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**Replies to supplementary questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the
Estimates of Expenditure 2014-15**

Director of Bureau : Secretary for Security

Session No. : 6

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CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

SV-SB01

(Question Serial No. SV005)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified
Programme: (3) Immigration Control
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security
This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page (if applicable)

Question (Member Question No.):

Pursuant to reply SB011, the Administration is requested to provide information on the number of cases of alleged acquisition of One-way Permit through bogus marriage, in which the Immigration Department has carried out investigation on its own initiative, and the number of such cases where the Department has acted on complaints.

Asked by: Hon Gary FAN Kwok-wai

Reply:

In addition to reports from the public as well as notifications from Mainland law enforcement agencies, the Immigration Department (ImmD) has been collecting evidence through different channels so as to initiate prosecutions against persons suspected of involving in bogus marriages. The ImmD will, on its own initiative, investigate cases that arise when Marriage Registries handle applications for marriage registration, cases that are identified during the verification of applications for Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao under the "separated spouses" category or applications for entry for residence as dependants in Hong Kong, as well as those suspected of involving in bogus marriages after being intercepted in law enforcement actions against illegal employment or sex work. The ImmD does not have a breakdown of statistics of the above cases.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
ORAL QUESTION**

SV-SB02

(Question Serial No. SV006)

Head: (70) Immigration Department
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified
Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control
Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr. Eric K K CHAN)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security
This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume Page (if applicable)

Question:

Pursuant to reply SB122, and regarding the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates, the Administration is requested to explain why, in 2009-2010, the number of applications from Mainland graduates approved under this scheme exceeded the number of applications received.

Asked by: Hon. WONG Pik-wan, Helena

Reply:

As stated in Note (2) of reply SB122, the number of cases approved generally does not fully correspond to the number of applications received in a particular year since the receipt and completion of processing of a case may not fall in the same year. Therefore, the number of applications approved was slightly higher than that of applications received in the relevant figures of the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates in the 2009-10 financial year.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
ORAL QUESTION**

(Question Serial No. SV007)

Head: (166) Government Flying Service

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Government Flying Service

Controlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 273 (if applicable)

Question (Member Question No.) :

Pursuant to reply SB197, the Administration is requested to provide information on whether it has obtained all the relevant certificates and authorisation documents that enable the two Challenger 605 fixed-wing aircraft, which have been purchased by the Government, to be delivered to Hong Kong.

Asked by: Hon. James TO Kun-sun

Reply:

The aircraft manufacturer has obtained export licenses for all the equipment of the two new Challenger 605 fixed-wing aircraft. The new aircraft, which are being tested, will be delivered to Hong Kong when all statutory airworthiness certification and contractual requirements are complied.

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

S-SB01

(Question Serial No. S0040)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified
Programme: (2) Radiation Monitoring and Assessment
Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security
This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page (if applicable)

Question (Member Question No.):

At the special meeting of the Finance Committee (Secretary for Security) on 1 April 2014, the Administration mentioned the event at Lingao Nuclear Power Station (LNPS) last week and the overall contingency plan for nuclear events in Hong Kong. In this regard,

- (a) Please provide details of the above event at LNPS (date, time, causes and course of the event, location inside the nuclear power station, ways to handle the event and so forth).
- (b) The Administration set out the nuclear events at the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station (DBNPS) and LNPS in each year from 2009 to 2014 in the reply SB004. Please provide details of each of such events.
- (c) Please advise whether the Administration will conduct an exercise in relation to nuclear events within this year? If yes, what are the details and the specific timetable? If not, what are the reasons? What is the arrangement for the next exercise?
- (d) The Administration mentioned that a review of the notification and response mechanism for nuclear events had been conducted following the Fukushima nuclear accident in Japan. What are the differences among the mechanism before the Fukushima accident, the one after the Fukushima accident and the one now in place? Which government departments made decisions to adjust the mechanism? When did they make such decisions? What was the public engagement involved?
- (e) Is there any mechanism for the Administration to take the initiative to get hold of the events at DBNPS and LNPS? If yes, what are the details? According to the Administration's understanding, what mechanism is now in place to ensure that the nuclear power stations must actually implement the notification mechanism? Will the nuclear power stations be penalised for failing to report an event on their own initiative or to implement the mechanism?
- (f) What are the expenditure and manpower involved in as well as the anticipated effectiveness of the publicity and education work plans for nuclear events? Please provide information for each of the past 5 years and that for the coming year.

Asked by: Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok

Reply:

- a) Plant No. 3 of Lingao Nuclear Power Station (LNPS) is currently under refuelling outage and the reactor No. 3 is at the state of cold shutdown. At 4:29 p.m. on 27 March 2014, a piece of monitoring equipment at Plant No. 3 of LNPS, which was for measuring the radiation level of air inside the reactor building, experienced a short malfunction due to the temporary closure of an air sampling tube. The

problem was corrected in about two hours, during which the air quality inside the plant remained normal as measured by other monitoring devices inside the plant. No personnel or other facilities were affected. The event was classified as a “Level 0” event on the International Nuclear Event Scale, which means it had no safety significance.

Details of the above operational event had been uploaded to the “operational events” section under the “nuclear and radiation safety information” webpage of the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Operations and Management Co. Ltd. website (www.dnmc.com.cn) for public viewing.

- b) From April 2009 to March 2014, there were a total of 6 operational events at Daya Bay Nuclear Power Stations (DBNPS) and the number of operational events at LNPS and Lingao Phase 2 were 3 and 20 respectively. All these operational events were classified as Level 0 or Level 1, i.e. they had no impact on nuclear safety, personnel health and public environment. Details of these events are at Annex 1.
- c) Relevant Government departments conduct internal exercises based on the Daya Bay Contingency Plan (DBCP), to test the operation implementations in the Plan in preparation of emergencies that may arise. Some departments conduct joint exercises once or multiple times a year. Among those departments, the Hong Kong Observatory performs monthly exercises on communications with the Prevention and Emergency Administrative Commission Office of Guangdong Province for Nuclear Accident of Civil Nuclear Facility (PEACO), China Light and Power Hong Kong and related Government departments, during which communications via telephone, fax machines, e-mails, computer networks and direct communication links are being tested. The Observatory also conducts internal exercises of smaller scales. Other relevant departments carry out internal or joint exercises and drills on different aspects of the DBCP as appropriate.

In addition, a large-scale inter-departmental exercise based on the DBCP and the overall Emergency Response System is conducted by the Security Bureau (SB) in a cycle of every 3 to 5 years. The last exercise was completed in 2012 and about 3 200 public officers from more than 30 bureaux and departments, including the Chief Executive and a number of principal officials, as well as over 2 000 citizens and invited overseas observers had participated in the exercise. We plan to conduct the next exercise in or before 2017.

- d) Following the nuclear accident in Fukushima, Japan in 2011, the HKSAR Government has launched a comprehensive review on the DBCP to ensure that it progresses with time and continues to provide sufficient and adequate protection to the Hong Kong population. SB briefed the Legislative Council (Legco) Panel on Security on the review’s details and findings as well as enhancement proposals on 6 December 2011 and 6 March 2012 respectively. Based on the findings and recommendations of the review and the views of the Legco Panel on Security, we have completed the updating of the DBCP. Details of the changes of the DBCP can be found in the relevant paper for the LegCo Panel on Security.
- e) The Governments of Guangdong and Hong Kong have put in place a notification mechanism for emergency events at DBNPS and LNPS. In case of an emergency event or accident at the nuclear station, the station operator would immediately inform the PEACO and other relevant national authorities. PEACO will notify Hong Kong in accordance with the mutually agreed arrangement and the classification of “emergency situation”. The Governments of Guangdong and Hong Kong also have regular communication and exchange of views on issues of nuclear safety.

