proposal for the replacement of seven helicopters and associated mission equipment of the Government Flying Service.

Meetings held and visits conducted

53. From October 2012 to June 2013, the Panel held a total of 11 meetings and conducted two visits to the Hong Kong Police Force and one visit to the Fire Services Department. The Panel has scheduled another meeting in July 2013.

Council Business Division 2  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
3 July 2013

**Legislative Council  
Panel on Security**

**Terms of Reference**

1. To monitor and examine Government policies and issues of public concern relating to security, public order, public safety, corruption-related matters, nationality and immigration.
2. To provide a forum for the exchange and dissemination of views on the above policy matters.
3. To receive briefings and to formulate views on any major legislative or financial proposals in respect of the above policy areas prior to their formal introduction to the Council or Finance Committee.
4. To monitor and examine, to the extent it considers necessary, the above policy matters referred to it by a member of the Panel or by the House Committee.
5. To make reports to the Council or to the House Committee as required by the Rules of Procedure.

**Legislative Council  
Panel on Security**

**Membership list for 2012-2013 session**

**Chairman** Hon IP Kwok-him, GBS, JP

**Deputy Chairman** Hon James TO Kun-sun

**Members** Hon Albert HO Chun-yan  
Hon CHAN Kam-lam, SBS, JP  
Hon LAU Wong-fat, GBM, GBS, JP  
Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP  
Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan  
Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP  
Hon CHAN Hak-kan, JP  
Hon WONG Kwok-kin, BBS  
Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP  
Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC  
Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung  
Hon WONG Yuk-man  
Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun, BBS, JP  
Hon NG Leung-sing, SBS, JP  
Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming  
Hon YIU Si-wing  
Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP  
Hon KWOK Wai-keung  
Hon Dennis KWOK  
Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, JP  
Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, JP  
Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan

(Total : 24 members)

**Clerk** Miss Betty MA

**Legal adviser** Mr Stephen LAM

**Date** 16 October 2012