Under the existing notification mechanism of non-emergency operational events, the Hong Kong Nuclear Investment Company Limited (HKNIC) will immediately disclose to the public through its website (www.hknuclear.com) within two working days after a non-emergency operational event at DBNPS is discovered and confirmed. HKNIC also submits monthly reports on DBNPS operations and performance to its board of directors (members include representatives from the Security Bureau and Environment Bureau). These reports cover any operational events classified under the International Nuclear Event Scale that occurred at the station. The Security Bureau will request the Hong Kong Observatory (HKO), Electrical and Mechanical Services Department and Department of Health to assess those reports and provide professional input to the Security Bureau on matters under their ambit. Should there be any issues concerning nuclear safety, the Administration will immediately seek clarification from and follow up with HKNIC.

Apart from the aforementioned notification mechanism with Guangdong Province and HKNIC, the HKSAR Government has also set up its own standing warning system, which includes the radiation monitoring network of HKO and the water contamination monitoring systems of the Water Supplies Department (WSD). The HKO radiation monitoring network monitors the real-time ambient gamma radiation level, and will raise an alarm if there is a significant increase in the level. Data on ambient gamma radiation are made available to the public at HKO website. WSD set up two on-line water contamination monitoring systems at Muk Wu Pumping Station near the boundary to test water quality and monitor any abnormalities in the radiation level of incoming raw water.

The abovementioned standing warning system above serves to regularly monitor the possible effects of radiation on Hong Kong in an effective manner, which enables the Administration to take timely contingency measures. The Administration so far has not identified any failing at the nuclear plants to report an event on their own initiative.

- f) HKO has provided various information and educational resources in relation to radiation through its webpages titled Radiation Monitoring, Assessment and Protection and Educational Resources, publications and exhibition hall. It also organises public lectures from time to time to deliver general science knowledge on radiation. The work above is carried out with the existing resources. No additional expenditure or manpower is involved.

In addition, the China Light and Power Company (CLP) has set up the CLP Nuclear Resources Centre, the first knowledge centre in Hong Kong where a full spectrum of information on nuclear energy is provided. The Centre presents a number of themes, including nuclear basics, nuclear safety, radiation and daily life, nuclear energy in the world, nuclear energy – a future outlook, and introduces the development and causes of and the lessons learned from previous nuclear accidents under such themes. Visitors to the Centre include professional bodies, tertiary institutions, secondary school teachers and students. About 10 000 people have visited the Centre since its opening in 2012.

The CLP and HKNIC have also set up their respective websites to provide comprehensive information on nuclear energy and introduction to different extent of nuclear accidents to the public. Over the years, HKNIC has also made arrangements for members of the public to visit DBNPS in Guangdong to enable the public to have a better understanding of nuclear plants and nuclear safety.

List of events occurred in Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station and Lingao Nuclear Power Station from 2009-2014

(1) Guangdong Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station

Date	Plant	Level	Description
15 June 2009	No. 1	0	During a periodic inspection, the power station staff found improper calibration at an instrumentation of Plant No. 1 which reduced the normal monitoring function. The power station adjusted the instrumentation and resumed its normal function.
18 November 2009	No. 1	0	During a quality inspection, it was found that the quality of a type of the machine parts of the emergency diesel generator of the power station might deviate from the requirement. The power station took a prudent approach and initiated to replace all the machine parts which might be problematic.
7 May 2010	No. 2	0	During a refuelling outage at Plant No. 2 of DBNPS, an external auxiliary electricity supply experienced an electrical connection failure. The affected Plant could only be supplied electricity from its internal emergency electricity supply facility and the safety of the Unit was not affected. The auxiliary electricity supply was resumed later and served as an additional protection of the Plant. The power station reviewed the incident afterwards and worked out remedial measures and communicated with the power grid to enhance the reliability of the electrical connection.
9 June 2010	No. 1	0	During a periodic test, the power station staff found improper adjustment at the instrumentation of a monitoring system in Plant No. 1 which reduced the normal monitoring function. The power station analyzed the incident and conducted experience feedback, and took appropriate action to resume its normal function.
23 October 2010	No. 1	1	While undergoing a planned outage for Plant No. 1, the inspection staff observed a flaw in a section of auxiliary cooling system pipe inside containment building which would be used during the outage. The power station repaired the section of pipe and reviewed the case to identify the cause for remedial measures and experience feedback. The pipe with the flaw was removed and sent to research centre for examination. The power station had worked to specifications with pipe replacement and defect management. During subsequent planned outages, the power station took the initiative to conduct safety check on all similar pipe elbows in the six plants of the site and replaced the elbows which might exhibit the flaw as a preventive measure.
13 April	No. 1	0	During the planned refuelling outage in Plant No. 1 and after the reactor was shut down in preparation for fuel unloading at the

2012			reactor pressure vessel, a temperature monitor had to be detached before lifting the top cover of the reactor pressure vessel. Work was delayed during the preparation to lift the top cover, which extended the period for which the temperature monitor was temporarily unavailable. This instrument was one of the temperature monitoring instruments and there were other independent systems in the power station to ensure that the overall monitoring function would not be affected. The power station staff took immediate remedial measures and there was no radiation impact.
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(2) Lingao Nuclear Power Station

Date	Plant	Level	Description
8 February 2010	No. 2	0	A flow measuring test of the primary circuit after the L207 refuelling outage found that the measurements for a primary loop were lower than the standard flows for thermalhydraulics after the error analysis, whilst the measurements at the other two loops complied with the standards of the relevant tests. After inspections and follow-up checking, and based on a detailed analysis of each failure mode and experience feedback, it was concluded that the low flow measurements at the primary loop of the primary circuit was the combination of various measuring errors.
30 January 2011	No. 1	0	A penetration test for Plant No. 1 reactor of LNPS found that the condition of a valve could not meet technical operation requirements. After the rectification by the staff, the valve met the requirements for leak tightness.
26 December 2012	No. 1	0	Plant No. 2 reactor of LNPS had been shut down for planned refuelling outage. In the refilling process for the primary circuit, the concentration of the moderator was found to reach 2519 ppm temporarily, slightly exceeding the limit of 2500 ppm stipulated in the technical specifications for nuclear power station operation. The staff immediately proceeded with water replacement and the system was resumed normal. The event did not have any practical effect on the safety of the nuclear power station and the personnel.

(3) Lingao Nuclear Power Station Phase 2

Date	Plant	Level	Description
23 September 2010	No. 3	0	When undertaking a planned procedure to remove the steam cavity in the pressuriser at the No. 3 Plant of LNPS, an alarm was activated (operating primary coolant pump at a low primary circuit pressure). The operators responded to the alarm and rectified the pressure change to resume

			normal conditions. During the course, the parameters of the primary coolant pump and the primary circuit remained normal.
30 September 2010	No. 3	0	The No. 3 Plant of LNPS was in cold shutdown for maintenance while a hot functional test was carried out at the No 4 Plant. During L4REA059MD calibration, since the safety valve L4RCV114/214VP of L4RCV002BA did not reseal correctly after operation, the liquid waste inside L8TEP008BA flowed back to L4RCV002BA through L4RCV114/214V because of pressure difference. The nuclear power station subsequently rectified the valve and reinforced inspection procedures.
30 October 2010	No 3	0	After grid connection and during power raising after a short outage at the No. 3 Plant of LNPS, one of the knobs for air pipe flow adjustment valve was set to the minimum position. It restricted the valve to open slowly and triggered the automatic shutdown of the reactor. The nuclear power station subsequently adjusted the valve and reinforced inspection procedures.
5 November 2010	No 3	0	A flow measuring test was carried out for the primary circuit at the No. 3 Plant of LNPS. The measuring of the primary circuit flow (RCP) found that the maximum flow of the first and second loops slightly exceeded the design flow criteria for loop machinery (24740 m ³ /h). The nuclear power station then supplemented the design assessment to ensure that the technical requirements were met.
1 December 2010	No 3	0	At the No. 3 Plant of LPNS, 13 isolating valves inside the containment building might open inadvertently when the pressure of the containment building increased. Despite that the external isolating function of the same penetrating piece for the containment building remained normal, such a design defect in the isolating function for the containment building would not meet the single fault criterion. In the following day, the nuclear power station rectified the 13 valves in line with technical requirements and the advice offered by the manufacturer of the equipment. Consequently, the operation of the 13 valves resumed to normal.
11 January 2011	No. 3	0	Three fire alarm detectors had not been installed at a room in diesel generator building no. 5 of LNPS. The issue was rectified and relevant project management was enhanced.
14 March 2011	No. 3	0	The indicated value was found inaccurate during L3EAS001LN level gauge calibration at Plant No. 3 of

			LNPS. Upon recalibration and liquid replenishment, the liquid level met the requirements of the periodic test surveillance programme for the safety related systems and equipment.
20 March 2011	No. 4	0	During the commissioning of Plant No. 4 of LNPS prior to commercial operation, the reactor was shut down due to reactor protection actions caused by source signal failure at planned power reduction at sub-critical conditions. The manufacturer was procured to modify the equipment.
3 May 2011	No. 4	0	During the commissioning of Plant No. 4 of LNPS prior to commercial operation, a valve was not properly closed due to defects in logic control circuits. The manufacturer was procured to modify the equipment.
17 May 2011	No. 4	0	During the commissioning of Plant No. 4 of LNPS prior to commercial operation the setting against inadvertent boric dilution was found incorrect during periodic tests. After reset, system parameters resumed normal.
21 May 2011	No. 4	0	During the commissioning of Plant No. 4 of LNPS prior to commercial operation a slight concentration increase was observed in the sodium ion at the secondary side of the steam generators. The water quality resumed normal after processing.
22 May 2011	No. 4	0	During the commissioning of Plant No. 4 of LNPS prior to commercial operation, the reactor was shut down automatically as the water level in the steam generators exceeded its settings. The plant was restarted after completing system inspection and commissioning, and relevant work procedures were strengthened.
6 August 2011	No. 4	0	During the commissioning of Plant No. 4 of LNPS prior to commercial operation flow in the primary circuit was slightly higher than the test specifications in flow measurement tests. After safety assessment and re-commissioning, it was concluded that the results met system safety requirement.
15 September 2011	No 4	0	During planned maintenance of the control system at the No 3 Plant of LPNS, operation at a workstation of the No 4 Plant's main control room was temporarily suspended. The operators immediately restored the operable status of the workstation at the main control room.
29 January 2012	No 3	0	The No 3 Plant of LNPS was in normal operation at the second fuel cycle. It was found that the over-power

			protection setting of the Plant was still based on the data of the first cycle and timely update was not made in line with the program requirements. Upon confirmation, the technical staff immediately made revisions based on the correct information.
28 May 2012	No 3	0	During a quality safety check, staff of the nuclear power station found that temperature records of pre-heat water circuit was not required in the inspection of the emergency generator of LNPS Phase 2. The situation was rectified immediately. During the inspection, the temperature of pre-heat water circuit of the generator remained normal and the functions of the emergency generator was not affected. The LPNS Phase 2 Plant continued to operate in a safe condition.
13 August 2012	No 4	0	At the No 4 Plant of LPNS, the gateway transmission of data between the server and the main control room of a radiation monitoring system was not updated on time. As such, real-time data of some sensors could not be displayed at the main control room. After rectification by the maintenance staff, the system resumed to normal. Since there was redundancy in design for the radiation monitoring system, the function of its on-site monitoring and alarm installations remained normal. The protection installations also functioned properly. During the course of the event, the No 4 Plant of LPNS continued to operate in a safe and stable condition.
3 October 2012	No 4	0	As required by the power grid, the No 4 Plant of LPNS operated steadily at 80% power. When the staff adjusted the parameters of a monitoring system of the reactor, the data of the monitoring system was not displayed temporarily. The staff immediately spotted the problem and restored the data display. As there were other redundancy design measures to monitor the parameters, the event did not have any impact on the safe operation of the reactor. The nuclear power station has conducted an analysis of the event and related the experience. The six plants of the site continued to operate in a safe and stable condition.
13 May 2013	No 3	0	When No. 3 Plant of LNPS was at shutdown during planned refuelling outage, plant operators observed during a periodic inspection an incorrect electrical connection at the flow alarm system of the auxiliary feedwater system of Steam Generator No. 2, which could disable the signal but the operator could still monitor and assess the flow through other flow sensors at the system. Further inspection confirmed that similar issue did not occur at No. 4 Plant of LNPS and the staff rectified and qualified the system in the

			same day. Both No. 3 and No. 4 Plants of LNPS continued normal operation and the above event had no consequence to equipment safety function, staff health or the environment.
27 March 2014	No. 3	0	Plant No. 3 of Lingao Nuclear Power Station (LNPS) was under refuelling outage and the reactor No. 3 was at the state of cold shutdown. A piece of monitoring equipment at Plant No. 3 of LNPS, which was for measuring the radiation level of air inside the reactor building, experienced a short malfunction due to the temporary closure of an air sampling tube. The problem was corrected in about two hours, during which the air quality inside the plant remained normal as measured by other monitoring devices inside the plant. No personnel or other facilities were affected.

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

S-SB02

(Question Serial No. S0046)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office, (2) Internal Security, (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 518

Question:

Regarding the question marked with serial number 2584 in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2014-15, it was stated in the reply marked with serial number SB013 that from 2011 to 2013, the number of administrative records of the Security Bureau (SB) which have been approved for destruction by the Government Records Services (GRS) was 1 383 records and the number of administrative records which have been transferred to the GRS for retention was 27 records. Please advise the Committee of the following:

How many administrative records of the SB have been closed but not transferred to the GRS for appraisal? How many of them covered the years before 1962? How many of them covered the years from 1962 to 2010?

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

The Government Records Service (GRS) has set out standardised retention periods and actions for disposal of administrative records. The relevant guidelines listed out the retention periods for various categories of administrative records, categories to be destroyed by bureaux/departments (B/Ds), and those to be transferred to GRS. The relevant guidelines should be observed by all policy bureaux and departments. Closed records are to be kept by B/Ds according to the respective retention periods as specified in the guidelines. Retention periods of administrative records generally range from 3 months to 13 years. Upon expiry of the retention periods, B/Ds will, in accordance with the guidelines, seek approval from GRS for destroying the records or transferring the records to GRS for appraisal of archival value. Hence the number of closed records to be destroyed or transferred upon expiry of their respective retention periods varies from year to year.

In 2011-2013, this Bureau had transferred to GRS, all the administrative records that were closed and required to be transferred to GRS.

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

S-SB03

(Question Serial No. S0047)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Director of Bureau's Office, (2) Internal Security, (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 518

Question:

Regarding the question marked with serial number 2584 in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2014-15, it was stated in the reply marked with serial number SB013 that from 2011 to 2103, the number of administrative records of the Security Bureau (SB) which have been approved for destruction by the Government Records Services (GRS) was 1 383 records and the number of administrative records which have been transferred to the GRS for retention was 27 records. Please advise the Committee of the following:

How many programme records are being kept by the SB which had been covered but not yet transferred to the GRS for appraisal? Why were they not transferred to the GRS for appraisal?

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

According to the guidelines from the Government Records Service (GRS), policy bureaux and departments are required to prepare draft disposal schedules for their programme records for approval by GRS. GRS will approve the retention periods and disposal actions proposed by bureaux and departments (B/Ds) on a case-by-case basis. Subject to approval by GRS, B/Ds will retain close records according to their respective retention periods. Upon expiry of the retention period, B/Ds will, in accordance with the approved disposal schedules, seek approval from GRS for destroying the records or transferring the records to GRS for appraisal of archival value. As the retention periods vary for different programme records, the number of records to be destroyed or transferred to GRS varies from year to year.

As required by GRS, this Bureau has submitted draft disposal schedules for all programme records to GRS. GRS's approval is being awaited. Hence, we did not transfer any programme records to GRS during the period from 2011 to 2013.

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

S-SB04

(Question Serial No. S0051)

Head: (151) Government Secretariat: Security Bureau

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (3) Immigration Control

Controlling Officer: Permanent Secretary for Security (Joshua LAW)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page (if applicable)

Question:

In the reply marked with reply serial number SB008, the Administration stated that the government had taken targeted measures against parallel trading activities, including intelligence collection and exchange, joint operations and immigration control. However, as seen from the number of parallel traders who were refused entry on the watch list of suspected parallel traders last year, it is obvious that the number of parallel traders is still increasing. Have the Immigration Department (ImmD) and Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) increased manpower for frontline staff in 2014-15 estimates in regard to measures to combat parallel traders? If yes, what is the additional manpower and expenditure involved? If not, how will the ImmD and C&ED cope with the increasing number of parallel traders?

Asked by: Hon. TANG Ka-piu

Reply:

The Immigration Department (ImmD) and Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) will make flexible deployment of manpower to carry out the control and enforcement work in respect of combating parallel trading activities having regard to its existing resources and operational needs, and will review the manpower arrangement from time to time. As the above work is part of the normal duties of the above law enforcement departments, the manpower and expenditure involved cannot be calculated and quantified separately.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

(Question Serial No. S0055)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr. Eric K K CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume Page (if applicable)

Question:

Regarding SB115 on the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals, it is stressed that the professionals concerned must be in shortage in Hong Kong. However, the assessment process has been too lenient and lacks regulation. With the approval rate higher than 80%, the employment opportunities of local graduates are affected. Would the Department consider introducing an assessment committee with representatives from trade unions to strengthen regulation?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

The Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP) is applicable to professionals from the Mainland. It allows local employers to recruit Mainland professionals not readily available in Hong Kong to meet their manpower needs. In general, Mainland professionals seeking to work in Hong Kong under the ASMTP must 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 work 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 Immigration Department (ImmD) will make reference to market research data 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 every application for the admission of professionals, so as to strike a right balance between admitting the professionals needed by Hong Kong and upholding priority employment of the local workforce.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

(Question Serial No. S0056)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr. Eric K K CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume Page (if applicable)

Question:

Regarding SB116:

- (a) It is mentioned in part (c) of the reply that 6 staff members are responsible for inspections. Are they the same team of inspection staff who conduct inspections under the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals (ASMTP)?
- (b) If not, what are the criteria adopted by the Department in determining the establishment? Given that there are only 7 676 approved applications under the ASMTP but 26 996 under the General Employment Policy, how does it maintain the quality of inspections?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

In 2014-15, the Immigration Department (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. These 6 posts are deployed to conduct surprise inspections related to visa applications, including inspections of the relevant workplace in respect of employment visa applications under the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals and the General Employment Policy to verify that the mode of operation, work environment and number of employees, etc. tally with the information declared by the applicant or his/her employing company in the visa application. The ImmD will adjust the inspection strategy from time to time and make flexible deployment of manpower to ensure that inspections are effectively conducted.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

S-SB07

(Question Serial No. S0192)

Head: (70) Immigration Department
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified
Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control
Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr. Eric K K CHAN)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security
This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 599 (if applicable)

Question:

Please provide supplementary information on the number of visa applications received and approved each year from 2002-03 to 2008-09 under the following schemes with a breakdown by Mainland city and overseas country.

1. General Employment Policy
2. Employment as Professionals
3. Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates
4. Supplementary Labour Scheme
5. Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals
6. Quality Migrant Admission Scheme

Asked by: Hon. LEONG Kah-kit, Alan

Reply:

The breakdown statistics on applications received and approved by the Immigration Department (ImmD) for visas/entry permits under various immigration policies/schemes by the region of applicants are tabulated below.

Employment as Professionals

Professionals may apply to work in Hong Kong under the General Employment Policy and the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals. The relevant statistics are as follows:

General Employment Policy

Region	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved
U.S.A.	2 715	2 562	3 109	2 914	3 066	2 889	4 053	3 752	3 564	3 531
United Kingdom	2 658	2 550	2 894	2 647	3 060	2 864	3 428	3 184	3 604	3 429
Japan	2 293	2 200	2 258	2 141	2 038	1 986	2 446	2 238	2 028	2 076
Australia	1 719	1 611	1 945	1 798	1 948	1 845	2 247	2 094	1 700	1 679
India	1 174	1 062	1 523	1 304	1 717	1 518	2 131	1 935	1 734	1 647
Taiwan	1 145	929	1 141	993	1 492	1 254	1 871	1 670	1 702	1 622
Philippines	1 177	975	1 298	1 027	1 220	939	1 348	1 030	1 177	1 024
France	637	587	786	687	844	765	1 248	1 097	934	895
Canada	856	775	994	892	908	811	978	956	921	856
South Korea	479	465	702	614	847	783	1 047	942	860	801
Others	6 710	5 973	7 218	6 063	7 917	6 982	8 771	8 097	7 878	7 101
Total	21 563	19 689	23 868	21 080	25 057	22 636	29 568	26 995	26 102	24 661

The ImmD does not maintain breakdown statistics by the region of applicants under the General Employment Policy before 2004-05.

Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals

2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved
2 825	2 304	4 398	3 653	4 894	4 147	5 869	5 296	7 049	6 297	7 640	6 552

Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates

Region	2008-09	
	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved
Mainland China	3 069	3 001
Malaysia	19	18
U.S.A.	12	10

India	10	9
Canada	7	7
Taiwan	8	7
South Korea	10	5
Macao SAR	5	5
Pakistan	1	1
Others	72	61
Total	3 213	3 124

Supplementary Labour Scheme

Region	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved
Mainland China	779	748	778	692	693	677	817	750	912	824	1 061	926	1 192	1 192
Philippines	4	3	6	6	2	2	25	24	132	125	43	48	119	109
Thailand	5	4	6	8	7	6	6	7	9	8	9	7	5	7
India	5	2	7	7	3	3	10	8	6	7	6	4	7	6
Others	26	21	14	15	6	4	50	48	33	34	5	6	4	3
Total	819	778	811	728	711	692	908	837	1 092	998	1 124	991	1 327	1 317

Quality Migrant Admission Scheme

Region	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	No. of applications received	No. of quotas allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quotas allotted	No. of applications received	No. of quotas allotted
Mainland China	566	118	570	196	957	494
U.S.A.	15	4	25	9	52	27
Australia	19	9	14	3	44	22
Canada	11	4	27	9	31	22
Others	110	14	175	32	247	95
Total	721	149	811	249	1 331	660

- Notes: (1) The Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals was implemented on 15 July 2003. Since the scheme is only applicable to Mainland residents, all applicants are Mainland residents.
- (2) The Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates were implemented on 19 May 2008.
- (3) The Quality Migrant Admission Scheme was implemented on 28 June 2006.
- (4) The number of cases approved generally does not fully correspond to the number of applications received in a particular year since the receipt and completion of processing of a case may not fall in the same year.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

S-SB08

(Question Serial No. S0193)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr. Eric K K CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 599 (if applicable)

Question:

Please provide supplementary information on the number of approved visa applicants by sex, age, education level and industry under the following schemes since their implementation to 2013-14 with a breakdown by Mainland city and overseas country.

1. Employment as Professionals
2. Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates
3. Supplementary Labour Scheme
4. Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals
5. Quality Migrant Admission Scheme

Asked by: Hon. LEONG Kah-kit, Alan

Reply:

Employment as Professionals

Professionals may apply to work in Hong Kong under the General Employment Policy and the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals. The relevant statistics are tabulated below.

General Employment Policy

The breakdown statistics on applicants admitted into Hong Kong under the General Employment Policy by region and profession in the past 10 years are as follows:

(i) Breakdown by the region of applicants:

Region	Number of applications approved									
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14

United Kingdom	2 550	2 647	2 864	3 184	3 429	3 062	3 886	3 902	3 962	4 391
U.S.A.	2 562	2 914	2 889	3 752	3 531	2 969	3 915	4 205	4 064	3 890
Japan	2 200	2 141	1 986	2 238	2 076	1 987	2 156	2 689	2 319	2 347
India	1 062	1 304	1 518	1 935	1 647	1 460	2 435	2 645	2 295	2 241
South Korea	465	614	783	942	801	858	1 085	1 146	1 347	1 901
Taiwan	929	993	1 254	1 670	1 622	1 486	1 854	1 748	1 719	1 825
Australia	1 611	1 798	1 845	2 094	1 679	1 599	1 971	1 951	1 805	1 694
France	587	687	765	1 097	895	847	1 123	1 282	1 099	1 627
Philippines	975	1 027	939	1 030	1 024	925	1 405	1 381	1 125	1 006
Canada	775	892	811	956	856	736	969	963	975	942
Others	5 973	6 063	6 982	8 097	7 101	6 351	7 288	8 407	7 298	7 861
Total	19 689	21 080	22 636	26 995	24 661	22 280	28 087	30 319	28 008	29 725

(ii) Breakdown by the profession of applicants :

Profession	Number of applications approved									
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Administrators, Managers and Executives	7 282	8 213	8 946	10 660	8 229	7 299	10 223	9 982	9 189	8 702
Sportsmen and Entertainers	4 764	4 854	4 481	5 001	5 456	3 746	3 622	4 477	4 997	8 147
Other Professionals	3 862	3 859	4 427	6 604	6 432	5 171	6 346	7 416	6 537	6 854
Teachers/Professors	2 066	2 253	2 183	2 430	2 305	2 272	2 194	2 484	2 921	3 016
Investors	246	224	342	231	260	366	440	499	423	288
Others	1 469	1 677	2 257	2 069	1 979	3 426	5 262	5 461	3 941	2 718
Total	19 689	21 080	22 636	26 995	24 661	22 280	28 087	30 319	28 008	29 725

The Immigration Department (ImmD) does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals

The Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals was implemented on 15 July 2003. As the scheme is only applicable to Mainland residents, all applicants are Mainland residents. The breakdown statistics on the applicants approved for admission under the scheme since its implementation to 2013-14 by academic qualification and industry/sector are as follows:

(i) Breakdown by the academic qualification of applicants:

Academic Qualification	Number of applications approved										
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Doctorate	815	1 040	1 263	1 318	1 254	1 080	1 148	1 075	1 123	1 037	958
Master's Degree	604	921	1 041	1 411	1 556	1 178	1 382	1 681	1 639	1 540	1 597
Bachelor's Degree or Equivalent	626	1 133	1 017	1 505	2 321	3 411	2 697	3 211	3 345	3 522	3 951
Other Academic Qualifications	259	559	826	1 062	1 166	883	1 491	1 810	2 225	1 550	2 020
Total	2 304	3 653	4 147	5 296	6 297	6 552	6 718	7 777	8 332	7 649	8 526

(ii) Breakdown by the industry/sector of applicants:

Industry/Sector	Number of applications approved										
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Arts/Culture	115	248	251	463	492	535	1 122	1 838	2 105	1 807	2 509
Academic Research and Education	1 665	2 270	2 369	2 564	2 732	2 967	2 813	2 500	2 500	2 613	2 506
Financial Services	82	186	338	555	898	668	620	1 067	1 186	895	1 074
Commerce and Trade	116	296	465	778	1 077	1 457	770	666	879	914	807
Engineering and Construction	27	129	124	161	152	86	322	313	380	378	352
Information Technology	40	110	97	167	198	170	151	227	302	267	309

Legal Services	31	48	47	100	118	89	73	146	132	84	120
Recreation and Sports	29	94	117	108	209	172	468	173	126	113	119
Others	199	272	339	400	421	408	379	847	722	578	730
Total	2 304	3 653	4 147	5 296	6 297	6 552	6 718	7 777	8 332	7 649	8 526

The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates

The Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates were implemented on 19 May 2008. The breakdown statistics on the applicants approved for admission under the arrangements since their implementation to 2013-14 by region and academic qualification are as follows:

(i) Breakdown by the region of applicants:

Region	Number of applications approved					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Mainland China	3 001	3 262	3 796	5 053	6 463	8 357
Malaysia	18	22	28	42	41	57
Macao SAR	5	12	34	25	21	44
India	9	10	20	18	40	42
South Korea	5	7	5	13	23	38
U.S.A.	10	18	22	25	22	33
Taiwan	7	4	11	10	18	26
Canada	7	9	10	26	11	25
Pakistan	1	0	3	8	11	24
France	0	6	13	11	8	23
Others	61	48	82	112	146	227
Total	3 124	3 398	4 024	5 343	6 804	8 896

(ii) Breakdown by the academic qualification of applicants:

Academic Qualification	Number of applications approved					
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Doctorate	323	468	532	562	638	844
Master's Degree	1 822	2 034	2 444	3 424	4 687	6 443
Bachelor's Degree	917	867	1 034	1 309	1 415	1 557

Other Academic Qualifications at Degree Level or Equivalent	62	29	14	48	64	52
Total	3 124	3 398	4 024	5 343	6 804	8 896

The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

Supplementary Labour Scheme

The breakdown statistics on the applicants approved for admission under the Supplementary Labour Scheme in the past 10 years by region and industry/sector are as follows:

(i) Breakdown by the region of applicants:

Region	Number of applications approved									
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Mainland China	677	750	824	926	1 192	1 053	1 620	1 628	2 216	2 377
Philippines	2	24	125	48	109	11	2	0	49	42
India	3	8	7	4	6	4	13	9	15	13
Thailand	6	7	8	7	7	8	9	6	9	13
Others	4	48	34	6	3	2	1	1	0	13
Total	692	837	998	991	1 317	1 078	1 645	1 644	2 289	2 458

(ii) Breakdown by the industry/sector of applicants:

Industry/Sector	Number of applications approved									
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Community, Social and Personal Services	60	91	180	414	630	498	855	766	1 026	1 079
Agriculture and Fishing	488	475	391	323	335	411	542	619	682	698
Construction	26	55	90	28	5	7	3	17	263	433
Manufacturing (Others)	44	36	121	99	163	91	103	92	112	60

Wholesale, Retail and Import/Export Trades	20	13	13	15	21	15	22	49	39	59
Manufacturing (Textiles)	5	6	24	10	19	3	28	41	22	49
Restaurants	22	23	22	30	36	26	55	33	45	48
Manufacturing (Electronics and Electronic Engineering)	0	6	1	5	0	8	1	0	70	13
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	7	8
Manufacturing (Garment)	11	97	21	16	1	3	18	13	14	7
Transport, Storage and Communications	5	26	130	44	98	11	0	2	0	2
Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacturing (Machine Shop)	8	9	5	6	8	5	14	8	9	1
Manufacturing (Plastics)	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	692	837	998	991	1 317	1 078	1 645	1 644	2 289	2 458

The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

Quality Migrant Admission Scheme

The Quality Migrant Admission Scheme was implemented on 28 June 2006. The breakdown statistics on the applicants approved for admission under the scheme since its implementation to 2013-14 by region, academic qualification and industry/sector are as follows:

(i) Breakdown by the region of applicants:

Region	Number of quotas allotted							
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Mainland China	118	196	494	379	247	224	254	302
U.S.A.	4	9	27	24	7	9	10	8
Australia	9	3	22	22	3	9	8	5
Canada	4	9	22	16	11	6	2	1

Others	14	32	95	73	32	25	39	35
Total	149	249	660	514	300	273	313	351

(ii) Breakdown by the academic qualification of applicants:

Academic Qualification	Number of quotas allotted							
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Doctorate/ 2 Master's Degrees or more	27	45	120	96	47	51	74	75
Master's Degree/ 2 Bachelor's Degrees or more	63	96	270	237	149	124	138	148
Bachelor's Degree or Equivalent	36	74	228	130	67	61	71	82
Other Academic Qualifications	23	34	42	51	37	37	30	46
Total	149	249	660	514	300	273	313	351

(iii) Breakdown by the industry/sector of applicants:

Industry/Sector	Number of quotas allotted							
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Information Technology and Telecommunications	20	45	111	81	54	51	86	104
Financial and Accounting Services	43	58	160	131	78	51	67	54
Architecture, Surveying, Engineering and Construction	9	13	44	52	24	29	36	44
Arts and Culture	8	13	36	35	30	27	27	34
Commerce and Trade	20	17	70	59	32	17	3	5
Others	49	103	239	156	82	98	94	110
Total	149	249	660	514	300	273	313	351

The ImmD does not maintain other breakdown statistics mentioned in the question.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

S-SB09

(Question Serial No. S0194)

Head: (70) Immigration Department
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified
Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control
Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr. Eric K K CHAN)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security
This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 599 (if applicable)

Question:

Regarding the following schemes, how many approved visa applicants have subsequently applied to be Hong Kong permanent residents and how many such applications are approved? Please provide a breakdown by Mainland city and overseas country.

1. Employment as Professionals
2. Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates
3. Supplementary Labour Scheme
4. Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals
5. Quality Migrant Admission Scheme

Asked by: Hon. LEONG Kah-kit, Alan

Reply:

The Immigration Department does not maintain statistics on applicants approved under various immigration policies/schemes who have subsequently become Hong Kong permanent residents.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

S-SB10

(Question Serial No. S0195)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr. Eric K K CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 599 (if applicable)

Question:

Please provide supplementary information on the number of visa applications received and approved under the following schemes as well as the establishment and expenditure involved each year from the implementation to the end of the schemes with a breakdown by Mainland city and overseas country.

1. Admission of Talents Scheme
2. Admission of Mainland Professionals Scheme

Asked by: Hon. LEONG Kah-kit, Alan

Reply:

The Admission of Talents Scheme and the Admission of Mainland Professionals Scheme were implemented on 17 December 1999 and 1 June 2001 respectively. Both schemes were cancelled on 15 July 2003 and the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals was implemented thereafter.

The statistics on the applications for visas/entry permits approved by the Immigration Department (ImmD) under the Admission of Talents Scheme and the Admission of Mainland Professionals Scheme from the implementation to the end of the schemes are as follows:

(a) Admission of Talents Scheme

1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved
117	8	355	118	185	90	111	53	32	14

(b) Admission of Mainland Professionals Scheme

2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved
313	142	196	145	48	32

The establishment and salary costs of the ImmD in handling applications under the Admission of Talents Scheme and the Admission of Mainland Professionals Scheme from the implementation to the end of the schemes are tabulated as follows:

	1999-00 [^]	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Establishment# (Number of posts)	0	1	3	3	3
Salary costs* (\$ million)	0	0.63	1.45	1.50	1.45

The establishment is the number of posts as at 31 March of the corresponding financial year.

* Salary costs in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary.

[^] The ImmD made flexible deployment of manpower and resources to implement the schemes having regard to the resources and operational needs at the time.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

S-SB11

(Question Serial No. S0196)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr. Eric K K CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 599 (if applicable)

Question:

Please provide supplementary information on the establishment and expenditure involved in respect of applications under the immigration policies/schemes from 2002-03 to 2008-09.

Asked by: Hon. LEONG Kah-kit, Alan

Reply:

From 2002-03 to 2008-09, the overall establishment and salary costs of the Immigration Department (ImmD) in handling applications under the General Employment Policy, the Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates, the Supplementary Labour Scheme, the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals and the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme are tabulated as follows:

	2002-03	2003-04 [@]	2004-05	2005-06 [^]	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 [#]
Establishment [§] (Number of posts)	39	42	42	46	50	68	68
Salary costs* (\$ million)	16.11	17.15	16.63	17.29	18.31	24.58	26.98

§ The establishment is the number of posts as at 31 March of the corresponding financial year.

* Salary costs in terms of the notional annual mid-point salary

@ The Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals was implemented on 15 July 2003.

^ The Quality Migrant Admission Scheme was implemented on 28 June 2006.

The Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates were implemented on 19 May 2008.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

S-SB12

(Question Serial No. S0197)

Head: (70) Immigration Department
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified
Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control
Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr. Eric K K CHAN)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security
This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 599 (if applicable)

Question:

Please provide supplementary information on the regions referred to as "Others" regarding the place of origin of the applications.

Asked by: Hon. LEONG Kah-kit, Alan

Reply:

The Immigration Arrangements for Non-local Graduates, the Supplementary Labour Scheme and the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme apply to applicants from all countries and regions except for nationals of Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cuba, Laos, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nepal and Vietnam. The General Employment Policy does not apply to Mainland residents in addition to nationals of the above-mentioned countries. The Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals is only applicable to Mainland residents.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

(Question Serial No. S0050)

Head: (70) Immigration Department

Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified

Programme: (1) Pre-entry Control

Controlling Officer: Director of Immigration (Mr. Eric K K CHAN)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 602 (if applicable)

Question (Member Question No.):

Regarding the three 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, please list in tabular form the estimated daily number of outbound passengers and that of inbound passengers during their initial commencement respectively.

Asked by: Hon. TIEN Puk-sun, Michael

Reply:

According to the assessment by relevant bureaux (including the Transport and Housing Bureau and the Development Bureau), the estimated daily passenger throughput of the three 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 during their initial commencement is tabulated as follows:

	Estimated daily no. of inbound and outbound passengers initially
Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link ^{Note1}	99 000
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge ^{Note2}	55 850 – 69 200
Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Control Point ^{Note3}	17 500

Note 1: According to the estimated passenger throughput of the transport model, the number of outbound passengers is broadly similar to that of inbound passengers.

Note 2: According to the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Feasibility Study Report. It is estimated by the relevant bureaux/departments that the number of outbound passengers is broadly similar to that of inbound passengers.

Note 3: According to the estimated passenger throughput of the transport model. It is estimated by the relevant bureaux/departments that the number of outbound passengers is broadly similar to that of inbound passengers.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

(Question Serial No. S0131)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force
Subhead (No. & title): Not specified
Programme: (2) Prevention and Detection of Crime
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (Mr. TSANG Wai-hung)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security
This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume I Page 575

Question (Member Question No.)::

Regarding various types of crime that happened within the railway premises (such as indecent assault, “under skirt photo-taking” and pick-pocketing cases) each year from 2006, please inform this Committee of the following:

- a) The following breakdown by year and by type of crime:
 - the numbers of reported cases, persons arrested and persons convicted;
 - railway line and railway station;
 - division of the Railway District (RAILDIST);
- b) What were the manpower resources allocated for the RAILDIST, numbers of anti-crime patrols and numbers of “special joint operations carried out by uniformed and plainclothes officers” each year since 2006? Please list by year and by RAILDIST;
- c) What are the definitions and details of the two concepts of “crime black spots” and “non crime black spots” put forward by the Administration? And what were the manpower resources for the RAILDIST deployed in the “crime black spots” and “non crime black spots”, and the numbers of patrols and “special joint operations” conducted each year since 2006?
- d) What were the details of the annual joint anti-crime campaigns held regularly by the RAILDIST and the Mass Transit Railway Corporation Limited (MTRCL) (e.g. members of the campaigns, number of such members, date, time and agenda) since 2006? What were the respective progress of the joint anti-crime campaigns in formulating and reviewing measures to combat offences?
- e) What plans does the Administration have to tackle crimes? Regarding the several railway lines soon to be completed and opened, what are the manpower resources for the RAILDIST allocated by the Administration for these railway lines? Please list by railway line.

Asked by: Hon. CHAN Ka-lok, Kenneth

Reply:

- (a) As the RAILDIST only began to maintain the relevant crime figures in 2007, the Police cannot provide the data before 2007, and the figures of persons convicted have not been maintained.

The figures of various types of crime that happened within the Mass Transit Railway (MTR) premises each year since 2007 are as follows:

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Pick-pocketing	100(25)	94(15)	157(38)	260(49)	322(51)	264(52)	211(48)
Shop theft	103(48)	134(53)	219(105)	252(113)	178(78)	144(69)	148(59)
Indecent assault	121(87)	110(67)	110(74)	151(110)	167(111)	197(132)	195(113)
Under skirt photo-taking	88(79)	117(104)	80(75)	91(84)	78(75)	101(94)	110(100)
Others	487(212)	436(205)	472(255)	506(307)	486(292)	532(290)	526(318)
Total	899(451)	891(444)	1 038(547)	1 260(663)	1 231(607)	1 238(637)	1 190(638)

() The number of persons arrested

The RAILDIST does not maintain a breakdown of crime figures of various railway stations. The distribution of overall crime figures of the 6 railway lines is as follows:

	Kwun Tong Line	Tsuen Wan Line	Island Line	West Rail Line	East Rail Line and Ma On Shan Line	Lantau and Airport Railway	Total
2007	151	238	201	69	174	66	899
2008	155	258	193	50	153	82	891
2009	188	291	195	81	188	95	1 038
2010	254	375	269	77	200	85	1 260
2011	264	346	230	71	214	106	1 231
2012	249	328	253	101	231	76	1 238
2013	225	331	207	108	238	81	1 190

The RAILDIST has no separate division. The Police maintain law and order within the railway system mainly by the 6 railway lines above (the Light Rail and the Ngong Ping 360 Cable Car are under the purview of the relevant surface formations).

(b) The establishment of the RAILDIST is adjusted according to the manpower needs to suit the development projects of the MTRCL. In line with the past development of the MTR lines, the establishment of the RAILDIST has been increased accordingly from 341 in 2004 to 380 at present. The current establishment and salary level of the RAILDIST are shown as follows:

Rank	No. of staff	Police Pay Scale	Monthly salary (HK\$) (with effect from 1 April 2013)
Senior Superintendent	1	53-54a	104,350-112,155
Superintendent	1	49-52	89,510-100,150
Chief Inspector	2	43-48	71,880-86,390
Inspector/Senior Inspector	10	23-42	34,580-69,245
Station Sergeant	20	22-31	33,785-48,010
Sergeant	67	15-24	27,945-35,645
Police Constable	279	3-15	19,545-27,945
Total	380		

In 2013, the RAILDIST conducted a total of 41 joint operations in conjunction with surface police formations. Officers were strategically deployed to railway stations for anti-crime operations.

- (c) Having regard to the prevailing crime trends, the RAILDIST will strategically deploy officers to railway stations for anti-crime patrols or targeted actions.

The RAILDIST implements a series of comprehensive operations on prevention and control, including on-street publicity booths, high-profile patrols by uniformed officers and investigation by plainclothes officers of the Task Force. Besides, joint operations are also conducted by the RAILDIST and the Police Tactical Units with a view to tackling sex crimes. In addition, police dogs have been deployed for patrols in the railway premises to target actions against illegal activities such as thefts and drug offences.

“Crime black spots” generally refer to places where a greater number of crimes happen. There are no specific definitions of the “crime black spots” and “non crime black spots”.

- (d) Operation meetings are regularly held on a monthly basis by the RAILDIST and the MTRCL to discuss the crime trends, crime prevention, security and public safety. Those attending the meetings include the management and operational lines commanders of the Police’s RAILDIST and representatives of the MTRCL. Talks on the prevention and fight against crime are also conducted by officers of the RAILDIST for the MTRCL to provide updates on the crime situation and prevention advice.

Having regard to the crime trends, the police district will deploy uniformed officers for key point patrols. Staff of the MTRCL are also on guard to prevent relevant crimes whilst on duty. With the assistance of the MTRCL staff and the support of station facilities, the Task Force of the RAILDIST will, based on the prevailing crime trends, conduct joint operations with relevant police districts regularly to tackle crimes in the RAILDIST.

- (e) In view of the coming completion and operation of the new railway lines of the MTRCL, the Force will increase manpower according to the circumstances to meet the policing needs of the new railway lines.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

(Question Serial No. S0048)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): Not specified

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (Mr. TSANG Wai-hung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume I Page 579

Question (Member Question No.):

Regarding the question (Serial No.: 2584 (Reply Serial No. SB013)) in the Examination of Estimates of Expenditure 2014-15, it was stated that from 2011 to 2013, the Police Force transferred a total of 2 222 962 programme records and 233 925 administrative records to the Government Records Services (GRS) for appraisal, retention or destruction upon approval. Please advise this Committee of the following:

How many administrative and programme records covering the years before 1953 are maintained by the Police Force? Why were such records, if any, not transferred to the GRS for appraisal?

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

- The Police Force maintains 120 records, including 9 administrative records and 111 programme records, covering the years before 1953. These are records which have not been closed. As the concerned subjects (e.g. organisations/bodies) of these records still exist, these records should continue to be retained.
- According to the guidelines issued by the Director of Administration and the Government Records Services (GRS), the Police Force retains the administrative and programme records which have been closed for the length of time as stipulated in the existing guidelines (for administrative records) or the records disposal schedule (for programme records) approved by the GRS. Upon expiry of the retention period, the Police Force will, as required by the guidelines, apply to the GRS for destruction of the records or transfer the records to the GRS for appraisal of their archival value.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

(Question Serial No. S0049)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): Not specified

Programme: (4) Operations

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (Mr. TSANG Wai-hung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume I Page 579

Question (Member Question No.):

Regarding the question (Serial No.: 2584 (Reply Serial No. SB013)) in the Examination of Estimates of Expenditure 2014-15, it was stated that from 2011 to 2013, the Police Force transferred a total of 2 222 962 programme records and 233 925 administrative records to the Government Records Services (GRS) for appraisal, retention or destruction upon approval. Please advise this Committee of the following:

How many administrative and programme records covering the years from 1953 to 2012 are maintained by the Police Force? Why were such records, if any, not transferred to the GRS for appraisal?

Asked by: Hon. HO Sau-lan, Cyd

Reply:

- The Police Force maintains 4 743 584 records, including 508 598 administrative records and 4 234 986 programme records, covering the years from 1953 to 2012. These are records which have not been closed. As the concerned subjects (e.g. various organisations/bodies, licence application, case investigation, daily routines, local affairs, etc.) of these records are still in progress/still exist, these records should continue to be retained.
- According to the guidelines issued by the Director of Administration and the Government Records Services (GRS), the Police Force retains the administrative and programme records which have been closed for the length of time as stipulated in the existing guidelines (for administrative records) or the records disposal schedule (for programme records) approved by the GRS. Upon expiry of the retention period, the Police Force will, as required by the guidelines, apply to the GRS for destruction of the records or transfer the records to the GRS for appraisal of their archival value.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

S-SB17

(Question Serial No. S0042)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): Not specified

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (Mr. TSANG Wai-hung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume I Page 573

Question (Member Question No. 30):

Regarding the information provided in the Government's reply (Serial No.: SB065) in the Examination of Estimates of Expenditure 2014-15, please provide further information on the following:

- (1) Among the clips maintained by the Police, how many clips involved cases with legal proceedings in progress and how many clips involved cases that are still under investigation? Please provide the annual figures from 2011 to 2013.

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG, Kenneth

Reply:

The numbers of clips, taken by the Police during public order events from 2011 to 2013, that are still maintained and the status of the cases concerned are shown in the following table:

Year	Number of clips that are still maintained (total)	Number of cases with legal proceedings in progress	Number of cases that are still under investigation
2011	15	8	7
2012	1	0	1
2013	57	3	54

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

S-SB18

(Question Serial No. S0043)

Head: (122) Hong Kong Police Force

Subhead (No. & title): Not specified

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

Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Police (Mr. TSANG Wai-hung)

Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security

This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume I Page 531 (Chinese edition)

Question (Member Question No. 31):

Regarding the information provided in the Government's reply in the Examination of Estimates of Expenditure 2014-15 (Serial No.: SB061), please provide further information on the following:

1. What were the numbers of cases requiring the installation of CCTV devices in the territory on a non-permanent basis by the Police in each of the past 5 years (i.e. 2009-10 to 2013-14)?
2. How many of these cases involved public meetings or processions?
3. If the Police cannot disclose the relevant information, please explain the impacts of disclosing such information on the operations and law enforcement of the Police.

Asked by: Hon. LEUNG, Kenneth

Reply:

The numbers of times that the Police installed temporary CCTV systems during large-scale festival celebrations, fireworks displays and major public events from 2009 to 2013 are as follows:

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of operations in which temporary CCTV systems were installed	24	40	65	71	59

The Police emphasise that the aim of installing temporary CCTV systems is to obtain information on the overall movement of people and the crowdedness condition so that corresponding crowd management measures can be adopted for the purposes of maintaining public order and safeguarding public safety. The CCTV systems do not have video recording function.

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

S-SB19

(Question Serial No. S0052)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified
Programme: (2) Re-integration
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (SIN Yat-kin)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security
This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 136

Question (Member Question No.):

In Reply SB173, the Administration mentioned that the Drug Addiction Treatment Centre (DATC) supervisees have to receive 12-month supervision after release and those who completed the post release supervision period will be included as successful cases. In this connection, the Administration please advise this Committee:

Are there any existing follow-up measures to investigate whether the successful cases have relapsed to drug abuse within five years and record the proportions of those who reoffended and received drug addiction treatment services?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

According to the law, the statutory supervision period for supervisees of Drug Addiction Treatment Centre after release is one year. Generally, the supervisees will not maintain contact with the supervising officers after the supervision period. The Correctional Services Department is therefore unable to follow up and obtain concrete information such as whether the successful cases have relapsed to drug abuse within the subsequent five years.

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

S-SB20

(Question Serial No. S0053)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified
Programme: (2) Re-integration
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (SIN Yat-kin)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security
This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 136

Question (Member Question No.):

In Reply SB173, the Administration mentioned that the Drug Addiction Treatment Centre (DATC) supervisees have to receive 12-month supervision after release and those who completed the post release supervision period will be included as successful cases. In this connection, the Administration please advise this Committee:

Last year more than 50% of the cases could not complete the 12-month post release supervision period. Please list out the proportions of the number of persons who were unable to complete the post release supervision period by the supervision conditions they had breached.

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

A Drug Addiction Treatment Centre (DATC) case is considered unsuccessful if the supervisee has breached the condition of “not relapsing to drug abuse” or “not having committed any offence against the laws of Hong Kong” during the statutory one-year supervision period after release.

In 2012, the total number of supervisees who were released from DATC and had breached the above conditions within one year was 629. The breakdown is as follows:

Supervision Conditions Breached	No. of Persons (Percentage)
Not relapsing to drug abuse	462 (73.4%)
Not having committed offences against the laws of Hong Kong	42 (6.7%)
Not relapsing to drug abuse and not having committed offences against the laws of Hong Kong	125 (19.9%)
Total	629 (100%)

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY

S-SB21

(Question Serial No. S0054)

Head: (30) Correctional Services Department
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified
Programme: (2) Re-integration
Controlling Officer: Commissioner of Correctional Services (SIN Yat-kin)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security
This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 136

Question (Member Question No.):

In Reply SB173, the Administration mentioned that the Drug Addiction Treatment Centre (DATC) supervisees have to receive 12-month supervision after release and those who completed the post release supervision period will be included as successful cases. In this connection, the Administration please advise this Committee:

It is mentioned in the reply that the Administration has not set any targets for the success rates of DATC. What are the reasons for not setting the targets?

Asked by: Hon. KWOK Wai-keung

Reply:

The success rates of Drug Addiction Treatment Centre (DATC) Programme are calculated on the basis of the number of successful cases in which the supervisees under statutory supervision are 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 supervision period. Whether the supervisees can comply with these two requirements of supervision is 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. Therefore, the Correctional Services Department has not set any targets for the success rates of DATC Programme.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

(Question Serial No. S0044)

Head: (166) Government Flying Service
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified
Programme: (1) Government Flying Service
Controlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security
This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 269 (if applicable)

Question (Member Question No.) :

Regarding the reply to SB198:

Would the Government Flying Service please elaborate on the two exchange activities mentioned in part (a) of the reply and the departments involved?

Asked by: Hon. MA Fung-kwok

Reply:

The two exchange activities mentioned in part (a) of the reply involved exchanges with the crewmen from the Ministry of Public Security in the Mainland, and the pilots and crewmen from the Royal Air Force of the UK Government respectively.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION**

(Question Serial No. S0045)

Head: (166) Government Flying Service
Subhead (No. & title): (-) Not Specified
Programme: (1) Government Flying Service
Controlling Officer: Controller, Government Flying Service (Captain Michael CHAN)
Director of Bureau: Secretary for Security
This question originates from: Estimates on Expenditure Volume 1 Page 269 (if applicable)

Question (Member Question No.) :

Regarding the reply to SB198:

Out of the Jetstream fixed-wing aircraft's 1 137 flying hours, how many hours were used for training purpose?

Asked by: Hon. MA Fung-kwok

Reply:

In 2013-14, the number of flying hours for Jetstream fixed-wing aircraft is 1 137, among which 630 hours were used for training purpose.